

# Reclamation Safety and Health Standards—2024 Edition

## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

## Appendix A Definitions

The following definitions apply to this and other documents related to the Reclamation Safety and Health Standards, unless specifically stated in this section

### 1. Definitions

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>acceptable entry conditions</b>	The conditions that must exist in a permit-required confined space to allow entry and to ensure that employees can safely enter and work within the space.	1.12
<b>accident</b>	An unplanned event or series of events resulting in injury, occupational illness, or damage to, or loss of, equipment or property to a lesser degree than defined as a serious accident.	1.22
<b>accident investigation</b>	The methodical collection of evidence, and the analysis and interpretation of evidence. The fundamental purpose is to identify the cause(s) of the accident and to recommend corrective actions to prevent or minimize the chance of a reoccurrence.	1.22
<b>accident prevention tags</b>	Shall be used as a temporary means of warning employees of an existing hazard, such as defective tools, equipment, etc.	1.08
<b>acclimatization</b>	Temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat or cold that occurs gradually with exposure. Acclimatization peaks in most people within 4 to 14 days of regular work for at least 2 hours per day in the heat.	2.04
<b>accredited organization</b>	An officially recognized group qualified to perform a particular activity. In the context of the Reclamation Safety and Health Standards, accredited organizations shall be formally recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (e.g., the National Center for Construction Education and Research, and the National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators).	3.03/3.04
<b>action level</b>	A concentration designated in Federal OSHA 29 CFR part 1910 for a specific substance, calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average, which initiates certain required activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance.	2.06 / 2.01

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<b>administrative controls</b>	Strategies designed to protect workers from hazardous conditions by changing the behavior of workers rather than removing the actual hazard. For example: training, operating procedures, policies, or shift designs that lessen the threat of a hazard to an individual. Similar to PPE, administrative controls are frequently used with existing processes where hazards are not particularly well controlled.	4.08
<b>advanced exterior firefighting</b>	Offensive firefighting performed outside of an enclosed structure when the fire is beyond the incipient stage.	1.09
<b>aerial lifts (device)</b>	Any vehicle-mounted device, telescoping and/or articulating, which is used to position personnel.	1.11
<b>air dose</b>	A dose measured by an appropriately calibrated instrument in air at or near the body surface in the region of the highest dosage rate.	2.05
<b>air-purifying respirator (APR)</b>	A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.	2.08
<b>alert systems</b>	Alarms or procedures designed to warn of existing or imminent emergency situations.	1.06
<b>alternate entry</b>	A permit-required confined space in which the potential or actual atmospheric hazards can be eliminated prior to entry or can be controlled with continuous mechanical forced-air ventilation or reliable natural ventilation.	1.12
<b>anchorage</b>	A secure point of attachment for equipment such as lifelines, lanyards, or deceleration devices.	1.14
<b>angle of loading</b>	The inclination of a leg or branch of a sling measured from the horizontal or vertical plane, provided that an angle of loading of 5 degrees or less from the vertical may be considered a vertical angle of loading.	3.02
<b>approach boundaries</b>	A distance from an exposed live part within which there is an increased risk of shock due to electrical arc over combined with inadvertent movement for personnel working near the live part. For more detail, refer to Reclamation Manual Section FIST 5-14.	1.10

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<b>arc-rated (AR) clothing</b>	A form of personal protective equipment designed to protect against arc flashes. AR clothing must meet the requirements of ASTM F1506 and have the appropriate Arc Thermal Protective Value or Energy Breakopen Threshold rating (in cal/cm <sup>2</sup> ) listed on the label.	1.10
<b>articulating boom platform</b>	An aerial device with two or more hinged boom sections.	1.11
<b>as free as practicable</b>	The requirement is met when the employer is vigilant in efforts to ensure surfaces are free of accumulations of lead-containing dust. <a href="https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2003-01-13-1">https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2003-01-13-1</a>	2.03
<b>asbestos</b>	Includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated and/or altered. For purposes of this section, “asbestos” includes presumed asbestos containing material.	2.02
<b>asbestos-containing material (ACM)</b>	Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos.	2.02
<b>asbestos work</b>	Work operations include demolition or salvage of structures where asbestos is present; removal or encapsulation of materials containing asbestos; construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, or renovation of structures or substrates containing asbestos; installation of products containing asbestos; asbestos spill/emergency cleanup; and transportation, disposal, storage, containment of housekeeping activities involving asbestos.	2.02
<b>assessment</b>	A comprehensive review of facility compliance with the Life Safety Code and other applicable codes.	1.18
<b>assigned protection factor (APF)</b>	The workplace level of respiratory protection that a respirator or class of respirators is expected to provide to employees when the employer implements a continuous, effective respiratory protection program.	2.08
<b>atmosphere-supplying respirator (ASR)</b>	A respirator with a source of breathing air independent of the ambient atmosphere, including supplied-air respirators and self-contained breathing apparatus units.	2.08

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<b>attendant</b>	An individual stationed outside the permit-required confined space that monitors the authorized entrants and performs other duties, as assigned, to maintain the safety of entrants.	1.12
<b>audiogram</b>	A chart, graph, or table resulting from an audiometric test that shows an individual's hearing threshold levels as a function of frequency. The test exposes an individual to various pure tones at different frequencies to determine the lowest audible level at each frequency.	2.07
<b>augmented accident investigation</b>	An in-depth investigation conducted for accidents or incidents/near misses with the potential to be serious accidents.	1.22
<b>authority having jurisdiction (AHJ)</b>	NFPA 101 (2018) 3.2.2 defines AHJ as, "An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure." A single AHJ is designated from each region.	1.09/ 1.18
<b>Authority Having Jurisdiction Team (AHJT)</b>	A Reclamation team that oversees and advises on application of the Life Safety Code and is comprised of the authority having jurisdiction for each region, an AHJT facilitator from the Safety and Occupational Health Office, and representatives from the Technical Service Center.	1.18
<b>Authority Having Jurisdiction Team Facilitator</b>	The safety engineer from the Safety and Occupational Health Office who chairs, coordinates, and facilitates the Authority Having Jurisdiction Team meetings.	1.18
<b>authorized entrant</b>	An employee who is authorized by permit to enter a permit-required confined space.	1.12
<b>authorized user</b>	An employee authorized by the Radiation Safety Officer to possess and use radiation devices/equipment and has completed training required for the licensed device/equipment.	2.05
<b>a-weighting</b>	A measurement scale that approximates the loudness of tones relative to a reference tone. A-weighting correlates with annoyance measures and is most responsive to the middle frequencies, approximately 500 to 4000 hertz.	2.07
<b>barricades</b>	An obstruction to deter the passage of persons or vehicles.	1.08



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<b>baseline audiogram</b>	The audiogram against which future audiograms are compared to determine changes in hearing threshold levels.	2.07
<b>basket hitch</b>	A sling configuration in which the sling is passed under the load and has both ends, end attachments, eyes, or handles on the hook or a single master link.	3.02
<b>bearers</b>	Horizontal transverse scaffold members (which may be supported by ledgers or runners) upon which the scaffold platform rests, and which joins scaffold uprights, posts, poles, and similar members.	1.11
<b>benching</b>	Method of protecting workers from cave-ins by excavating the sides of an excavation to form one or a series of horizontal levels or steps, usually with vertical or near-vertical surfaces between levels. Benching cannot be done in Type C soil.	4.01
<b>blood</b>	Human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.	2.09
<b>bloodborne pathogens (BBP)</b>	Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood which cause disease in humans (e.g., human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B).	2.09
<b>Board of Survey</b>	A team appointed, in writing, by the accountable property officer to investigate loss of government property, complete a report of survey documenting the investigation, arrive at findings, and make determinations about the disposition of the property and financial liability for the loss.	1.22
<b>boatswain's chair</b>	A single-point adjustable suspension scaffold consisting of a seat or sling designed to support one employee in a sitting position.	1.11
<b>body belt</b>	A strap with means both for securing about the waist and for attaching to other components, such as a lanyard, and used with positioning systems, travel restraint systems, or ladder safety systems.	1.14
<b>body harness</b>	Straps that support an employee in a manner that distributes fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest, and shoulders, and that include a means for attaching the harness to other components of a personal fall protection system.	1.14



