embrace

pan-European Management of Biological toxin incidents through standaRdisAtion initiatives for Crisis response Enhancement

EMBRACE Glossary of Terms

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Lead author(s)	Jon Hall
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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	*Meaning*
BTF	Biotoxin Task Force
C&D	Communication and dissemination
CAMS	Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service
CBRNe	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives
CEN/CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
CERIF	Common European Research Information Format
CMINE	The Crisis Management Innovation Network Europe
CORDIS	Community Research and Development Information Service
DMP	Data Management Plan
DoA	Description of Action
DPO	Data Protection Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EFFIS	European Forest Fire Information System
FAIR	findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation

ISO	International Organization for Standardization
NDA	Non-disclosure agreement
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WP	Work Package

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1 INTRODUCTION TO EMBRACE PROJECT GLOSSARY

As with any well-founded research project, EMBRACE will gain credibility and usefulness from expressing and referencing clear and well described definitions of the phrases and terms used within its outputs.

Well researched and resourced efforts have been deployed across the Disaster Resilience sector and would be wasted effort for this project to attempt to recreate them. It is also important that the project recognises and values the need for a common nomenclature across the Disaster Risk Resilience sector whenever possible. Such an approach will ensure both the shared comprehension of principles and the interoperability of outcomes and products.

It is not in the interests of EMBRACE to redefine or re-invent perfectly usable and accepted professional terms and definitions. For this reason, the Project partners have accepted a professional baseline known as the '***Base Glossary***' suite of definitions founded largely (but not exclusively) on the work of the following;

- International Standards Organisation (ISO)
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), formerly known as UNISDR and
- the International Federation of Red Cross & Crescents (IFRC).

This '***Base Glossary***' of terms is the outcome of a project-specific standardisation/alignment activity that was implemented to ensure a common and sound language between researchers working on EMBRACE and for the purpose of supporting focused and comprehensive communication efforts within the project consortium and with external stakeholders.

A second component of the glossary developed is the '***Project Glossary'***. This includes those terms and phrases that are either;

- previously used in Horizon-funded research projects
- new to the Disaster Resilient Societies world due the specialist activities of EMBRACE or,
- accepted terms from the Base Glossary which need 'flexing' to fit the activities and context of our work.

The Project Glossary is ongoing and should be considered as 'work in progress'. It will be kept live for the entire duration of the project as it proposes new entries, stresses and tests its own explanations and definitions. At any given time, the terms and phrases used will range from those receiving a consensus across the project to those that are desired but are immature in development. The Project Glossary will become increasingly credible as time progresses and will be completed for publication towards the final stages of the project.

At this stage of the project, the majority of terms presented have been identified through the research efforts employed through Work Package 2, creation of the Biotoxin Task Force.

It is expected that terms may be removed or newly defined as the project continues. To conclude on the currency of data, please observe the Document history.

The EMBRACE Project is keen to deliver value beyond its original remit, in particular to other projects operating within the same Call area for Disaster Resilient Societies, particularly those represented in the CBRNe and Standardisation Cluster of projects known as CSTAC. This will be achieved through

developing and sharing the 'Base Glossary' contributed to by all relevant projects in the call and by sharing the evolving EMBRACE 'Project Glossary' to avoid duplication and encourage academic consideration and challenge of the definitions or meanings selected.

2 INTENDED USE OF EMBRACE PROJECT GLOSSARY

The Base and Project Glossary of terms are combined and presented in each deliverable representing a collection of terms as defined and agreed upon during the first phase of the project whilst maintaining the flexibility and capacity to evolve during later stages of the project.

It is intended to be used for the coordination of research activities but mainly for coherent and sound communication activities within the project and with external stakeholders.

The hierarchy involved in determining the definition used throughout the project is as follows: The standard definition (from the Base Glossary) always applies unless a different meaning is clearly attributed to it within a document/deliverable. Where this is the case, the alternative definition is clearly referenced as such in the Project Glossary and the author is encouraged to justify why this has been necessary in their text.

Project partners that publish content from the EMBRACE project are required to consult and reference the glossary. Where additional inter-understanding or perspectives is required, new terms and phrases are proposed and described by the respective author incorporating them. In this way, the Glossary will grow and gain professional credibility as the project progresses.

Each Deliverable within the project will reference this document and rely on it to reflect the content and context of each term or phrase used.

The Base Glossary is further provided for comment and development by the other projects in our activity area and the EMBRACE specific section (the Project Glossary) is shared for scrutiny and improvement

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3 EMBRACE GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following table presents the Base and Project Glossary of Terms used by EMBRACE:

Table 1 Glossary of terms

Term	Definition	Source	Full Reference
A			
Absorbed radiation dose	The absorbed radiation dose corresponds to the energy transferred by a radiation into the matter. The measurement unit is gray, symbol Gy. 1 Gy = 1 joule per kilogram.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Acetyl cholinesterase	An enzyme that enables nerve signal transductions. The action of this enzyme is inhibited by nerve agents.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Activity, RN	The activity of an object is the number of radioactive disintegrations per second. The unit of activity is Becquerel, symbol Bq.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Acute illness	Is a disease with an abrupt onset and usually a short course.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
ADR Classes / Classes of dangerous goods	Dangerous goods can be classified according to the primary hazards arising from the substance. This ADR scheme (Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route) was published by the United Nations.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
AEGL	Acute Exposure Guideline Levels. AEGL values represent toxicologically substantiated ceiling exposure levels for different relevant exposure periods (10 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 4 hours, 8 hours), for three different degrees of severity of toxic effects: AEGL-1: threshold for notable discomfort; AEGL-2: threshold for serious, long-lasting effects or an impaired ability to escape; AEGL-3: threshold for lethal effects. AEGL values take into account the general population, including susceptible individuals.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Aerosol	A suspension in a gaseous medium of small solid or liquid particles. A gaseous / solid Aerosol is referred to as dust, smoke or fume, a gaseous / liquid one as a mist. Aerosols have negligible falling velocity and can therefore remain viable and airborne for extended periods.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Affected	People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Affiliated volunteer	Individual, who is affiliated with an existing incident response organization or voluntary organization but who, without extensive preplanning, offers support to the response to, and recovery from, an incident.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Aggravating factor	Describes the increase of the observed pathological phenomenon.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Agroterrorism	The deliberate malicious introduction of an animal or plant disease either against livestock/crops or into the food chain with the goal of generating fear, causing economic losses by disruption or damage of a country's agriculture, and/or undermining social stability	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Alpha particle	The alpha particle emitted by a radioactive element is a nucleus of a Helium atom, containing two neutrons plus two protons. In general, external alpha contamination is not a critical danger as a few centimeters of air, paper, or the thin layer of dead skin cells form a sufficient shield against them. Inner contamination by ingestion, inhalation or injuries is more serious due to the high absorbed radiation dose on a short distance.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Ammonia	Colourless, pungent-smelling, toxic, lachrymatory gas.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Annual limit of intake	The Annual Limit of Intake (ALI) is the derived limit for the amount of radioactive material taken into the body of an adult worker by inhalation or ingestion in a year. The values for intake by ingestion and inhalation of selected radionuclides are given by the national competent authority derived from the recommendations of international organizations as e.g. the International Commission for the Radiological Protection (ICPR) or the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Anthrax	See: Bacillus anthracis	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Antidote	A drug (with known mechanism of action) given to an intoxicated patient to counteract the toxic effects by modifying the toxicokinetics or toxicodynamics of the poison, and whose administration reliably produces a significant benefit.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Argus	General rapid alert system of the JRC EU CBRNe Glossary. Internal communication network and specific coordination process covering multisectoral crises. The Directorates General of the Commission exchange information, a CCC (crisis coordination committee) can be activated. Uses the Commission RAS (Rapid Alert Systems).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Assembly point	Or support and information point. A place where evacuees can gather in order to get further information, await directions for transport to rest centres or other destinations, and also for family regrouping.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Asymptomatic	A disease is considered asymptomatic if the host (human, animal or plant) is a carrier of the disease or infection but experiences or shows no symptoms.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Atom	The smallest part of any material that cannot be broken up by chemical means.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Atomic Energy	Energy released in nuclear reactions.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Atomic Number	The number of protons in a nucleus of an atom.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Awareness	Awareness is the state or ability to perceive, to feel, or to be conscious of events, objects or sensory patterns. In biological psychology, awareness is defined as a human's or an animal's perception and cognitive reaction to a condition or event.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
B			
Bacteria	Living single cell organisms capable of reproducing themselves, many of them are capable to induce disease in humans, animals or plants	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Basel Convention	Basel Convention – 1989 – UN - Regulates the ‘environmentally sound management’ (ESM) of hazardous and other wastes during their whole life-cycle. Parties inform each other of transboundary movements. Accidents are communicated via national focal points. Not applicable to radioactive waste.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Becquerel	A measure of the activity of a radioactive element. Symbol Bq, where 1 Bq = 1 disintegration per second. See also Activity RN, Units RN	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Best Practice	This encompasses the preferred actions in a specific type of situation to efficiently and effectively achieve a certain objective. Best Practice may be formalised in internal policy documents such as handbooks and standard operation procedures and could be based on one or several Lesson Identified/Lessons Learned approved by decision-makers.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Beta particle	An electron or positron which has been emitted by an atomic nucleus in a nuclear transformation. Most beta particles can be stopped by a few millimeters of aluminum or glass. See: Decay	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Binary device	Or multicomponent device, chemical weapon or system, filled with relatively non-toxic initial substances (precursors).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biocrime	A deliberate act of assault directed at a person. It is similar to an assault crime, except that instead of a conventional weapon, a pathogen or toxin is used.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biodefense	Refers to short term, local, very robust biohazard response, which comprises the means or methods of preventing, detecting, or managing an attack involving biological weapons and measures of protection against emerging infections.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biohazard/biological hazard	Infectious agents or hazardous biological materials that present a risk or potential risk to the health of humans, animals, plants, or the environment.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biological agent	Biological agents shall mean micro-organisms (includes genetically modified organisms), cell cultures and parasites, some of them may be able to provoke any infection, allergy or toxicity in humans, animals, or plants that can be used in bioterrorism or biological warfare.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Biological safety laboratory	Or BSL, a facility within which microorganisms, their components or their derivatives are collected handled and/or stored. Biological laboratories include clinical laboratories, diagnostic facilities, regional and/national reference centres, public health laboratories, research centres (academic, pharmaceutical, environmental, etc.) and production facilities (manufacturers of vaccines, pharmaceuticals, large scale GMOs, etc.) for human, veterinary and agricultural purposes. There are 4 levels of containment range from the lowest biosafety level 1 to the highest at level 4 defined by Council Directive 90/679/EEC.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biological warfare	The deliberate use of disease-producing microorganisms, toxic biological products, or organic biocides by either nations or non-governmental bodies to induce death or disabilities in humans and/or animals and/or damage to plant crops, etc.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biopreparedness	Biological all-hazard approach covering a broad scope of activities relating to the protection of humans, animals and/or plants health	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biorisk	Biorisk is the combination of the probability of occurrence of a particular adverse event leading to harm and the severity of that harm where the source of harm is a biological agent. The source may be an unintentional exposure, accidental release or loss, theft, misuse, diversion, unauthorized access, or intentional unauthorized release.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biosafety	Measuring assembly (containment principles, technologies and practices) that are implemented to prevent the unintentional exposure to pathogens and toxins, or their accidental release	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biosecurity	Measuring assembly (access control, security procedures) to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases and invasive alien species and to prevent the malicious use of dangerous pathogens, parts of them or toxins in direct or indirect act against humans, livestock or crops	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Biosecurity hazard	Any hazard posing a risk to the biosecurity concept	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Bioterrorism	The intentional release or dissemination by terrorist of biological agents (bacteria, viruses, or toxins) to cause fear, illness or death in people, animals or plants and/or disrupting social, economic or political stability	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Blister agent	Chemical agent that causes blistering of the skin as well as severe skin, eye and mucosal pain and irritation. Larger doses can cause death	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Blood Agent	Chemical agents that injure a person by interfering with cell respiration (the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues). This is a descriptive term for the cyanides.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Boiling Point	Temperature at which a substance starts to change from the liquid into the gaseous physical state.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
BTWC	BTWC - Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction – (1972) Microbial, biological agents, toxins, unless for peaceful purposes; weapons, equipments, means of delivery to the agents for hostile purposes (art. I) cannot be developed, produced, stockpiled, acquired or retained by the Parties. They cannot be transferred (art. III) neither in the form of assistance to manufacture or acquire. Parties shall prohibit any actor to do that (art. IV) while the exchange of equipment and information for the peaceful use of the agents is supported (art. X). he Convention has a peer complaint-reporting system to the Security Council of the United Nations in case of suspected breach (art.VI) with an investigation mechanism. Following the review conferences, in cases of use of biological/toxin weapons, the United Nations Secretary-General shall start investigations (UNSC Resolution 620/1988) using its mechanism/guidelines A/44/561 as endorsed in resolution 45/57 of 1990.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Build Back Better	The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Building Code	A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to regulate aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures which are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
BWC ISU Website	BWC ISU Website – with data on national biological defence research, outbreaks of infectious diseases, contacts, vaccine production facilities. Restricted access. It is updated via CBMs (Confidence Building Measures) information sent by States.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
C			