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<b>buy quiet</b>	A process that attempts to reduce employee exposure to noise emissions by considering noise in the early phases of design and/or when repairing, replacing, and/or acquiring new equipment, machinery, tools, etc.	2.07
<b>carabiner</b>	A connector generally comprising a trapezoidal- or oval-shaped body with a closed gate or similar arrangement that may be opened to attach to another object and that, when released, automatically closes to retain the object.	1.14
<b>cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)</b>	A lifesaving technique useful in many emergencies, including a heart attack or near drowning, in which someone's breathing or heartbeat has stopped.	1.05
<b>cartridge/canister</b>	A container with a filter, sorbent, catalyst, or combination of these items, which removes specific contaminants from the air passed through the container.	2.08
<b>cause</b>	An event, situation, or condition (deficiency) which if corrected, eliminated, or avoided, would likely have prevented or mitigated the mishap, damage, or significant injury. Cause does not imply blame.	1.22
<b>caution</b>	Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, has the potential to cause a minor or moderate injury.	1.08
<b>certification</b>	An independent verification of a certain level of expertise in a particular area.	1.02
<b>chemical</b>	Any substance or mixture of substances.	1.19
<b>chemical hygiene officer</b>	An employee, selected by their first-line supervisor, that is qualified, by training or experience, to provide technical guidance in the development and implementation of the provisions of the chemical hygiene plan.	2.01
<b>chemical hygiene plan</b>	A written program stating policies, procedures, and responsibilities to protect employees from the health hazards associated with the hazardous chemicals used in their work area.	2.01
<b>chemical inventory</b>	The names of all hazardous chemicals used in the workplace by using the identity that is referenced on the Safety Data Sheet. This identity is often a common name, such as the product or trade name.	1.19
<b>chemical manufacturer</b>	A workplace where chemicals are produced for use or distribution.	1.19

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<b>chemical name</b>	The scientific designation of a chemical or a name that will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.	1.19
<b>chilblains</b>	Painful inflammation of small blood vessels in the skin that occur in response to repeated exposure to cold, but nonfreezing temperatures. Small blood vessels in the skin may become permanently damaged by cold temperatures resulting in redness and itching during additional exposures.	2.04
<b>Class I asbestos work</b>	Activities involving the removal of thermal system insulation and surfacing asbestos-containing material and presumed asbestos-containing material.	2.02
<b>Class II asbestos work</b>	Activities involving the removal of asbestos-containing material which is not thermal system insulation or surfacing material. This includes, but is not limited to, the removal of asbestos-containing wallboard, floor tile and sheeting, roofing and siding shingles, and construction mastics.	2.02
<b>Class III asbestos work</b>	Work involving repair and maintenance operations, where asbestos-containing material, including thermal system insulation and surfacing asbestos-containing material and presumed asbestos-containing material, is likely to be disturbed.	2.02
<b>Class IV asbestos work</b>	Maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb asbestos-containing material or presumed asbestos-containing material, and activities to clean up dust, waste, and debris resulting from Class I, II, and III activities.	2.02
<b>classification</b>	To identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical, review the data to ascertain the hazards associated with the chemical, and decide whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in this program. Classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for health and physical hazards.	1.19





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<b>clean agent</b>	Volatile or gaseous fire extinguishant that is electrically nonconducting and that does not leave a residue upon evaporation.	1.09
<b>coating</b>	An elastomer or other suitable material applied to a sling, or to a sling component, to impart desirable properties.	3.02
<b>Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)</b>	The codification of the general and permanent rules and regulations (sometimes called administrative law) published in the <i>Federal Register</i> by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government of the United States. The CFR is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation.	1.01
<b>cohesive soil</b>	Clay-type soil (fine grained soil), or soil with a high clay content, which has the property of sticking together tightly and does not crumble. Cohesive soil is hard to break up when dry and exhibits significant cohering unity when submerged.	4.01
<b>collateral duty safety representatives (CDSR)</b>	An assistant to managers, supervisors, and safety and occupational health managers in implementing the Reclamation Occupational Safety and Health Program at the facilities to which they are assigned. While CDSRs are generally not trained safety and occupational health professionals, such professionals coach them.	1.23/1.24
<b>commercial diver</b>	A diver for hire who performs work tasks underwater or any diving operation that involves construction, demolition, repair, maintenance, search, underwater inspections, placing and removing heavy objects, or other similar tasks.	4.07
<b>commercial driver's license (CDL)</b>	A license issued to an individual by a State or other jurisdiction of domicile, in accordance with the standards contained in this section, which authorizes the individual to operate a class of a commercial motor vehicle.	1.21
<b>commercial motor vehicle (CMV)</b>	A motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property as defined by the Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration.	1.21
<b>common name</b>	Any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name, or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.	1.19



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<b>competent climber</b>	A person with the physical capabilities to climb, actual tower climbing experience, and training in fall protection regulations and requirements, including the equipment that applies to tower work. A competent climber can identify existing and potential hazards and has the employer's authority to take corrective action to eliminate those hazards.	4.08
<b>competent person</b>	One who can identify health and safety hazards in the workplace and has the authority to correct them.	3.01 / 1.11 / 1.14 / 3.03 / 4.01 / 4.05 / 4.08 / 2.02 / 2.03
<b>competent rescuer</b>	A competent climber who is designated by the employer and who, by training, knowledge, and experience, is capable of implementing, supervising, and monitoring a rescue at height in the event of an emergency. This person shall have the employer's authority to write the individual site rescue plan and may be designated to manage the employer's fall protection rescue program.	4.08
<b>compressed gas</b>	Any non-flammable material or mixture having a pressure exceeding 41 pounds per square inch absolute (2.8 bar) at 70° F (21° C) or any flammable or poisonous material in gaseous form at 70° F (21° C) and has a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (1 bar) or greater.	1.15
<b>concrete conveyance systems</b>	Mechanical devices used to move concrete from the receiving hopper of the delivery system to the point of use (e.g., pumps, tremies, conveyor belts, hoses).	4.04
<b>confined space</b>	A space that is sized and configured to allow an employee to bodily enter and perform assigned work, has limited or restricted means for entry or exit, and is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.	1.12
<b>connector</b>	A device used to couple (connect) parts of the fall protection system together.	1.14/4.05
<b>construction work</b>	Work that involves "construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating" (See OSHA 1910.12(b) and OSHA 1926.10(a)).	3.03



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<b>construction work activities</b>	Work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including demolition or salvage of structures where lead is present; removal or encapsulation of materials containing lead; new construction, substrates, or portions or materials which contain lead; installation of products containing lead; lead contamination/emergency cleanup, transportation, disposal, storage, or containment of lead or materials containing lead on the site or location at which construction activities are performed; and maintenance operations associated with construction activities.	2.03
<b>contact plan</b>	A written plan that outlines contact information and procedures for the lone or remote worker(s), their supervisor, and appropriate manager(s).	1.17
<b>container</b>	Any can, bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. For purposes of this program, pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers.	3.01 / 1.19
<b>contaminated</b>	The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.	2.09
<b>contaminated sharps</b>	Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires.	2.09
<b>continuous noise</b>	Noise where any intervals between impulses are less than 0.5 second.	2.07
<b>control measures</b>	A system, device, or action that controls or prevents the introduction of physical hazards into the confined space.	1.12
<b>corrosives</b>	Materials that can attack and chemically destroy exposed body tissues. Corrosives can also damage or even destroy metal. They begin to cause damage as soon as they touch the skin, eyes, respiratory tract, digestive tract, or metal. They might be hazardous in other ways too, depending on the particular corrosive material.	1.19
<b>critical lift</b>	Hoisting or lifting operations that are known to have increased risks to personnel or property.	3.03/3.04

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<b>cut and cover</b>	A tunnel construction method involving the excavation of a trench, the construction of a tunnel, and then returning the surface to its original state.	4.02
<b>danger</b>	Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in serious injury or death.	1.08
<b>deceleration device</b>	Any mechanism that serves to dissipate energy during a fall.	1.14
<b>deceleration distance</b>	The vertical distance a falling employee travels from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, until stopping. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's body harness attachment point at the moment the deceleration device activates during a fall (i.e., at the onset of fall arrest forces) and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.	1.14
<b>decibel (dB)</b>	A standard unit of measurement of sound pressure level.	2.07
<b>decibel, A-weighted (dBA)</b>	A relative unit of measurement of sound level that approximates the loudness of tones relative to a reference tone. See also: <i>A-weighting</i> .	2.07
<b>Departmental Manual (DM)</b>	The record of Department-wide policies and procedures for the Department of the Interior. It contains long-term policies, mandatory procedures, and descriptions of major organization components, as well as selected Secretary's Orders from 1992 to the present.	1.01
<b>designated person</b>	A person who is trained identified by the facility manager to complete daily, shift, and periodic equipment inspections.	3.02
<b>determination memorandum</b>	AHJ's documentation of a decision to apply an exemption, exception, modification, equivalency, mitigations, non-compliance, and code application modification.	1.18
<b>deviation</b>	A document that allows an operation to vary from the standards listed in this manual. A deviation creates a safe workplace in an alternative but approved way.	1.02

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<b>disturb</b>	Activities that disrupt the matrix of asbestos-containing material or presumed asbestos-containing material, crumble or pulverize those materials, or generate visible debris from those materials. In no event shall the amount of disturbed asbestos-containing material or presumed asbestos-containing material exceed that which can be contained in one glove bag or waste bag which shall not exceed 60 inches in length and width.	2.02
<b>dive hazard analysis</b>	Written document that contains emergency information and phone/cell numbers, planned depths and no-decompression limits, mode of diving, altitude and altitude depth corrections, environmental conditions, currents, visibility, temperature, natural or man-made hazards, activities that could interfere with the dive or pose safety hazards to the dive team, and an analysis of required hazardous energy control at the facility, as appropriate.	4.07
<b>dive plan</b>	In accordance with OSHA 1910.421, the plan shall contain operational objectives, dive site description, diving mode selection, surface and underwater conditions and hazards, air supply requirements, thermal protection, diving equipment and systems, required support equipment, dive team assignments and responsibilities, no-decompression limits, emergency procedures, evacuation procedures, and recompression treatment procedures.	4.07
<b>dive site</b>	The physical location of a diver during a dive. A dive site may be on the surface or underwater.	4.07
<b>diver</b>	Refers to all diving employees including journeyman divers, divers, standby divers, lead divers, and dive supervisors who participate in diving activities or are exposed to hyperbaric conditions.	4.07
<b>diving mode</b>	A type of diving requiring specific equipment, procedures, and techniques (e.g., SCUBA, surface-supplied air, or mixed gas). Mode I: Open Circuit SCUBA, Mode II: SCUBA-Tethered, and Mode III: Surface Supplied Air.	4.07
<b>dose</b>	The amount of actual exposure relative to the amount of allowable exposure. A 100 percent or greater dose represents an exposure that is hazardous.	2.07 / 2.05

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<b>dredging</b>	The operation of excavating material from a water environment.	4.11
<b>d-ring</b>	A connector used in a harness as an integral attachment element or fall arrest attachment, in a lanyard, energy absorber, lifeline, or anchorage connector as an integral connector, or in a positioning or travel restraint system as an attachment element.	1.14
<b>dry soil</b>	Soil that does not exhibit any visible signs of moisture content.	4.01
<b>electromagnetic energy</b>	A form of energy that is reflected or emitted from objects in the form of electrical and magnetic waves that travel through space. Examples are radio waves, microwaves, infrared radiation, visible light (all colors of the spectrum that we see), ultraviolet light, X-rays, and gamma radiation.	4.08
<b>electromagnetic radiation</b>	Restricted to the radio frequency spectrum, which for the purpose of this specification shall include the microwave frequency region.	2.05
<b>emergency</b>	Any occurrence or event internal or external to the permit-required confined space (including any failure of control measures or monitoring equipment) that could endanger entrants.	1.12
<b>emergency responder</b>	A designated responder for emergencies such as a law enforcement officer or an emergency medical technician.	1.21
<b>emergency response or responding to emergencies</b>	A response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (e.g., mutual aid groups, local fire departments) to an occurrence which results, or likely will result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance.	1.16
<b>emergency services response plan</b>	A written plan that describes the availability and capability of first responders, outlines the critical information needed by first responders, and states the procedures the supervisor will follow to contact emergency services.	1.17
<b>employee exposure</b>	Exposure to airborne asbestos that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protective equipment.	2.02



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<b>end of service life indicator (ESLI)</b>	A system that warns the respirator user of the approach of the end of adequate respiratory protection (e.g., that the sorbent is approaching saturation or is no longer effective).	2.08
<b>energy density</b>	Amount of energy stored in a given mass of a substance, system, or region of space per unit volume.	2.05
<b>engineered lift</b>	A noncritical lift that management has designated as requiring additional controls by having a qualified individual or engineer independently pre-identify load weight, load center of gravity, lift attachment points, and minimum lifting hardware (slings, below-the-hook lifting devices, shackles, etc.) capacities that will be used for the lift or series of lifts. Pre-identified information shall be provided to the personnel involved in the lift.	3.03/3.04
<b>engineering controls</b>	Strategies designed to protect workers from hazardous conditions by placing a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Examples include local exhaust ventilation to capture and remove airborne emissions or machine guards to shield workers.	4.08 / 2.09
<b>engulfment</b>	The surrounding and/or effective capture of a person by a liquid or finely divided (flowable) solid substance that can be aspirated and cause death by filling or plugging the respiratory system or that can exert enough force on the body to cause death by strangulation, constriction, or crushing.	1.12
<b>entry</b>	The action by which a person has significantly exposed themselves to the hazards of the space or passes through an opening to a permit-required confined space. Entry is considered to have occurred as soon as any part of the entrant's body breaks the plane of an opening into the permit-required confined space.	1.12
<b>entry permit (Permit)</b>	The written or printed document that allows and controls entry into a permit space. The permit is granted by the employer and contains information such as the type of space to be entered, the purpose of entry, the names of entrants, etc.	1.12

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<b>entry supervisor</b>	The person responsible for (1) determining if acceptable entry conditions are present at a permit space where entry is planned, (2) authorizing entry and overseeing entry operations, and (3) terminating entry when prohibited conditions develop.	1.12
<b>Environmental Management System (EMS)</b>	A standardized planning, implementing, measuring, and reporting processes targeted to increase management control, decrease liability, and foster continuous improvement. It is a management practice that allows Reclamation to strategically address its environmental impacts.	1.02
<b>environmental risk factors for heat illness</b>	Working conditions that create the possibility that heat illness could occur, including air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat sources such as the ground, air movement, workload severity and duration, protective clothing and personal protective equipment worn by employees.	2.04
<b>equivalent</b>	Alternative designs, equipment, materials, or methods that the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees compared to the designs, equipment, materials, or methods specified in the standard.	1.14
<b>excavation</b>	Any man-made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in the earth's surface formed by earth removal. Simple excavations are typically less than 5 feet deep, and trenches are deeper excavations that go to 20 feet deep.	4.01
<b>excavation planner</b>	A person who is either an engineer or equivalent competent person with sufficient experience and knowledge of excavation work and planning. The excavation planner creates the Excavation Work Plan and oversees inspections at the excavation site.	4.01
<b>excavation work plan</b>	The work details to be conducted at an excavation site.	4.01