Capability	The means to accomplish one or more tasks under specific conditions.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Capacity Assessment	The process by which the capacity of a group, organization or society is reviewed against desired goals, where existing capacities are identified for maintenance or strengthening and capacity gaps are identified for further action	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Capacity Development	The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals. It is a concept that extends the term of capacity building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training, but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider enabling environment.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – supplements the “Convention on Biological Diversity”. Sets procedures for handling, identification of LMO (living modified organisms) in transboundary movements. Also for cases of unintentional transboundary movements, emergency measures, illegal movements.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Casualties	Persons killed or physically or mentally injured by e.g. a CBRN accident or incident. See: victims	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Casualty collection point (CCP)	Or holding point, place at the edge of the inner safety perimeter where casualties are brought to for decontamination examination, initial treatment and/or decontamination.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Causative agent	The organism or toxin that is responsible for causing a specific disease or harmful effect	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

CBRN	CBRN is an acronym for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear issues that could harm the society through their accidental or deliberate release, dissemination, or impacts. The term CBRN is a replacement for the cold war term NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical), which had replaced the previous term ABC (atomic, biological, and chemical) that was used in the fifties. "N" covers the impact by an explosion of nuclear bombs and the misuse of fissile material, "R" stands for dispersion of radioactive material e.g. by a dirty bomb.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
CBRN resilience	Is the ability to reduce the risk from CBRN attacks (UK definition) or the capacity to anticipate risks and to limit their impact in order to return to the previous state (US definition).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
CBRNE	Is an acronym which includes beside CBRN explosive substances or events.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Chemical effects	Possible consequences of exposure of humans to chemical substances, including: illness due to interference with the biological processes (toxicity); damage due to destruction of the body tissue (corrosion/irritation), sensitization of skin or respiratory organs; induction of cancer (carcinogenicity), damage to the genetic information in egg and sperm cells (germ cell mutagenicity), impaired ability to create offspring or damage to the unborn child (reproductive toxicity or "repro-toxic"). Substances with have one or more of the latter three properties are also grouped as "CMR-substances".	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA)	A group of toxic substances developed for military use. They are intended to produce death or serious injury through their toxicological effects in exposed humans or animals and include	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Chemical weapon	A weapon specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of chemicals. It consists of the substance or agent (CWA) and of some form of carrier or container (e.g. ammunition).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Chemical Weapons Convention	The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is an arms control agreement. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and use of Chemical Weapons and on their destruction – 1993 – Regulates the destruction of chemical weapons (art. IV) and shut down of production facilities (art. V). For preventing the spread of precursors and toxic chemicals that may be used as weapons, their development, production, acquisition, retaining, transfer and use are subjects to limits (art.VI) and inspections. Implementation of the Convention is monitored by the OPCW – Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Chlorine	Chlorine (Cl2) is a toxic gas of characteristic stinging odour.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Civil Protection	Protection for people, their environment, property and cultural heritage in the event of natural or manmade crises and disasters.	Hellenberg, 2006: 5	Civil protection according to the EU
Clinical decontamination	The process where contaminated not mobile casualties are treated individually by healthcare professionals using purpose designed decontamination equipment. Also called Stretcher decontamination, casualty decontamination or non-ambulatory decontamination.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
CLP Regulation	CLP Regulation - Regulation EC 1272/2008 for Classification, Labelling Packaging of Substances and Mixtures – Harmonizes rules in line with the UN Globally Harmonised system of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH). Radioactive substances are exempted.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
CMR Substances	See: chemical effects	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Command & Control	Activities of target oriented decision-making, situation assessment, planning, implementing decisions and controlling the effects of implementation on the incident.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Commission Regulation (EURATOM) No 302--2005	Commission Regulation (Euratom) No 302/2005 – Sets safeguards for civil ‘nuclear materials’ during the whole fuel cycle. Includes ores, source materials, special fissile materials, and ‘waste’, other ‘categories’ of nuclear material. Includes rules for exports, imports, shipments.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Committed effective dose	A person irradiated by ionizing radiation outside the body will receive a dose only during the period of irradiation. However following an intake by ingestion or inhalation, some radionuclides persist in the body and irradiate the various tissues for many years. The resulting total effective dose delivered over a lifetime (70 years for infants, 50 y for adults) is called the committed effective dose E. See also: Effective dose coefficient	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Community of Practice	A platform and its members that facilitate and foster cooperation and synergies among Crisis Management professionals. A broad variety of stakeholders including practitioners, researchers, industry representatives and/or policy makers can exchange knowledge and best practices and initiate cooperation on Crisis Management topics.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Competence	Demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Competence Framework	Structure that defines the competence of people within an organization.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Concentration limits	Concentration limits – or exposure limit values - most commonly used in Civil Protection are: AEGL, ERPG, IDLH and ETW.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Contagious	1. Capable of being transmitted by direct contact or by handling clothing, etc. from one person to another, one animal to another and between people and animals 2. Contaminated with the causative agent 3. Harbouring or spreading the causative agent of a transmissible disease	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Containment (confinement)	Process by which possible release, discharge or spill of a toxic substance or the spread of an infectious agent during normal use or after an accident is prevented by appropriate action	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Contamination	Presence or transfer of hazardous chemical, biological or radioactive substances / materials on humans, mobile and immobile objects, soil and water.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Contingency	Future event or circumstance that is regarded as likely to occur, or as influencing present action usually causing problems or making further plans and arrangements necessary.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Contingency planning	A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) IAEA – Sets co-operation among States Parties and IAEA in case of nuclear accidents or radiological emergencies. National points of contact are named by the States, to deal with requests for exchanging information, experts, equipment and methodologies. System: IAEA - International Response System.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986) IAEA – For nuclear or radioactive accidents involving facilities or activities. States must notify and report information about the event. IAEA acts as a hub. Points of contact are established.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations	The purpose of the Convention – also called Naples II Convention - is the prevention, detection, prosecution and punishment of infringements of national and Community customs provisions through enhanced cooperation and mutual assistance between national customs services. The cross border cooperation includes, amongst others, prevention, investigation and prosecution in cases of illicit traffic of nuclear material or materials or equipment intended for the manufacture of atomic, biological and/or chemical weapons.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Convention on Nuclear Safety — IAEA	Convention on Nuclear Safety – IAEA – 1994 - States operating land-based nuclear power plants must maintain a high level of safety by setting legal benchmarks and regulatory bodies for their implementation. Emergency preparedness plans have to be set up.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - IAEA - 1980 - Regulates international transport, domestic use storage and transport of nuclear material for peaceful purposes. Sets three categories of material, with different protection measures. Provides for recovery and response in case of unauthorized removal.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (UNECE) 1992	Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (UNECE) 1992– In case of industrial accident (not radiological or nuclear), regulates States' response, assistance, exchange of information. A notification system (IAN - UN/ECE Industrial Accident Notification System) is in place.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Coping Capacity	the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to manage adverse conditions, risk or disasters. The capacity to cope requires continuing awareness, resources and good management, both in normal times as well as during disasters or adverse conditions. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Council Decision 87/600/Euratom	Council Decision 87/600/Euratom– For early exchange of information in case of a radiological emergency. The Commission acts as a hub among National Authorities. The State where the emergency happened must provide information.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Council Directive 2006/117/Euratom	Council Directive 2006/117/EURATOM. Supervision and control of intra and extra Community shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel, for disposal or reprocessing. Countries have to appoint surveillance authorities.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom	Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom – establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations – It covers all civil nuclear facilities other than those with nuclear reactors. States must establish a national legislative, regulatory and organisational framework for nuclear safety, national regulatory authorities. The licence holders have to conduct periodical self-assessments.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009	Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 sets up a Community regime for export, transfer, transit and brokering of dual use items. The items are listed in Annex I and Annex IV of the regulation. A secure information exchange regime between the competent authorities of the Member States is set up	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Council Regulation (Euratom) No. 1493/93	Council Regulation (EURATOM) No. 1493/93. Shipments of sealed sources, radioactive waste are regulated by a system of prior declaration and confirmation by competent Authorities of each state. Includes a post shipment information procedure.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Crisis Management	Holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building resilience, with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of the organization's key interested parties, reputation, brand and value creating activities, as well as effectively restoring operational capabilities.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798