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<b>exchange rate</b>	The added or subtracted increment of decibels that requires halving or doubling the exposure time, respectively. For example, a 3-decibel exchange rate requires that noise exposure time be halved for each 3-decibel increase in noise level; likewise, a 5-decibel exchange rate requires that exposure time be halved for each 5-decibel increase.	2.07
<b>Executive Order (EO)</b>	A rule or order issued by the President to an executive branch of the Government and having the force of law.	1.01
<b>exposure assessment</b>	A process that determines the magnitude of the dose, toxicity, duration, and the route of entry of potential exposures and their health threat.	2.06
<b>exposure Incident</b>	Specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials during the performance of an employee's duties.	2.09
<b>exposure limit</b>	An 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels measured on the A-scale and in slow response mode, and an exchange rate of 3 decibels.	2.07
<b>exposure or exposed</b>	An employee is subjected during employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard and includes potential accidental or possible exposure. "Subjected," in terms of health hazards, includes any route of entry (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, absorption).	1.19
<b>extensible boom platform</b>	An aerial device (except ladders) with a telescopic or extensible boom. Telescopic derricks with personnel platform attachments shall be considered extensible boom platforms when used with a personnel platform.	1.11
<b>fabric (metal mesh)</b>	The flexible portion of a metal mesh sling consisting of a series of transverse coils and cross rods.	3.02
<b>fatigue</b>	Mental and/or physical exhaustion that reduces an employee's ability to perform their work safely and effectively.	1.04



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## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>fatigue management plan (FMP)</b>	A documented approach to ensure management, supervisory personnel, and employees understand what fatigue is, how extended hours of work or consecutive days of work can affect fatigue, and proper proactive methods of effectively dealing with worker fatigue. An effective FMP will include awareness of and response to fatigue issues in the workplace.	1.04
<b>fiber</b>	A particulate form of asbestos, 5 micrometers or longer, with a length-to-diameter ratio of at least 3 to 1.	2.02
<b>field-going vehicle</b>	Vehicles with higher ground clearance and 4-wheel drive used for the purpose of driving on rougher and steeper roads and trails.	1.21
<b>filtering facepiece</b>	A negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter that is either an integral part of, or the entirety of, the facepiece (i.e., dust mask).	2.08
<b>final medical determination</b>	A written medical opinion on the employees' health status by the examining physician or, where relevant, the outcome of the multiple physician review mechanism.	2.03
<b>fire brigade</b>	An organized group of employees who are knowledgeable, trained, and skilled in at least basic firefighting operations and whose full-time occupation might, or might not, be the provision of fire suppression and related activities.	1.09
<b>first aid</b>	The assistance given to any person suffering a sudden illness or injury to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or promote recovery.	1.05
<b>first aid kit</b>	A collection of first aid supplies meant to be used to treat minor cuts, abrasions, and burns. Employees must not rely on a first aid kit to handle more severe injuries.	1.05
<b>fissured</b>	Soil material that tends to break along definitive planes of fracture with little resistance, or a material that has open cracks in an exposed surface.	4.01
<b>fit factor</b>	A measurement of the tightness of a respirator's fit. Fit factors are determined by a quantitative respirator fit test conducted during a simulation of workplace activities.	2.08



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>fit test</b>	A check, or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 Appendix B-1 <i>User Seal Check Procedures (Mandatory)</i> , that should be performed each time a tight-fitting respirator is put on to ensure there is an adequate seal between the respirator and the user's face.	2.08
<b>fixed ladder</b>	A ladder that cannot be readily moved or carried because it is an integral part of a building or structure.	1.11
<b>flaggers/flagman</b>	A person who has successfully completed the American Traffic Safety Services Association approved flaggers/flagman training in order to follow the safe work practices and requirements to keep motorists and road workers safe during temporary roadwork.	1.08
<b>flashpoint</b>	The minimum temperature of a liquid at which vapor is given off to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used, as determined by the appropriate test procedure and apparatus.	1.09
<b>floating pipeline</b>	Any pipeline not anchored on the channel bottom.	4.11
<b>foreseeable emergency</b>	Any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.	1.19
<b>formwork</b>	The total system of support for freshly placed or partially cured concrete including the mold or sheathing that contacts the concrete as well as all supporting members, hardware, and bracing.	4.04
<b>free fall</b>	The act of falling before the personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.	1.14
<b>free fall distance</b>	The vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment points on the employee's body belt or body harness between onset of the fall and just before the system begins to apply force to arrest the fall. This distance excludes deceleration distance and lifeline and lanyard elongation but includes any deceleration device slide distance or self-retracting lifeline/lanyard extension before the devices operate and fall arrest forces occur.	1.14
<b>frostbite</b>	Freezing of the skin and tissues. Frostbite can cause permanent damage to the body and, in severe cases, can lead to amputation.	2.04



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>generally licensed device</b>	Consists of radioactive material contained in a sealed source within a shielded device, such as gas chromatograph units, fixed gauging devices, static eliminators, luminous exit signs, calibration or reference standards, some ice detection devices, and in vitro laboratory kits. The device is designed with inherent radiation safety features so that it can be used by persons with no radiation training or experience. The general license simplifies the licensing process so that a case-by-case determination of the adequacy of the radiation training or experience of each user is not necessary. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission evaluates the adequacy of these generally licensed products, ensuring that distributors meet the specific requirements in 10 CFR Part 32 Subpart B and that users meet the requirements in 10 CFR Part 31.	2.05
<b>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)</b>	Program developed and used by the United Nations to allow for a uniformity-oriented approach for the classification and presentation of hazard information through labeling and safety data sheets.	1.19
<b>granular soil</b>	Soil material comprised of mainly gravel, sand, or silt (coarse-grained soil) with little to no clay content. Granular soil has no cohesive strength. Some moist granular soils exhibit false cohesion but cannot be molded and will crumble when dry.	4.01
<b>green cutting</b>	Roughening of concrete surface by using high-pressure water cutting equipment. Typically done for impermeable construction joints where material joint systems are not possible to use.	4.04
<b>ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI)</b>	A type of circuit breaker that shuts off electrical power when it senses an imbalance between the outgoing and incoming current.	1.10
<b>guardrail system</b>	A barrier erected along an unprotected or exposed side, edge, or other area of a walking-working surface to prevent employees from falling to a lower level.	1.11
<b>guy anchor</b>	A structure that attaches a guy-wire to the ground.	4.08
<b>guy wire</b>	A tensioned cable designed to add stability to a free-standing structure.	4.08

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## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>handrail</b>	A rail used to provide employees with a handhold for support.	1.11
<b>hazard</b>	Anything that potentially endangers personnel, impedes safe working conditions, and could result in injury or loss of life.	4.08
<b>hazard assessment</b>	A thorough check of the work environment. The purpose of a hazard assessment is to identify potential risks and hazards in the area as well as appropriate safety measures to be used to mitigate the identified hazards.	1.04
<b>hazard category</b>	The division of criteria within each hazard class (e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids) include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.	1.19
<b>hazard class</b>	The nature of the physical or health hazards (e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, oral acute toxicity).	1.19
<b>hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)</b>	An adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical and health effects for which there is a hazard classified addressed in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA.	1.19
<b>hazard statement</b>	A statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.	1.19
<b>hazardous atmosphere</b>	An atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue, injury, or acute illness.	1.12 / 1.15 / 4.01
<b>hazardous chemical</b>	Any chemical classified as a physical or health hazard, or a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.	1.16 / 1.19 / 2.01



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>hazardous energy</b>	Any energy source that may cause injury or death. Any energy, including mechanical (e.g., power transmission apparatus, counterbalances, springs, pressure, gravity), pneumatic, hydraulic, electrical, chemical, nuclear, and thermal (e.g., high or low temperature) energy that could cause injury to employees. Danger is only present when energy may be released in quantities or at rates that could injure employees. Hazardous chemical energy, for the purposes of this standard, includes chemicals (e.g., flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, acids, and alkaline chemicals) that may thermally produce burn injury through high or low temperature, or are sufficient enough to displace oxygen and incapacitate employees	1.13
<b>hazardous material</b>	Any substance or chemical which is a health hazard or physical hazard. This includes chemicals such as carcinogens; irritants; corrosives; toxic agents; sensitizers; agents that damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes; chemicals that can combust, explode, or are flammable; oxidizers; pyrophorics; or are unstable-reactive or water-reactive.	2.06
<b>hazardous substance</b>	Any substance defined by 42 U.S.C. Chapter 103, <i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability</i> , Section 9601 (14) or any substance listed by the Department of Transportation as a hazardous material. Additionally, any biologic agent or other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring.	1.16
<b>hazardous waste</b>	Those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 262.11 and 49 CFR 171.8.	1.16



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>health hazard</b>	A chemical classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure), skin corrosion or irritation, serious eye damage or eye irritation, respiratory or skin sensitization, germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure), or aspiration hazard (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200, Appendix A, <i>Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory)</i> ).	2.06 / 1.16 / 1.19 / 2.01
<b>health hazard assessment</b>	An evaluation used to systematically identify and evaluate health hazards, evaluate proposed hazardous materials, and propose measures to eliminate or control these hazards through engineering design changes or protective measures and thereby reduce the risk to a level acceptable to Reclamation.	1.04 / 2.06
<b>hearing protection devices (HPDs)</b>	Any device or material that is capable of being worn and reduces the level of sound entering the ear.	2.07
<b>heat cramps</b>	A heat-related illness characterized by spastic contractions of the voluntary muscles (mainly arms, hands, legs, and feet), usually associated with restricted salt intake and profuse sweating without significant body dehydration.	2.04
<b>heat exhaustion</b>	A heat-related illness characterized by elevation of core body temperature above 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit and abnormal performance of one or more organ systems, without injury to the central nervous system. Heat exhaustion may signal impending heat stroke.	2.04
<b>heat illness</b>	A serious medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.	2.04
<b>heat stroke</b>	An acute medical emergency caused by exposure to heat from an excessive rise in body temperature above 106 degrees Fahrenheit and failure of the temperature-regulating mechanism. Injury occurs to the central nervous system characterized by a sudden and sustained loss of consciousness preceded by vertigo, nausea, headache, cerebral dysfunction, bizarre behavior, and excessive body temperature.	2.04





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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>hepatitis</b>	A bloodborne viral disease that has an incubation period of 2 weeks to 5 months, depending on the type. Hepatitis results in inflammation of the liver in varying severity. Hepatitis is transmitted through fecal contamination or ingested material, skin penetration by infected objects (needles), injection of contaminated blood or blood by-products, and contamination of mucous membranes (eyes, mouth). There are three types of Hepatitis—A, B, and C. Hepatitis A (HAV) is excreted in the feces and is generally introduced to the body via the oral route. Hepatitis B (HBV) is contained in the blood and other body fluids. It is transmitted by exposure to blood or body fluids through the mucous membranes, non-intact skin, and directly into the blood stream (parenteral route). Hepatitis C (HCV) is also contained in blood but is mainly transmitted through a blood transfusion.	2.09
<b>hierarchy of controls</b>	A system used to minimize or eliminate hazards by classifying hazard controls according to effectiveness and prioritizing those controls that best limit the worker's exposure to the hazard.	1.07 / 2.02
<b>High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter</b>	A filter capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of mono-dispersed, airborne particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 0.3 microns in diameter, or larger.	2.02 / 2.03
<b>high radiation area</b>	An area accessible to employees, where radiation is at levels, that a major portion of the body could receive in any 1-hour a dose more than 100 millirems.	2.05
<b>hitch</b>	A sling configuration in which the sling is fastened to an object or load, either directly to it or around it.	3.02
<b>hoisting equipment</b>	Commercially manufactured lifting equipment designed to lift and position a load of known weight to a location at a known elevation and horizontal distance from the equipment's center of rotation. Includes, but is not limited to, cranes, derricks, tower cranes, barge-mounted derricks or cranes, gin poles, and gantry hoist systems.	4.05
<b>hot work</b>	Welding, cutting, brazing, riveting, arc-gouging, grinding, and all other processes which may produce a flame or spark as a byproduct or secondary effect of its use.	1.15



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<b>hot work permit</b>	A written process document specific to each hot work job outlining important information, duties, and safety precautions to reduce the potential of ignition in hot work areas.	1.15
<b>human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV)</b>	A virus that attacks cells which help the body fight infection, making a person more vulnerable to other infections and diseases.	2.09
<b>hypothermia</b>	Occurs when the normal body temperature (98.6 degrees Fahrenheit) drops to less than 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Exposure to cold temperatures causes the body to lose heat faster than it can be produced. Prolonged exposure to cold will eventually use up the body's stored energy. The result is hypothermia, or abnormally low body temperature. Hypothermia is most likely at very cold temperatures, but it can occur even at cool temperatures (above 40 degrees Fahrenheit) if a person becomes chilled from rain, sweat, or immersion in cold water.	2.04
<b>illness</b>	Any disease contracted primarily as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity. For recordkeeping purposes, an occupational illness occurs over the span of more than one work shift.	1.22
<b>immediate use</b>	When a chemical will be under the control of, and used only by, the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.	1.19
<b>immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)</b>	Any condition that poses an immediate threat to life, which would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or that would interfere with an employee's ability to escape unaided from a permit space. NOTE: Some materials may produce immediate transient effects that, even if severe, pass without medical attention but are followed by sudden, possibly fatal collapse from 12 to 72 hours after exposure. The victim feels normal after recovering from the transient effects until collapse. Such materials in hazardous quantities are immediately dangerous to life or health.	1.12 / 1.16 / 2.08
<b>impact noise</b>	Noise produced by a single mass colliding with a second mass generally less than one second in duration that repeats no more than once per second.	2.07



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>impulse noise</b>	Noise usually considered to be single noise pulses less than one second in duration, or a series of repetitive noise pulses that may last longer than one second in duration.	2.07
<b>incident/near miss</b>	An unplanned event which could have resulted in an injury, illness, or material loss, but did not. If there is injury, illness, or loss of property, the incident/near miss is reported as an accident.	1.22
<b>incipient-stage fire</b>	A fire in the initial or beginning stage that can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipes, or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.	1.09
<b>individual horizon span</b>	The distance between vertical members.	4.04
<b>infrared radiation</b>	Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths longer than those of visible light and is invisible to the human eye.	2.05
<b>injury</b>	Any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment. For recordkeeping purposes, an injury occurs within a single work shift.	1.22
<b>inspection</b>	A physical examination of facility compliance with the Life Safety Code and other applicable codes conducted in conjunction with other Reclamation inspections.	1.18
<b>Inspection and Abatement System (IAS)</b>	The required agency system of record to document all facility safety inspections, findings, and abatement progress.	1.23
<b>interior structural firefighting</b>	Fire suppression, rescue, or both, inside of buildings and enclosed structures experiencing a fire beyond the incipient stage.	1.09
<b>investigation</b>	A fact-finding and analysis process designed to identify cause and prevent future accidents and control hazards from occurring.	1.03
<b>ionizing radiation</b>	The most energetic form of radiation, capable of removing electrons from atoms (ionization) and damaging the DNA within living cells. X-rays, gamma rays, and alpha and beta particles are examples of ionizing radiation.	2.05