Crisis Management Function	Crisis management functions aim at achieving effects, e.g. coordination, a direction of effort, shared awareness, etc., in a crisis management system-of-systems. The “function” focuses on what is to be achieved, not how or by whom. Several systems, tools, building blocks, etc. may individually or in concert deliver a given function and, conversely, may support several different functions.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Crisis Management Professional	Person with knowledge, experience or ability needed to effectively and timely respond to crisis in order to minimize damage to society.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Critical Infrastructure	An asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions.	Council Directive 2008/114/EC	European Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection
Critical Infrastructure	The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Curie	A Curie (Ci) is the unit corresponding to the activity of 1g of radium. It corresponds to 37 thousand million disintegrations per second. The Curie has been replaced by the Becquerel. See also: Units RN	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Cyanide	A cyanide (Hydrogen Cyanide: AC or Cyanogen Chloride CK) is a chemical compound that contains the cyano group.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
D			
Decay	The spontaneous transformation of one nuclide into a different nuclide. Decay may involve the emission of alpha particles, beta particles, neutrons and/or gamma rays from the nucleus. A decay process is characterized by a half-life (i.e. the time for half of the atoms of a radioisotope to undergo decay). Also called: radioactive disintegration.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Decision No 2119/98/EC	Decision No 2119/98/EC – created a Community Network for the epidemiological surveillance and an Early Warning and Response System (EWRS – reshaped by Commission Decision 2000/57/EC). See ECDC	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Decommission	The process of removing a nuclear facility from service by a reduction of the residual radioactivity to a level that permits the release of the property for unrestricted use or maintenance under the protection for reasons of public health and safety.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Decontamination	The reduction of C, B, R&N contamination of the surfaces of living organisms, soil, water or objects. See also: Responder Decontamination	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Decontamination agent (humans)	a powder or liquid that can be applied to the skin. It absorbs and/or destroys the hazardous substance.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Decontamination area	The area where the decontamination is carried out. Set up at the border between inner and outer safety perimeter. All victims, personnel and equipment leaving the inner safety perimeter have to undergo decontamination	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Decontamination examination	or triage, or decon-examination, process of assessment of casualties and allocation of priorities for decontamination and life support by medical or ambulance staff at the casualty collection point.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Depleted uranium	Depleted uranium is Uranium containing less of the isotope Uranium 235 than in the natural Uranium (0.72%). Depleted uranium delivers very low radiation doses per unit of mass. It has a high chemical toxicity. See also: Uranium 238	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Detection	In nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environments, the act of locating CBRN hazards or discovering or perceiving the presence of (biological agents, diseases, etc.)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Diagnosis	The act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease or injury through evaluation of patient history, examination of symptoms and signs, and review of laboratory data by a medical provider	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Diphosgene	A colourless, highly toxic volatile liquid. Odour like phosgene.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Direct economic loss	The monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	Directive 2008/98/EC on waste. Regulates the waste-cycle, from the health protection point of view, including recycling. Refers to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC), (Directive2000/532/EC). Hazardous waste, its mixing and labelling are covered, waste oils are included. Radioactive waste and decommissioned explosives are excluded.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Directive 2010/80/EU	Directive 2010/80/EU – List of defence related products Items listed on the Common Military List of the European Union (CMLEU) shall be subject to authorisation and licensing procedure. CMLEU includes some biological agents and radioactive material (CMLEU ML7 a) adapted for use in war, chemical war fare agents (CMLEU ML7 b) precursors and key precursors(CMLEU ML7 c), equipment for military use, for the dissemination of the materials and substances (CMLEU ML7 e).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Directive on the control of high--activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources	Council Directive 2003/122/EURATOM on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources. The Directive regulates marking and traceability of high activity sources, recovering of orphan sources. An international cooperation and information exchange system is scheduled, National competent Authorities are designated.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Dirty bomb	Uses the force of conventional explosives to scatter chemical, biological and or radioactive substances/material. The device is intended to cause contamination, economic and physical harm. See also: radiological dispersion device (RDD)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster loss database	A set of systematically collected records about disaster occurrence, damages, losses and impacts, compliant with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 monitoring minimum requirements	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster management	The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster resilience	The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure.	UNISDR 2005b, 4	Hyogo Framework of Action

Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk governance	The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk information	Comprehensive information on all dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity, related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk management	Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Disease	An unhealthy condition of the body (or a part of it) or the mind (illness, sickness) presented by symptoms peculiar to it. Chronic diseases are diseases of long duration (3 months or more) and generally slow progression. Nosocomial disease is a disease acquired in a hospital, especially in reference to an infection.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Disinfection	The necessary process of destruction and killing of pathogenic and other kinds of microorganisms by physical or chemical means. Disinfection is less effective than sterilization; it does not ensure the margin of safety associated with sterilization processes.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Dispersion	Spread of radioactive particles, chemical substances or biological agents. Parameters such as weather (especially temperature and wind), substance properties (like volatility and specific weight: lighter or heavier than air) and topographical conditions have great influence on the dispersion.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Dissemination	A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect, e.g. disease progression by expanding step by step in a population	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Dose	See Dose C&B, Dose RN and Absorbed radiation dose	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Dose C&B	Is the absorbed dose, measured in weight (gram, milligram or µg)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Dose RN	A general term for the amount of radiation absorbed over a period of time. See also: Absorbed radiation dose, Lethal dose	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Dry Run 1	First rehearsal of a Trial, focusing on the technical integration of solutions, reference implementation of the Test-bed, and scenario validation; it also serves as a readiness review to approve the maturity of technical solutions.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Dry Run 2	Full scale rehearsal of a Trial without external end-users participation, aimed at detection of technical issues and last second fine-tuning; Dry Run 2 is organised as a complete mirror of the Trial.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Dual use--item	Items, including software and technology, which can be used both for civil and military purposes. It includes all items, which can be used in the manufacture of weapons. A list of controlled dual-use items is set out in Annex I to the EU Council Regulation 428/2009.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
D--value	The D value is the activity of a specified radionuclide which, if not under control, could cause severe health effects in the short term, including death, for a range of scenarios that include both external exposure from an unshielded source and internal exposure following dispersal of the source material. The categorization system has five levels, with sources in Category 1 being the most ‘dangerous’, at the lower end, sources in Category 5 are the least dangerous.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
E			

Early warning system	An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
ECDC	ECDC - European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control – (Regulation 851/2004) Agency to identify, assess, threats to human health from communicable diseases. Monitors and ensures the integrated operation of the already existing “Dedicated surveillance networks” on diseases and the following “Community Network”. Maintains databases(s) on epidemiological surveillance.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
ECHA	ECHA - European Chemicals Agency. The Helsinki-based ECHA opened for business in June 2008. ECHA manages the EU's Registration Evaluation and Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances (REACH) regulation. This regulation is designed to provide additional information on chemicals, to ensure their safe use, and to ensure competitiveness of the European industry. ECHA will also provide information on chemicals and technical and scientific advice.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
ECHEM Portal OECD	eChem Portal OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development). Public database and search engine in other participating databases. Gives access to information on properties of chemicals (physical chemical properties, ecotoxicity and toxicity of the substances).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Economic loss	Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

ECURIE	European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange (ECURIE) - system for early notification and exchange of information in case of radiological or nuclear emergency. Nationally operated by a network of Contact Points (CPs) and Competent Authorities (CAs) via specific software (CoDecS). ECURIE is a 24h radiological emergency notification and information exchange system in case of a major nuclear accident or radiological emergency. The legal basis for participation in ECURIE by the EU Member States is the EU Council Decision 87/600/Euratom. The Radiation Protection unit of DG ENER is responsible for ECURIE management and development. The unit maintains a 24h preparedness service in order to activate the system in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Effective dose coefficient	The radiotoxicity of a nuclide is determined by its effective dose coefficient e(T), which accounts for radiation and tissue weighting factors, metabolic and biokinetic information. The quantity T is the integration time in years following intake. For adults, the integration time is 50 years. See also: Equivalent dose RN, Committed effective dose	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Electron	An electron is a stable subatomic particle that has a negative electrical charge.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Emergency Management	The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.	UNISDR, 2009: 13	UNISDR (2009). UNISDR Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction. United Nations: Geneva
Emergency response unit (ERU)	A team of trained technical specialists, ready to be deployed at short notice, which uses pre-packed sets of standardized equipment. ERUs are present at different scales and often have different capabilities.	IFRCC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2019
End User	Individual person who ultimately benefits from the outcomes of the system.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Endemic	The continual, low-level and low-frequency presence of disease in a community or an infectious agent within a given geographic region or population (human, animal or plant).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Epidemic	The occurrence of more cases and fast spreading of a disease than would be expected in a given area or among a specific group of people during a given time period. An epidemic is not a characterization of how many members or what proportion of the population is infected but is defined by how fast it is growing.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Epidemiology	The study of the incidence and distribution of diseases, and of their control and prevention	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Epizootic	An outbreak or epidemic of disease in animal populations affecting many animals of one kind at the same time, e.g. avian flu in fowl, foot and mouth disease in cattle	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Equivalent Dose RN	The equivalent dose is used to reflect the damage done in biological systems by different types of radiation. It is expressed by the absorbed dose multiplied with a factor which depends on the type of radiation and the considered organ. See: Sievert	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guidelines (ERPG) are air concentration guidelines for single exposures to agents and are intended for use as tools to assess the adequacy of accident prevention and emergency response plans. ERPG are issued by the American Industrial Hygiene Association AIHA.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
ESIS	See European Chemical Substances Information System	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
ETW	See: AEGL-2	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
EU CBRN--Action Plan	Developed by DG HOME of the JRC EU CBRNe Glossary, with the overall goal to reduce the threat and damage from CBRN incidents to the citizens of the European Union.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
EU WMD--MC	EU WMD-MC – Council of the European Union - Weapons of Mass Destruction Monitoring Centre –Coordination centre for the EU actions against trafficking and proliferation of weapons of mass destructions CBRN-based. Created after the EU WMD Action Plan – June 2003.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
EURDEP	EURDEP - European Radiological Data Exchange Platform - Network for exchanging automatic monitoring data. (Recommendation 2000/473/Euratom).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

European Chemical Substances Information System	European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS) – Pre-Reach System (Directive 67/548/EEC as amended) providing details on chemicals. Main sub databases: EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances) ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Euvac.net	Euvac.net - European surveillance network for vaccine-preventable diseases. (Decision No. 2119/98/EC) Co-founded by ECDC as a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the European Community.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Evacuation	Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Evaluation	Process of estimating the effectiveness, efficiency, utility and relevance of a service or facility.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Exemption Levels RN	Radioactivity levels are established by a regulatory body, expressed in activity concentration, total activity, dose rate or radiation energy. Below a certain level a source of radiation may be granted exemption from regulatory control, i.e. exempted from notification, registration or licensing.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Exercise	Process to train for, assess, practise and improve performance in an organization.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Exposure	The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Exposure	Process by which a CBRN substance/material becomes available for absorption, swallowing, breathing, toughing the skin or eyes to humans.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Extensive disaster risk	The risk of low-severity, high-frequency hazardous events and disasters, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localized hazards	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

F			
FFP Masks	Filtering Facepiece Particle masks are respiratory protection of high quality against dust, solid and liquid aerosol.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Find	A method of discovery involving accidental find of uncontrolled material, which is not deliberately searched for, and without the use of radiation detection equipment (e.g. orphan source).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Fissile material	In nuclear engineering, a fissile material is one that is capable of sustaining a chain reaction of nuclear fission. In the arms control context, the term "fissile" is used to describe materials that can be used in the fission primary of a nuclear weapon. These are materials that sustain an explosive fast fission chain reaction. Uranium-233, Uranium-235, Plutonium-239 and Plutonium-241 are fissile materials.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Flammability	Measure of how easily a material ignites at normal temperatures.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Foodborne disease	A disease of an infectious or toxic nature caused by or thought to be caused by the consumption of food or water	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Food terrorism	An act or threat of deliberate contamination of food and feed with chemical, biological or radio nuclear agents for the purpose of causing injury or death to civilian population and/or disrupting social, economic or political stability	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
G			
Gamma radiation	Gamma rays are a type of high energy ionizing radiation which may be emitted in the process of spontaneous disintegration of unstable atomic nuclei. Gamma photons have about 10,000 times as much energy as the photons in the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum. Because of their high energy they can cover hundreds to thousands of meters in air before spending their energy. They can pass through many kinds of materials, including human tissue. Very dense materials, such as lead, are commonly used as shielding to slow or stop gamma photons.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Gap	Difference between the existing capabilities of responders and what was actually needed for effective and	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798

GHS	The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals or GHS is an internationally agreed upon system set to replace the various different classification and labelling standards used in different countries. The GHS will use consistent criteria for classification and labelling on a global level.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Gray (Gy)	Gray (Gy) is the SI measurement unit of absorbed radiation dose due to ionizing radiation (1 Gy = 100 rad=1J/kg).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
H			
Half--life	The time in which one half of the atoms of a particular radioactive element disintegrate measured in time units (seconds, days, years millenniums)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Harmful substance	Substance that, following contact with an organism can cause illness or adverse effects either at the time of exposure or later in the life of the present and future generations	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Hazard	Hazard is defined as a human process, phenomenon or activity that can result in loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Hazard	An accidental or naturally occurring phenomenon with the potential to cause physical or psychological harm to humans including loss of life, damage or losses of property, and/or disruption to the environment or to structures (economic social, political) upon which a community's way of life depends.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Hazardous event	The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
HAZMAT	Is an acronym for hazardous materials. See also: hazard	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Health effect	Health effects or health impacts are changes in health or any derivation in the normal function resulting from exposure to an external agent, source or stimuli. Health effects are an important consideration in many areas, such as hygiene, pollution studies, and workplace safety, nutrition and health sciences in general.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Health hazard	Any factor or exposure that may adversely affect health	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Hedis	Hedis – EU Web-based portal for disease outbreaks and health emergencies. For each new crisis a dedicated sub-portal is generated with information related to the threat (actors, maps, actions. Has an Interactive Disaster Analysis System and Hospitals database.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Host	A person or an animal that can be infected by an infectious agent under natural (as opposed to experimental) conditions.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Hot zone	See: Inner safety perimeter	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
HPVC	High production volume chemicals, they are placed on the market in volumes greater than 1.000 tonnes per year.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
I			
IAEA	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an UN organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. Though established independently of the United Nations through its own international treaty, the IAEA Statute, the IAEA reports to both the UN General Assembly and Security Council.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Identification	The clear and qualitative determination of which CBRN substance/material is present.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) is a reference threshold defined by the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Concentrations below IDLH shall allow unprotected exposure up to 30 minutes without suffering severe health effects. Other than for ERPG or AEGL thresholds, no severity levels are defined.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Illicit trafficking of RN materials	The unauthorized receipt, possession, use, transfer or disposal of nuclear materials and other radioactive sources, whether intentional or unintentional and with or without crossing international borders.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Impact	The strong and noticeable effect or influence on something or someone. In the context with CBRN often used to describe the effect of a CBRN release.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Incapacitating agent	Psychoactive agent that produces temporary physiological or mental effects, or both, which may persist for hours or days after exposure, rendering individuals incapable of concerted effort in performing their assigned duties.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Incidence	Number of new cases of illness commencing, or of persons falling ill, during a given period in a specific population: usually expressed as a rate.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Incident commander	The responsibilities of commanders in police, fire brigade and medical services and the organisational structure of cooperation between the partners differ from state to state. Please contact your authority for more information.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Incubation period	The time from the moment of inoculation (exposure to the infecting organism or toxin) to the appearance of clinical manifestations (onset of disease) of a particular infectious disease.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Indirect economic loss	A decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
INES	The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) is a tool for promptly communicating to the public nuclear accidents. Each increasing level is ten times more severe than the previous level.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Infectious / infectious agent	Is a biological agent such as viruses, bacteria, prion, parasites, or fungus that causes disease to its host (pathogen)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Infectious dose 50% (ID50)	Infectious dose (ID) is the amount of pathogen (measured in number of microorganisms) required to cause an infection in the host. Infectious dose 50% (ID 50) is the amount of pathogen (quantity or concentration) required to cause an infection in half the hosts of a tested population after specified test duration.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Inner Safety Perimeter	Or danger zone or hot zone. Most hazardous zone where the initial CBRN release occurs or – in the direction of wind - disperses to. Only emergency response personnel wearing appropriate PPE is allowed to enter. Without detailed information about the situation the incident commander sets up initial inner perimeters depending on national standards.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Innovation	Implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, new marketing method, or new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798