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>isolated work</b>	Work conducted outside normal work hours or on-site areas where coworkers, public individuals, or other agency individuals are not in the vicinity to respond in an emergency or otherwise assist within 15 minutes.	1.05
<b>isolation</b>	The process by which a permit space is removed from service and completely protected against the release of energy and material into the space by such means as blanking or blinding; misaligning or removing sections of lines, pipes, or ducts; a double block and bleed system; lockout or tagout of all sources of energy; or blocking or disconnecting all mechanical linkages.	1.12
<b>job hazard analysis (JHA)</b>	A documentation technique that focuses on job tasks to identify hazards before they occur. JHAs focus on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment.	1.04 / 1.07 / 1.08 / 2.08 / 1.17
<b>kill switch or dead man switch</b>	A device designed to shut off the engine if the operator is thrown overboard or otherwise away from the watercraft controls.	4.11
<b>label</b>	An appropriate group of written, printed, or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.	1.19
<b>label elements</b>	The specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word, and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.	1.19
<b>laboratory</b>	A facility where the "laboratory use of hazardous chemicals" occurs. A workplace where small quantities of hazardous chemicals are used on a non-production basis.	2.01
<b>laboratory scale</b>	Working with substances in which the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. "Laboratory scale" excludes those workplaces whose function is to produce commercial quantities of materials.	1.19 / 2.01



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>laboratory use</b>	Handling or use of such chemicals in which all of the following conditions are met: (1) chemical manipulations are carried out on a "laboratory scale," (2) multiple chemical procedures or chemicals are used, (3) the procedures involved are not part of a production process, nor in any way simulate a production process and (4) "protective laboratory practices and equipment" are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.	1.19
<b>ladder safety system</b>	A system designed to eliminate or reduce the possibility of falling from a ladder. A ladder safety system usually consists of a carrier, a safety sleeve, a lanyard, connectors, and a body harness. Cages and wells are not ladder safety systems.	1.11
<b>ladder-jack scaffolds</b>	A supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on brackets attached to ladders.	1.11
<b>lanyard</b>	A strap or flexible line of rope or wire rope that generally has a connector at each end for connecting the body belt or body harness to a deceleration device, lifeline, or anchorage.	1.14
<b>layered system</b>	Two or more distinctly different soil or rock types arranged in layers. Micaceous seams or weakened planes in rock or shale are considered layered systems.	4.01
<b>lead</b>	Metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are all other organic lead compounds.	2.03
<b>ledger</b>	The lengthwise horizontal spacing or bracing member, which may support the bearers.	1.11
<b>Life Safety Code (LSC)</b>	NFPA 101, or the Life Safety Code is a consensus standard widely adopted in the United States. The LSC is administered, trademarked, copyrighted, and published by the NFPA and, like many NFPA documents, is systematically revised on a 3-year cycle.	1.18

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>lifeline</b>	A component of a personal fall protection system consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline) or for connection to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline) and that serves as a means for connecting other components of the system to the anchorage.	1.14
<b>light duty vehicle</b>	A vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 8,500 pounds for Department-owned vehicles, or less than 12,500 pounds for GSA-leased vehicles.	1.21
<b>limited emergency services response</b>	A response time that is greater than non-remote locations for emergency services and/or first responders that poses an elevated risk to the employee(s).	1.17
<b>link</b>	A single ring of a chain.	3.02
<b>lone worker</b>	An employee working alone in any location, except an assigned duty station, a teleworking site, or while in travel status utilizing commercial transportation. Lone workers include employees traveling alone in remote locations.	1.17
<b>lower explosive limit</b>	The minimum concentration of vapor in air below which propagation of a flame does not occur in the presence of an ignition source.	3.01 / 1.12
<b>machine guarding</b>	A safety feature on or around machinery. It consists of a shield, cover, or other device to prevent contact with body parts, catching loose clothing items, or flying chips/sparks.	1.15
<b>maintenance activities</b>	Activities keeping a structure, fixture, or foundation in proper condition in a routine, scheduled, or anticipated fashion. Refer to OSHA's letter of interpretation <a href="https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2003-11-18">https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2003-11-18</a> .	2.03

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>maintenance work (general industry)</b>	Making or keeping a structure, fixture, or foundation (substrates) in proper condition in a routine, scheduled, or anticipated fashion. This work only goes so far as to keep equipment in its existing state, to prevent failure and decline. Maintenance work is small scale and simple, routine, and done on a regularly scheduled/periodic basis to help maintain the original condition of the component. If the extent of these work activities is larger or more complex, it is no longer maintenance work.	3.03
<b>major message</b>	Portion of a tag inscription more specific than a signal word and that indicates specific hazardous conditions or the instruction to be communicated to the employee. Examples include: “High Voltage,” “Close Clearance,” “Do Not Start,” “Do Not Use,” or a corresponding pictograph used with a written text or alone.	1.08
<b>maximum allowable slope</b>	The steepest incline of an excavation face that is acceptable for the most favorable site conditions. The maximum allowable slope is expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical rise (H:V).	4.01
<b>maximum intended load</b>	The total load of all persons, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component at any one time.	1.11
<b>means of egress</b>	A continuous and unobstructed way of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts: (1) the exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the exit discharge.	1.09
<b>medical removal protection benefits</b>	The protections afforded to a continuing vacancy after an employee has been medically removed or limited, including: the total normal earnings, seniority, employment rights, benefits, and the right to the former job status as though the employee had not been medically removed or otherwise medically limited.	2.03
<b>medical/infectious wastes</b>	All waste emanating from human or animal tissues, blood or blood products, or fluids. This includes used first aid bandages, syringes, needles, sharps, material used in spill cleanup, and contaminated personal protective equipment or clothing.	2.09





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<b>medium or heavy-duty vehicle</b>	A medium duty vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of 8501-16,000 pounds for Department-owned vehicles, or 12,501-23,999 pounds for GSA-leased vehicles. A heavy-duty vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 16,000 pounds for Department-owned vehicles, or more than 24,000 pounds for GSA-leased vehicles.	1.21
<b>mixture</b>	Any combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.	1.19
<b>mobile crane</b>	A lifting device incorporating a cable suspended lattices boom or hydraulic telescope boom designed to be moved between operating locations by transport over the road.	3.04
<b>mode</b>	Means of exposure.	1.12
<b>motor vehicle</b>	A vehicle that is self-propelled, has two or more pneumatic, hydraulic tires, and is designed primarily for transportation of personnel or material. Motorized equipment shall be classified as a motor vehicle if it meets the minimum requirements identified above, is not designated as a military motor vehicle, and is not covered by 41 CFR 102.34.	1.21
<b>motorboat</b>	Any motorized watercraft 65 feet, or less, in length and does not require a U.S. Coast Guard license or certification to operate.	4.11
<b>multiple lift rigging</b>	A rigging assembly manufactured by wire rope rigging suppliers which facilitates the attachment of up to five independent loads to the hoist rigging of a crane.	4.05
<b>negative pressure respirator</b>	A respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece during inhalation is lower than the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	2.08
<b>noise dosimeter</b>	The monitoring equipment used to determine the actual employee noise dose. The data from the dosimeter indicate the integrated time-weighted average noise dose for the monitored worker. A dosimeter must be American National Standards Institute-approved and is worn by the employee throughout the work shift.	2.07