Insecticides	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or lessening the damage of any insects. Insecticides particularly toxic to humans are e.g. organophosphates or carbamates.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Intended use	The use of substances according to their designated purposes e.g. a chemical for synthesis or as a dyestuff or e.g. bacteria for the production of cheese.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Intensive disaster risk	The risk of high-severity, mid- to low-frequency disasters, mainly associated with major hazards	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Intentional use	Is the deliberate, malicious use of CBRN substances/materials with the intention to harm the society.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
International Convention for the Suppression of acts of Nuclear Terrorism	Under this UN Convention of 2005, States have an obligation to criminalize a wide range of activities involving nuclear or other radioactive material. Article 2.1 establishes as offences the unlawful and intentional possession, use, threat, attempt or participation in acts involving radioactive material (in this convention, radioactive material includes nuclear material) with the intent to cause death, serious bodily injury or property damage. The convention sets up coordination rules for criminal proceedings, evidence exchange, and post crisis management.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Interoperability	The ability of diverse systems and organisations to work together, i.e. to interoperate.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Ion mobility spectrometer	Abbreviation: IMS. Measurement device for the detection of chemical contamination in very low concentrations (ppb to some ppm). Very effective in detecting and identifying Chemical Warfare Agents.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Ionizing radiation	Ionizing radiation is radiation with enough energy to remove tightly bound electrons from the orbit of an atom, causing the atom to become charged or ionized. Examples are alpha particles, gamma rays, X-rays and neutrons.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Isotope	Different forms of an element (or types of atom) having the same number of protons in their nuclei but a different number of neutrons. Isotopes of the same element have identical chemical properties. However, they may differ in their stability. Some decay and emit radiation.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

J			
Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management	Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management – IAEA – 1997 Covers management, transboundary movements , disposal of spent fuel and spent radioactive waste from civilian reactors and some military or defence programmes. Each country has a regulatory body for the implementation. Emergency plans are set up.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
K			
Key component	See: precursor	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Key Performance Indicator	Key performance indicator (KPI) is a quantifiable measure that an organization (person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives) uses to gauge or compare performance (measurable result) in terms of meeting its strategic and operational objectives (result to be achieved).	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
L			
Labels	To give first information, labels of dangerous substances provide a description of the content; a pictogram and a short hazard description. See GHS, Type "A" package	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Latency	The time delay between exposure and begin of symptoms.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Legacy System	(Crisis management) system currently in operational use.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Lessons Learning Process	Distributing the problem information to the whole project and organization as well as other related projects	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Lethal dose	Amount of a substance or physical agent (radiation) that causes death when taken into the body by a single absorption (denoted by LD). The median lethal dose, LD50, is the dose required to kill half the members of a tested population after specified test duration. See also: Dose	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Lethality	The fact of something being lethal; the ability of something to kill 2. The rate of death of organisms exposed to a toxic substance or radiation.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Lewisite	Lewisite is an organo-arsenic compound. Pure Lewisite is colourless and odourless. Technical grade of lewisite is a yellow or brown liquid with a distinctive odour that has been described as similar to scented geraniums.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Localisation	Localisation is the exact place of a CBRN contamination or the presence of a nuclear or other radioactive source.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
LPVC	Low production volume chemicals. They are Chemicals placed on the market in volumes between 10 tonnes and 1.000 tonnes per year per producer/importer.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
M			
Mass decontamination	The planned and structured procedure using purpose designed decontamination equipment used in the vicinity of a C, B or R&N incident for the decontamination of a large number of casualties.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
MedISys	MedISys (Medical Intelligence System) EU internet monitoring and analysis system. Identifies potential threats to public health. 'Threats' can be chemical, biological and radionuclear, and include communicable diseases.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
MIC	MIC – Monitoring and Information Centre – EU tool of the "Community Mechanism for Civil Protection" (European Civil Protection - Council Decision 2007/779/EC - EURATOM). Has a 24/7 communication hub, facilitates Member States' co-operation in civil protection assistance. Communications are made using the "Common Emergency Communication and Information System" (CECIS)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Microorganism	Any organism, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and some fungi that can be seen only with a microscope.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Mitigation	The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Monitoring	A continuous or periodic process of qualitatively or quantitatively determining the presence or absence of CBRN substances.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Morbidity	The proportion of sickness or of a specific disease in a geographical locality. Morbidity can be measured in terms of three units: 1. Proportion of persons who are ill in a given population, 2. The illnesses (periods or spells of illnesses) that these persons experienced, 3. The duration (days, weeks, etc.) of these illnesses.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Mortality rate	The number of deaths in a given population or subpopulation in a given period.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Multilateral Export control Regimes	Multilateral Export Control Regimes (MECR) are systems coordinating national policies on export controls: Australia Group (1985) – common lists for dual use chemical manufacturing facilities, equipment, technology; dual use biological equipment, chemical weapon precursors and biological agents, Missile Technology Control Regime (1987) – controls on items contained in the Equipment, Software and Technology annex to the MTCR guidelines; Nuclear Suppliers Group (1975) – nuclear and nuclear-related exports; Wassenaar Arrangement (1995) – transfer of conventional armaments and dual use goods and technologies;	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Mustard	See: Sulphur mustard	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
N			
Naples II Convention	See: Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
National platform for disaster risk reduction	A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multisectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Natural Hazard	Natural hazards are naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geophysical (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity), hydrological (avalanches and floods), climatological (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires), meteorological (cyclones and storms/wave surges) or biological (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues).[IFRC]	IFRCC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2019

Need	Prerequisite identified as necessary to achieve an intended outcome, implied or stated.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Nerve Agents	Nerve agents represent a group of chemical warfare agents.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Neutron	It is an elementary particle and part of the atom. It has no electrical charge.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM). Radioactive material containing no significant amounts of radionuclides other than naturally occurring radionuclides, such us uranium, thorium, potassium and any of their decay products, such as radium and radon.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
NPT	NPT – Treaty on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons – IAEA (1968) – is a treaty to limit the spread (proliferation) of nuclear weapons. Currently there are 189 states party to the treaty, five of which are recognized as nuclear weapon states: the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China. The treaty comprises rules on non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Nuclear attribution	The process of tracing the origin of nuclear or radioactive material used in illegal activities, to determine the point of origin and routes of transit involving such material, and ultimately to contribute to the prosecution of those responsible.See: nuclear forensics	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Nuclear forensics	The analysis of intercepted illicit nuclear or radioactive material and any associated material to provide evidence for nuclear attribution.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Nuclear material	Nuclear material refers to uranium, plutonium, and thorium, in any form. This is differentiated further into "source material", consisting of natural and depleted uranium, and "special fissionable material", consisting of enriched uranium (uranium 235), uranium-233, and plutonium-239. See also radioactive material	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Nuclear Medicine	Nuclear medicine is a branch of medicine and medical imaging that uses radionuclide and relies on the process of radioactive decay in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases (i.e. radiotherapy).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Nuclear Safeguards	The safeguards system comprises an extensive set of technical measures to verify the correctness and the completeness of the declarations made by States about their nuclear material and activities. See: IAEA, NPT	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Nuclear security	Implementation of the Nuclear Security covers three areas: Prevention to protect nuclear and other radioactive material and facilities and transports from malicious acts. Detection of and response to malicious acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material Information coordination and analysis which includes evaluation, cooperation with bilateral and multilateral support programs, and information collection.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Nuclide	A species of atom, characterized by its mass number A, atomic number Z, and nuclear energy state. Radioactive nuclides are referred to as radionuclides or radioisotopes.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
O			
Observation	Method of data collection in which the situation of interest is watched and the relevant facts, actions and behaviours are recorded	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Observer	Participant who witnesses the exercise while remaining separate from exercise activities. (Observers may be part of the evaluation process).	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Occurrence (case)	In epidemiological terms means frequency of a disease without defining incidence or prevalence.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
OECD Chemical Safety, Directories and Databases on Chemicals	OECD Chemical Safety, Directories and Databases on Chemicals – portal grouping databases divided per typology of substance. Some entries are: • EXICHEM (Existing Chemicals) Pointer Database (replaced by eChemPortal) • OECD's New Industrial Chemicals Information Directory • OECD Integrated High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals Database – assessment and investigation of HPV chemicals • International Directory for Emergency Response Centres - contains a list of contact points in the countries specialized in the response area. • Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) databases • OECD's Database on Chemical Risk Assessment Models	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Operator	Person engaged in task performance, considered as a monitoring, controlling or directing element in a system or process capable of a dynamic response to system inputs and disturbances.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798

Organisation	Person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Origin of infection	Source of an infectious disease, for example a sick person or animal, a germ carrier (in the incubation period), permanent shedders or non-living pathogen reservoirs (water, soil, dust, food) from which an infectious agent passes to a host.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Orphan source	The term "orphan source" generally refers to a source which poses sufficient radiological hazard to warrant regulatory control, but which is not under regulatory control because: • It is in an uncontrolled condition that requires removal to protect public health and safety from a radiological threat • Controlled or uncontrolled, but for which a responsible party cannot be readily identified. • Controlled, but the material's continued security cannot be assured. • In the possession of a person, not licensed to possess the material • In the possession of a State radiological protection program for the sole purpose of mitigating a radiological threat because the orphan source is in one of the conditions described in one of the first four bullets and for which the State does not have a means to provide for the material's appropriate disposition See also: Directive on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Outbreak	Synonymous with "epidemic". The term is alternatively used to describe a localised (as opposed to generalised) epidemic.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Outer Safety Perimeter	Or shut-off zone. The area where the rescue service personnel mainly work. Unauthorised entry is prohibited. No special PPE is necessary in this area. Without detailed information about the situation the incident commander sets up initial outer perimeters, depending on national standards.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
P			
Pandemic	An epidemic occurring over a very wide area (countries or continents) and usually affecting a large proportion of the population (human and/or animals).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Panzootic	Is a pandemic in animals, a disease that is spread over large distances across many continents, and affects a significant portion of the animal population.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Pathogen / pathogenic agent	The ability of an organism or infectious particle causing serious disease or illness to its host (humans, animals or plants).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Pathogenicity	The quality of infectious agents to produce pathological changes or disease.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Percutaneous	Through the skin. Refers to route of entry of a substance into the body.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Persistency	Resistance of substances against chemical or biological degradation. Substances with high persistence can contaminate areas for a long period if no decontamination measures are taken.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Personal Protection Equipment	See: PPE	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Photo ionisation detector	Abbreviation: PID. Measurement device for the detection of chemical vapours in the air. Allows detection of a broad range of TICs, in particular organic substances, and gives information about increasing or decreasing of concentration. Cannot be used to identify substances.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Physical State	Qualitatively different appearances of substances, i.e. solid, liquid, gaseous. The Physical state of a substance depends on the actual temperature and pressure.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Phytopathology	The scientific study of plant diseases and their control caused by pathogens (infectious diseases) and environmental conditions	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Plutonium	The chemical element plutonium (Pu) is a radioactive element with the atomic number 94, produced when uranium is irradiated in a reactor. It is used primarily in nuclear weapons and, along with uranium, in mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel for reactors.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Polonium	The chemical element Polonium (Po), atomic number 84, is a silver-gray semi-metal. This highly radioactive element occurs in uranium ores.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
PPE	Abbreviation for Personal Protective Equipment. Specialised equipment consisting of respiratory protection, protective suit, hard hats, boots and gloves. To be worn by staff during work to prevent exposure or contamination.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Practitioner	See "Crisis Management Professional"	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Precursor	Any chemical reactant, which takes part in the production of a toxic chemical, is a precursor. The most important precursor is called key component. See also: toxic chemical	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Prevalence	Number of instances of disease cases (new and existing) in a given population at a designated time	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Prevention	activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks. Prevention expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed. Prevention measures can also be taken during or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences, such as measures to prevent the contamination of water.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Prevention	All medical measures, health or other actions (e.g. social, political, economic) that reduce exposure or other risks, prevent the onset of a disease or a health event or limit the development, exacerbation, and ensure its demise.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Prevention RN	In the RN field, the term “prevention” is also used to describe the first line of protection against nuclear terrorism. Prevention includes measures to protect nuclear and other radioactive materials against theft or other form of loss of control, illegal possession, smuggling, and unauthorized use, as well as measures to protect nuclear installations and transport against sabotage and other malicious acts that can result in radiation exposure to the general public or the environment.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Preventive medicine (prophylaxis)	Preventive medicine or preventive care refers to measures taken to avert and avoid diseases (or injuries) rather than curing them or treating their symptoms.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Public Awareness	Person with knowledge, experience or ability needed to effectively and timely respond to crisis in order to minimize damage to society.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Q			
Quarantine	Enforced isolation or restriction of free movement imposed to prevent the spread of contagious disease to others, alternatively, to isolate a person who does not have a disease during a disease outbreak, in order to prevent that person from catching the disease.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
R			
Radiation	Radiation is a form of energy. There are two basic types of radiation: ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. The difference between these two types is the amount of energy they have. Ionizing radiation (energy more than 5 eV) has the ability to ionize atoms, which means that electrons could be removed from the atoms. Non-ionizing radiation (energy less than 3 eV), like i.e. UV-light and visible light could not ionize atoms.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Radioactive material	Material containing radioactive isotopes that give off radiation as they decay. A report of IAEA defines: “radioactive material shall mean any material having a specific activity greater than 70 Becquerel/kg“.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Radioactive source	A radioactive source can be of natural or artificial origin (manufactured source). A manufactured source of radiation is typically used for industrial, research, or medical applications, i.e. Iodine-131(131I) for radioisotope therapy of thyroid cancer, Caesium-137 (137Cs) or Cobalt-60 (60Co) for industrial radiography in non destructive testing and inspecting materials for hidden flaws. See: nuclear medicine	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Radioactivity	The spontaneous emission of radiation, generally alpha particles or beta particles, often accompanied by gamma rays, from the nucleus of an unstable isotope; also, the rate at which radioactive material emits radiation.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Radioisotope	Radionuclides are often referred by physicists as radioisotopes in nuclear medicine.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Radiological dispersion device (RDD)	A device that spreads radioactive material by exploding a conventional (non-nuclear) explosive. See also: dirty bomb, TIR	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Radionuclide	An isotope of an element that decays or disintegrates spontaneously, emitting radiation. Approximately 3000 natural and artificial radioisotopes have been identified. See: NORM, Nuclear medicine	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Radiotoxicity	The radiotoxicity (as opposed to chemical toxicity) of a substance refers to its potential capacity to cause damage to living tissue due to its ionizing radiation. See also: Effective dose coefficient	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
RAS--Bichat	The Rapid Alert System-Task Force on Biological and Chemical Agent Attack (RAS-Bichat) – EU programme for cooperation on preparedness and response. Mechanism for information exchange, consultation and coordination in health-related issues for attacks with biological and chemical agents.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
REACH	Reach - Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (1907/2006) - it standardizes the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of all already existing (phase-in) and new (non-phase-in) chemical substances. Information about the properties of substances is stored in a database (REACH-IT) run by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA). Radioactive, custom subject substances and non-isolated intermediates are excluded.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Reactivity	A substance's tendency to undergo chemical reactions. The opposite of reactive is inert.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Reconstruction	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Recontamination	The post-process introduction of a biological contaminant into a product, a substance or on an object after it has been effectively sterilised.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Recovery	The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Regulation (EC) No 689/2008	Regulation (EC) No 689/2008. Implemented the Rotterdam Convention, involving • some of the chemicals subject to the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure, • some hazardous chemicals banned or restricted within the Community or a Member State, and • all chemicals when exported in relation to their classification, packaging and labelling. Countries have to designate national authorities. Not applicable to radioactive materials and substances, wastes, chemical weapons under the dual use regime and genetically modified organisms.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Rehabilitation	The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Rescue	Is the assisted removal of people unable to remove themselves from an area of greatest danger to a place of relative or complete safety.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Research Ethics	The ethics of the planning, conduct, and reporting of research; this pertains in particular to rules and	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Reservoir	Any host or carrier that harbours pathogenic organisms, without injury to itself and serves as a source from which other susceptible hosts can be infected. The infectious agent primarily depends on the reservoir for its survival.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Residual risk	guidelines for the participation and protection of individuals taking part in the research activities.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Resilience Assessment	It is one of the functions of the RESILOC Cloud Platform that allows resilience experts to obtain different resilience outcomes (i.e. resilience dimensions) based on hypothetical evolutions/scenarios/actions previously inserted.	RESILOC	RESILOC Deliverable 2.1 - Analysis of Risk Perception
Resolution 1540	Resolution 1540 (United Nations Security Council - Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction 2004) – UN Member States must impede non-State actors to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. States have to control materials and their illicit trafficking.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Respiratory protection	Two types of devices provide respiratory protection: the air purifying respirator by using various kinds of filters (see FFP masks) and the air-supplied respirator providing clean, respirable air from another source. This includes self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Responder Decontamination	Preliminary cleaning of emergency personnel, including their clothing, other persons and equipment.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Retrofiting	Reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to become more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Ricin	Toxin extract from plant (castor beans) listed in the Chemical Weapons Convention. Act as a poison.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Riot Control Agent	Riot control agents are compounds that cause temporary incapacitation by irritation of the eyes and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. They are often called irritants, irritating agents, and harassing agents; the general public usually calls them "tear gas".	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. [standard term]	ISO3001 2018	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Guidelines