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Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>noise induced hearing loss (NIHL)</b>	A hearing loss originating in the inner ear or sensory organ (cochlea and associated structures) or the vestibulocochlear nerve (cranial nerve VIII) that is attributed to noise and for which no other etiology can be determined.	2.07
<b>noise reduction rating (NRR)</b>	A single-number rating that attempts to describe a hearing protector according to how much it reduces the overall noise level. The NRR theoretically provides an estimate of the protection that should be met, or exceeded, by 98 percent of the wearers of a given device.	2.07
<b>nonionizing radiation</b>	A series of energy waves composed of oscillating electric and magnetic fields traveling at the speed of light including the spectrum of ultraviolet, visible light, infrared, microwave, radio frequency, and extremely low frequency.	2.05
<b>non-permit required confined space</b>	A confined space that does not contain or, with respect to atmospheric hazards, have the potential to contain any hazards capable of causing death or serious physical harm.	1.12
<b>nonserious accident</b>	An unplanned event or series of events that results in injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property to a lesser degree than as defined for a serious accident.	1.03
<b>normal operations</b>	Operating programs, activities, and equipment as designed for non-emergency settings.	1.06
<b>objective data</b>	Information demonstrating a product or material containing lead or a specific process, operation, or activity involving lead cannot release dust or fumes in concentrations at or above the allowable level under any expected conditions of use.	2.03
<b>occupant emergency plan</b>	A set of procedures to protect life and property in Federally occupied space under defined emergency conditions.	1.06
<b>occupational Exposure</b>	Any reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials which may result from the performance of an employee's duties.	2.09
<b>occupied</b>	A facility occupied by people on a regular basis.	1.18

# Reclamation Safety and Health Standards 2024 Edition

## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>official government business</b>	An employee's paid tour of duty while conducting agency mission-oriented business (e.g., operating a Government-owned, GSA-leased, or rental vehicle during normal or temporary duty; or operating a privately-owned vehicle while conducting job tasks).	1.21
<b>official use</b>	Using a motor vehicle to perform the agency's mission(s), as authorized by the agency.	1.21
<b>operator(s)</b>	Non-Reclamation employees who work on Reclamation-owned facilities but are not operated by Reclamation.	1.02
	<i>or</i> The individual in physical control of the watercraft or dredge.	4.11
	<i>or</i> Any individual who operates a Department-owned, GSA-leased, rental, or privately-owned motor vehicle in the performance of official duties.	1.21
	<i>or</i> A person who operates equipment that they have been trained, evaluated, and authorized to operate and can provide documentation of their training and/or forklift certification.	3.05
<b>o-ring</b>	A gasket in the form of a ring with a circular cross section, typically made of pliable material, used to seal connection in pipes and tubes.	1.14
<b>other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)</b>	Includes synovial fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, semen, vaginal secretions, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluids visibly contaminated with blood such as saliva or vomit, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids such as in an emergency response.	2.09
<b>out of service (impairment)</b>	A condition where a fire protection system, unit, or portion thereof is out of order and therefore may not function in a fire event	1.09
<b>presumed asbestos containing material (PACM)</b>	Thermal system insulation and surfacing material found in buildings constructed no later than 1980.	2.02

# Reclamation Safety and Health Standards 2024 Edition

## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>parenteral contact</b>	Piercing of mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, or abrasions.	2.09
<b>partial body radiation</b>	Pertains to which part of the body is exposed to electromagnetic energy during an incident.	2.05
<b>pathogen</b>	A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.	2.09
<b>percutaneous</b>	Made, done, or effected through the skin.	2.09
<b>permissible exposure limit</b>	A concentration designated in Federal OSHA 29 CFR part 1910, for a specific substance, calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average that is the maximum upper exposure legal limit to a hazardous substance exposure that an employee can be exposed to in an 8-hour period.	2.06 / 1.12 / 2.08 / 2.01
<b>permit system</b>	The facility's written procedure for preparing and issuing permits for entry and for returning the permit space to service following termination of entry.	1.12
<b>permit-required confined space (PRCS)</b>	A confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics and therefore requires entrants to be authorized by permit: contains, or has potential to contain, a hazardous atmosphere, contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant, has an internal configuration that could cause an entrant to be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section, and/or contains any other serious safety or health hazard (chemical, thermal, animal, mechanical, etc.).	1.12
<b>personal fall arrest system</b>	A system used to stop an employee in a fall from a walking-working surface. It consists of a body harness, anchorage, and connector. The means of connection may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or a suitable combination of these.	1.11 / 1.14
<b>personal fall protection system</b>	A system (including all components) an employer uses to provide protection from falling or to safely arrest an employee's fall if one occurs. Examples of personal fall protection systems include personal fall arrest systems, positioning systems, and travel restraint systems.	1.14



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## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>personal floatation device (PFD)</b>	Commonly known as a life jacket. Various types of PFDs are available. The type of PFD selected depends on user activity, weather conditions, and user preference.	4.11
<b>personal protective equipment (PPE)</b>	Clothing, headwear, eyewear, footwear, or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection. PPE is provided to employees by Reclamation; it is not part of the ordinary and usual clothing (e.g., long pants, warm clothing in winter, etc.) an employee may reasonably be expected to provide for himself or herself. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration defines PPE as equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious workplace injuries and illnesses. These injuries and illnesses may result from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards. Personal protective equipment may include items such as gloves, safety glasses and shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, or coveralls, vests and full body suits.	Throughout
<b>personnel monitoring equipment</b>	Devices designed, worn, or carried by an individual for the purpose of measuring the dose received (e.g., film badges, pocket chambers, pocket dosimeters, film rings).	2.05
<b>physical hazard</b>	A chemical classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive, flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids), oxidizer (liquid, solid, or gas), self-reactive, pyrophoric (liquid or solid), self-heating, organic peroxide, corrosive to metal, gas under pressure, or, when in contact with water, emits flammable gas (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200, Appendix B, <i>Physical Criteria (Mandatory)</i> ).	1.19 / 2.01
<b>physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP)</b>	An individual whose legally permitted scope of practice (e.g., license, registration, or certification) allows them to independently provide, or be delegated the responsibility to provide, some or all required health care services.	2.08

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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>pictogram</b>	A composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under 29 CFR 1910.1200 for application to a hazard category.	1.19
<b>portable ladder</b>	A ladder that can be readily moved or carried.	1.11
<b>portable tank</b>	A closed container with a capacity over 60 gallons that is not intended for fixed installation.	3.01
<b>positioning system (work-positioning system)</b>	A system of equipment and connectors that, when used with a body harness or body belt, allows an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall or windowsill, and work with both hands free. Positioning systems are also called positioning system devices and work-positioning equipment.	1.14
<b>powder-actuated tool</b>	A fastening tool actuated by explosives or any similar means, that propels a stud, pin, fastener, or other object for the purpose of affixing it by penetration to any other object.	1.15
<b>power density</b>	The power per unit area in a radiated microwave field or other type of electromagnetic field.	2.05
<b>powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)</b>	An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.	2.08
<b>precautionary statement</b>	A phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical, or improper storage or handling.	1.19
<b>pressure vessel</b>	A tank or cylinder vessel designed to operate at pressures above 15 pounds per square inch gauge sig (e.g., external air receivers and internal air receivers in oil separators, compressed air systems, governor tanks, boilers).	1.15
<b>preventative maintenance</b>	Routine scheduled maintenance of motor vehicles including inspections, tune-ups, oil changes, filter changes, verification and replenishment of fluids, lubrication, alignments, tire wear, and pressure checks.	1.21