Risk	The probability of adverse effects caused by a hazardous phenomenon or substance in an organism, a population, or an ecological system.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Risk analysis	The process to comprehend the nature of risk and to determine the level of risk (ISO 2009) Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment. Risk analysis includes risk estimation.	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk Assessment	Overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk assessment	Overall process of hazard identification (identification of a risk source capable of causing adverse effects to humans or the environment) and hazard characterization (quantitative evaluation of the nature of the adverse health effects associated with the hazard), exposure assessment (evaluation of the likely exposure of man and/or the environment to risk sources) and risk characterisation (estimation, including attendant uncertainties, of the probability of occurrence and severity of known or potential adverse health effects in a given population).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Risk Communication	Risk communication is the process of exchanging or sharing risk-related data, information and knowledge between and among different groups such as scientists, regulators, industry, consumers or the general public.	IRGC, 2017: 27	IRGC (2017). Introduction to the IRGC risk governance framework. Lausanne: EPFL International Risk Governance Center
Risk Evaluation	The process of comparing the results of risk analysis with risk criteria to determine whether the risk and/or its magnitude are acceptable or tolerable (ISO 2009).	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk factor	A variable that increases the probability of disease or harm to health (e.g. genetic makeup or personal history)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Risk management	A process that involves the planning and implementation of the actions and remedies required to avoid, reduce (prevent, adapt, mitigate), transfer or retain the risks	ISO 73:2009	International Standards Organisation - Risk management Vocabulary
Risk Management	The process, distinct from risk assessment, of weighing policy alternatives, in consultation with all interested parties, considering risk assessment and other factors relevant for the health protection of workers and consumers, the protection of the environment and for the promotion of fair trade practices, and, if needed, selecting appropriate prevention and control options.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Risk population / Population at risk	Population likely to develop a given disease under given conditions.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Risk transfer	The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another, whereby a household, community, enterprise or State authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Rotterdam Convention	Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998) – Some banned or severely restricted chemicals and severely hazardous pesticide formulations might be listed in Annex III of the Convention, and subject to the “Prior Informed Consent” (PIC) Procedure for imports and exports. National Authorities are appointed. The convention does not cover radioactive materials, wastes, chemical weapons.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
S			
Safety perimeter	CBRN incidents require quick set up of a spatial structure. Safety perimeters are set up by the incident commander. The area of safety perimeters depends on specific situation (threat, weather conditions, etc.). Outside of safety perimeters no adverse effects for unprotected persons should occur. The safety perimeter is divided into inner safety perimeter and outer safety perimeter. The decontamination area is located at the border between both areas. Inner and outer safety perimeters will be adjusted accordingly as soon as a thorough situation assessment is conducted.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Sample	A small part selected for inspection or analysis.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Sampling	The act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample; 1. the act, process, or technique small parts are taken as samples - following defined sampling procedures - for inspection or analysis in order to obtain reliable information about the nature and composition of CBRN substances or contaminated material or 2. Selecting a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Sarin (GB)	An organophosphate CWA (nerve-agent). In pure form clear, colourless and tasteless liquid without odour.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Scenario	Pre-planned storyline that drives an exercise, as well as the stimuli used to achieve exercise project performance objectives.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Secondary contamination	or cross-contamination: the exposure to hazardous substances through contact with contaminated people or objects.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Security	See Biosecurity, nuclear security	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)	Is a respirator with face mask providing regular clean air compressed into cylinders carried on the user's back. See also: FFP	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Seveso II — Directive	SEVESO II – Directive 2003/105/EC - Regulates establishments where certain dangerous substances are processed or stored. The activity's operator must set preventive measures, and provide information in case of accidents. Every State must appoint a Competent Authority. Not applicable to ionizing radiations, transport, some waste-fill sites.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Shielding	Materials (lead, concrete, etc.) used to block or attenuate radiation in order to protect humans and equipment.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Sievert	The equivalent dose of radiation that harms human health due to its biological effects is measured in Sievert (Sv). It is defined by multiplying the absorbed radiation dose with a weighting factor depending on the radiation type. See also: Units RN, Gray	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Skill	Ability to perform a task or activity with a specific intended outcome acquired through education, training,	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Societal Impact	Dimension of crisis management that refers to its unintended positive or negative impacts on different societal groups or society as a whole, as well as on its core values and societal principles as captured for example in fundamental rights, constitutional laws, but also in public debate.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Societal Security	Protection of society from, and response to, incidents, emergencies and disasters caused by intentional and unintentional human acts, natural hazards, and technical failures.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798

Solution	A solution is a means that contributes to a crisis management function. A solution is either one or more processes or one or more tools with related procedures.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Soman (GD)	An organophosphate CWA (nerve-agent). In pure form clear, colourless to yellowish-brown liquid.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Special nuclear material (SNM)	Uranium enriched in the isotope Uranium-233 or Uranium-235 and Plutonium.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Specific protection measure	Any active action taken to protect oneself from the adverse effect of the exposure to or the contamination by substances or biological agents e.g. vaccination and preventive treatment See: Vaccine	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Staging area	Also called tactical holding area (UK) or marshalling area (UK). A place where units, materials, etc are gathered before being called to the scene. Ambulances can park here.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Stockholm Convention	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) UN. It regulates the production, use, import and export of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). These are chemical substances that persist in the environment and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. National focal points have to be appointed for information exchange.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Strain	An organism that is different from other organisms of the same species due to genetic differences, a genetic variant or subtype of a microorganism	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Strategic Decision Maker	The individual who has the power and is tasked to take a strategic decision. These are elected officials, and high ranking personnel in response organizations / relevant authorities / agencies tasked with the response to the crisis.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Structural and non-structural measures	Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Sulphur mustard	Synonyms: S-Lost, HD, Yperite. Pure sulphur mustards are colourless, viscous liquids at room temperature. See: Blister agent	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Symptom	Any subjective evidence of a disease or an effect induced by a substance as perceived by the affected subject or evidenced by an observer.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
T			
Tabun (GA)	An organophosphate CWA (nerve agent). It is a clear, colourless, and tasteless liquid with a faint fruity odour.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Target population	1. Population or group to which the results of a study should be applicable; 2. Population or group to which/for whom an intervention or epidemiological health program is intended.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Tear agent	Or tear gas, see Riot control agent	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Test Bed Infrastructure	The software tools and middleware to systematically create an appropriate (life and/or virtual) environment in which the trialling of solutions is carried out. The Test-bed infrastructure can enable existing facilities to connect and exchange data.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Test tubes	Test tubes are simple analytical devices to determine the airborne concentration of chemical substances. More than 160 test tubes for different substances are available. Usually standard equipment of CBRN teams.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Test-Bed	The software tools, middleware and methodology to systematically conduct Trials and evaluate solutions within an appropriate environment. An “appropriate environment” is a testing environment (life and/or virtual) where the trialling of solutions is carried out using a structured, all-encompassing and mutual learning approach. The Test-bed can enable existing facilities to connect and exchange data, providing a pan-European arena of virtually connected facilities and crisis labs where users, providers, researchers, policy makers and citizens jointly and iteratively can progress on new approaches or solutions to emerging needs.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Threat	The likelihood of occurrence of a hazard or event with a harmful effect. In contrast to risk, a threat is not related to the impact it may cause. In the context of public health, a threat is defined as a substance, condition or event, which by its presence has the potential to rapidly harm an exposed population, sufficiently lead to a major crisis.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Threat assessment	Set of investigative and operational techniques that can be used by authorities to identify and examine vulnerable areas of the society and identify, assess, and manage the risks of targeted violence and its potential perpetrators.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
TIC	Toxic Industrial Chemicals, Chemicals used in industrial operations or research which have adverse effects on human health or on the environment if released. Some TICs can be used as CWA, e.g. chlorine or phosgene.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
TIM	Toxic industrial material. Industry-associated materials with harmful effects on humans; they can be subdivided into toxic industrial biologicals (TIBs), toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) and toxic industrial radiologicals (TIRs).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
TIR	Toxic Industrial Radiologicals, radioactive materials used in industrial operations or research which have adverse effects on human health or on the environment if released. TIRs can be used as Radiological dispersion device or dirty bomb.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Tool	A device, equipment or piece of software used to carry out a particular process or procedure.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Toxic	Ability to cause injury to living organisms as a result of physicochemical, poisonous interaction.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Toxic chemical (CBRN)	The Chemicals Weapon Convention defines a toxic chemical as any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause temporary incapacitation, permanent harm or death to humans or animals. It does not matter, whether the toxic chemical is produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere. All toxic chemicals are included, regardless of their origin or of their method of production.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Toxicity	Toxicity is the degree to which a substance can damage an organism. Toxicity can refer to the effect on a whole organism or on a part of this organism, such as a cell (cytotoxicity) or an organ (organotoxicity). Depending on the timeframe, there is: (1) acute toxicity = harmful effects through a single or short-term exposure to a substance or mixture; (2) chronic toxicity = harmful effects of repeated or continuous exposure to a substance or mixture. Toxic effects are dose-dependent. T. is therefore measured by a quantity of a substance required to achieve a given effect. This can be expressed by a "lethal dose" LD50, the dose that kills 50 per cent of the exposed population, expressed usually in milligrams (mg) per kilo bodyweight or by an "incapacitating dose" ID50 that incapacitates 50 per cent of the exposed population. For exposure to an aerosol or vapour the dose can be expressed by multiplying time and concentration. The result is the "concentration time" Ct (expressed as mg. min/m3). The term LCt50 is often used to denote the vapour or aerosol exposure (Ct) necessary to cause death in 50% of the population exposed.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Toxicodynamics	Toxicodynamics is the study of the cellular and molecular mechanisms of action of a poison. Simply stated, toxicodynamics is what the poison does to the body. The defining factors for any toxic effect are toxicity, latency and persistency of the toxic substance.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Toxicokinetics	Toxicokinetics is the study of the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination of a poison. Simply stated, toxicokinetics is what the body does to the poison.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Toxin	A complex and poisonous organic substance, especially a protein, that is produced naturally by living cells or organisms such as a microbe, animal or plant or synthetically. A Toxin is capable of causing disease when introduced into the body tissues but is often also capable of inducing neutralizing antibodies or antitoxins	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Training	Activities designed to facilitate the learning and development of knowledge, skills, and abilities, and to improve the performance of specific tasks or roles.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Transferable risk	risks whose financial consequences can be formally or informally shifted from one party to another (adapted from UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017)	RESILOC	Adapted from UNDRR 2016

Transport of dangerous goods, core Legislation	Adr2011 – (1957) - Unece United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road: • Adn2009 – (2000) - Unece European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways - provisions on substances' carriage in packages or bulk. • Directive 2008/68/EC – on inland transport of dangerous goods • Directive 98/91/EC – For motor vehicles and their trailers for the transport of dangerous goods by road • Directive 95/50/EC - Checks on the transport of dangerous goods by road. Allows the Authorities of the Member States to exchange data. • Directive 2002/59/EC - Notification of dangerous or polluting goods on ships, intervention in the event of incidents and accidents at sea. • Marpol 73/78 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 – IMO- Annex II (1987) is referred to transport of chemicals in bulk. Annex III is for packed harmful substances (1992). Its stated object is to preserve the marine environment through the complete elimination of pollution by oil and other harmful substances and the minimization of accidental discharge of such substances. As of 31 December 2005, 136 countries, representing 98% of the world's shipping tonnage, are parties to the Convention.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Triage	See: Decontamination examination	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Trial (Field Trial)	An event for systematically assessing solutions for current and emerging needs in such a way that practitioners can do this following a pragmatic and systematic approach.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Trial Action Plan (TAP)	The main Trial planning document, facilitating collaborative planning and supporting execution of the Trial. It covers all areas related to the Trial organization and is used to record efforts, circulate decisions and assess progress.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM)	A structured approach from designing a Trial to evaluating the outcomes and identifying lessons learned.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798

Trial Guidance Tool (TGT)	A software tool that guides Trial design, execution and evaluation in a step-by-step way (according to the Trial Guidance Methodology) including as much of the necessary information as possible in form of data or references to the Portfolio of Solutions.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Trigger list	A list of sensitive items to which export controls apply. See also Zangger Committee	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Type "A" package	A transport package used for the transport of relatively small, but significant, quantities of radioactive material. The packages are required to maintain their integrity during normal transport conditions. Because it is assumed that this type of package could be damaged in a severe accident and that a portion of their contents may be released, the amount of radionuclides they can contain is limited by the IAEA Regulations. Type A packages are used to transport radionuclides for medical purposes and also for some nuclear fuel cycle materials. Type "B" packages are required for the transport of highly radioactive material e.g. unencapsulated radioisotopes for medical and research uses or spent nuclear fuel. See also Labels	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
U			
UN Number	UN number is a four-digit number for the labelling of hazardous substances in international transport. Most hazardous substances possess an unique UN number (e.g. UN1017: chlorine). Some UN numbers denote groups of substances (e.g. UN1993: Flammable liquid n.o.s.). The complete list of UN numbers can be found in the ADR/RID regulation.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Underlying disaster risk drivers	Processes or conditions, often development-related, that influence the level of disaster risk by increasing levels of exposure and vulnerability or reducing capacity	UNDRR 2016	UNDRR - Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction
Units RN	See: Becquerel, Curie, Gray, Sievert	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Uranium	Uranium (U) is very dense, heavy and silvery-white metal, found naturally as ore in deposits. It is composed of three major isotopes, uranium 238 (more than 99%), uranium 235 (0.72%), and uranium 234 (0.005%). Exposure to uranium can result in both chemical and radiological toxic effects. Chemical toxicity: Uranium is very toxic after ingestion or inhalation, main target organ is the kidney. See also: uranium 235, uranium 238	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Uranium 235	Naturally occurring uranium contains 0.72% of Uranium 235 (235U). It is used to fuel nuclear reactors (3-5 % enrichment typically) or to produce nuclear weapons (90% or more enrichment). 235U is the fissile isotope of uranium. It has a half-life of 703.8 million years. See: Fissile Material	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Uranium 238	Naturally occurring uranium contains 99.284% of the Uranium 238 (238U) isotope. It is non fissile. See: Depleted Uranium	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
V			
Vaccine	A suspension of attenuated or killed microorganisms. Vaccines are used to artificially induce immunity against a disease and thus prevent, meliorate or treat the infectious diseases but being incapable of causing severe infection.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Vapour	Synonym for the gaseous physical state of a substance that is normally a liquid at usual environmental temperatures. Vapours can like gases easily be dispersed over long distances.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Vapour Pressure	Property which describes a substances tendency to evaporate at a given temperature. It increases with increasing temperature. The higher the vapour pressure, the easier a substance can form vapours. Examples (at 20°C): Ethyl ether 58,5 kPa, Water 2,3 kPa, Mustard gas 0,015 kPa. (kPa = Kilopascal)	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Vector	Any agent (person, animal, insect) that carries and transmits an infectious agent from one organism to another.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Vesicants	See blister agent	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Victims	Victims in a CBRN event are exposed to CBRN substances but not necessarily injured. See: casualties	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks

Virulence	1. Ability of a pathogen to multiply causing disturbances or injuries; 2. The degree of pathogenicity.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Virus	Living agents capable of reproducing only in a host cell and spreading disease by moving from host to host	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Volatility	Tendency of a substance to evaporate and to form vapours. The volatility of a substance is described by its vapour pressure.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Volunteer	Individual, who is not affiliated with an existing incident response organization or voluntary organization but who, without extensive preplanning, offers support to the response to, and recovery from, an incident.	Driver+	The Trial Guidance Methodology (TGM) handbook produced by the DRIVER+ consortium under Grant Agreement (GA) N° #607798
Vomiting agent	A Riot control agent that produces nausea and vomiting effects. It can also cause coughing, sneezing, pain in the nose and throat, nasal discharge, and tears.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.	UNISDR 2004	based on UNISDR 2004, quoted in the Sendai Framework
VX	The VX nerve agent is the most well-known of the V-series of nerve agents (CWA, Organophosphate).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
W			
Weapon--Grade	Nuclear material which is most suitable to making nuclear weapons, such as uranium when highly enriched (up to 93% of uranium 235) or plutonium whose isotopic content in 239Pu exceeds 90%.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Weapons of Mass destruction	WMD - Weapons of Mass destruction - are chemical, biological, nuclear or large explosive munitions with the capacity to kill large numbers of human beings. See: Resolution 1540, EU-WMD-MC	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
World Health Assembly Resolution (2005)	WHA.58.1 – 2005 World Health Assembly Resolution – Sets World Health Organization's collaboration with other international agencies for reducing the public health impact of emergencies, disasters, crises. Multispectral cooperation (medical, judicial, public order, rescue, social services, others).	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
X			

X--rays	or Roentgen-rays, penetrating electromagnetic radiation, which has wavelengths much shorter than those of visible light. X-rays are emitted by electrons, outside the nucleus of an atom, as they (the electrons) loose energy.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Z			
Zangger Committee	The committee drafted a trigger list to specify the nuclear equipment subject to safeguards verification under the provisions of NPT article III.2.	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks
Zoonosis	Disease or infection that is transmitted naturally between vertebrate animals and human vice versa	JRC EU CBRNe Glossary	EU Glossary on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive risks