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>product identifier</b>	Name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the Safety Data Sheet. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross-references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label, and the Safety Data Sheet.	1.19
<b>program coordinator</b>	A person that has the appropriate training and/or experience to manage, coordinate, implement, and evaluate specific program elements and/or materials handling, storage, and disposal requirements.	3.01 / 1.12 / 4.08 / 2.07 / 2.08 / 1.19
<b>prohibited condition</b>	Any condition in a permit space that is not allowed by the permit during the period when entry is authorized.	1.12
<b>project lead</b>	Designated by the first-line supervisor to oversee work on the job site.	4.04
<b>project manager</b>	The Reclamation employee with direct authority and responsibility for management of the project.	4.02
<b>proof load</b>	The load applied when performing a proof test.	3.02
<b>proof test</b>	A nondestructive tension test performed by the sling manufacturer, or an equivalent entity, to verify construction and workmanship of a sling.	3.02
<b>qualified climber</b>	A person that has completed a Tower Climber and Rescue Competent Person training, completed cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid training, and passed the medical standards examination outlined and described in Tab 12, Attachment D 10 of 485 DM 18, <i>Occupational Medicine Program Handbook</i> .	4.08
<b>qualified person</b>	One, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.	1.10 / 1.11 / 1.14 / 3.02 / 3.03 / 3.04 / 4.05 / 4.11
<b>qualified Personnel/ Trainer</b>	A person who has the documented training, knowledge, experience, and certifications (if required) to perform the task they are being asked to complete.	3.05
<b>quantitative fit test (QNFT)</b>	An assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator.	2.08





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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>radiation area</b>	An area accessible to employees where radiation is at levels that a major portion of the body could receive in any 1 hour, a dose more than 5 millirem, or in any 5 consecutive days, a dose more than 100 millirems.	2.05
<b>radiation sources</b>	Radioactive materials or devices that produce ionizing radiation (e.g., byproduct materials and X-ray producing devices).	2.05
<b>radio frequency</b>	The oscillation rate of an alternating electric current or voltage or of a magnetic, electric, electromagnetic field, or mechanical system in the frequency range from around 20,000 times per second (20 kilohertz) to around 300 billion times per second (300 gigahertz). This is roughly between the upper limit of audio frequencies and the lower limit of infrared frequencies. These are the frequencies at which energy from an oscillating current can radiate off a conductor into space as radio waves. Different sources specify different upper and lower bounds for the frequency range.	4.08
<b>radioactive material</b>	Any material which emits, by spontaneous nuclear disintegration, ionizing radiation in the form of particulate or electromagnetic emanations.	2.05
<b>radiofrequency</b>	Radiation which includes radio waves and microwaves, is at the low-energy end of the electromagnetic spectrum, and is a type of non-ionizing radiation. Visible light is another type of non-ionizing radiation.	2.05
<b>rated capacity</b>	The maximum working load permitted (also called the working load limit).	3.02
<b>rated load</b>	The manufacturer's specified maximum load to be lifted by a hoist or to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component.	1.11
<b>raveling</b>	Movement of individual particles of soil in shallow troughs on the veneer of the soil.	4.01
<b>recordable hearing loss</b>	When an employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals that the employee has experienced a work-related standard threshold shift in one or both ears, and the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels or more above audiometric zero (averaged at frequencies 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz) in the same ear(s) as the standard threshold shift .	2.07



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>registered professional engineer (PE)</b>	A person registered as a professional engineer in the state where the work is performed. Reclamation allows a registered PE from any State to approve designs of manufactured protective systems or tabulated data when used in interstate commerce.	4.01
<b>regulated waste</b>	Liquid or semi-liquid blood, other potentially infectious materials, or contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.	2.09
<b>rem</b>	Measure of the dose of any ionizing radiation to body tissue in terms of its estimated biological effect relative to a dose of 1 roentgen (r) of X-rays (1 millirem (mrem)=0.001 rem). The relation of the rem to other dose units depends upon the biological effect under consideration and upon the conditions for irradiation.	2.05
<b>remote location</b>	A normally unoccupied location where employees conduct work, with limited to non-existent two-way communications, and is not an assigned duty station.	1.17
<b>remote work</b>	Work conducted in areas geographically separated from the employee's duty station and in which communications with coworkers and an emergency response time would exceed 15 minutes because of travel constraints.	1.05
<b>remote worker</b>	One or more employees working or traveling in a remote location (see: remote work). Remote workers do not include teleworking employees at a remote assigned duty station.	1.17
<b>rental vehicle</b>	A motor vehicle contractual agreement for use between the government and a third-party entity for a period of time and for a fee.	1.21



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>repair</b>	Overhauling, rebuilding, reconstructing, or reconditioning of structures or substrates, including encapsulation or other repair of asbestos-containing material or presumed asbestos-containing material attached to structures or substrates.	2.02
<b>repetitive dive</b>	Defined specifically as a dive 10 minutes after surfacing and in less than 12 hours. A repetitive dive is another dive occurring before the diver can completely off gas from the first or subsequent dive.	4.07
<b>rescue services</b>	The personnel designated to rescue employees from permit spaces.	1.12
<b>respirator user</b>	A user that has been medically qualified to use a respirator, has successfully completed respiratory protection training, and has been properly fit tested.	2.08
<b>respiratory protection</b>	Controls used to reduce or eliminate the hazards associated with air contaminated by harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gasses, smokes, sprays, vapors, or other hazardous particulates in the air.	4.01
<b>rest</b>	A period of time during which the person concerned is off duty; not performing work, including administrative tasks; and afforded the opportunity for uninterrupted sleep. Rest does not include time for breaks, meals, or travel to/from work.	1.04
<b>restrictive area</b>	Any area access-controlled by the employer for the purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation or radioactive materials.	2.05
<b>retrieval system</b>	The equipment (including a retrieval line, chest or full-body harness and/or wristlet, and a lifting device or anchor) used for non-entry rescue of persons from permit spaces.	1.12
<b>risk assessment</b>	A thorough review of the potential risks of lone or remote work, that includes measures to mitigate identified risks associated with the planned lone or remote work.	1.17
<b>Risk Assessment Code (RAC)</b>	A hazard number ranking system from 1 (the highest level of risk) to 5 (the lowest level of risk).	1.23
<b>risk factor</b>	Behavior, environment, or work conditions that potentially increases the probability of an incident occurring or severity of an incident.	2.06

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>runners</b>	The lengthwise horizontal spacing or bracing member of a scaffold that may support the bearers.	1.11
<b>safe climb device</b>	Typically, a fixed rail or tensioned cable with a slider to permit a worker to climb without continually having to hold, push, or pull any part of the system, so both their hands are free for climbing.	4.08
<b>safety briefing</b>	Pre-departure discussion of the vessel, safety gear location, where and where not to sit and/or stand, and the overall guidelines for the boat and trip.	4.11
<b>safety can</b>	An approved container with a capacity of not more than 5 gallons and a spring-closing lid and spout cover that is designed to safely relieve internal pressure when exposed to fire.	3.01
<b>Safety Data Sheet (SDS)</b>	Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200(g), formerly known as a Material Safety Data Sheet.	1.19
<b>Safety Evaluation (SAFE)</b>	An Excel spreadsheet designed to identify local safety program strengths and opportunities for improvement by outlining a series of questions that were agreed upon by the regional safety managers in collaboration with the Chief, Safety and Occupational Health Office. The questions in the SAFE checklist are in alignment with the 2010 Department of Interior Handbook, <i>Guide to the Completion of the Safety and Occupational Health Program Evaluation Tool</i> .	1.20
<b>safety factor</b>	The ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of a member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or safe load when in use.	1.11 / 1.14
<b>Safety Management Information System (SMIS)</b>	A collection of computer programs that assist safety managers and Department employees in managing the safety risks associated with employment in the Department. Additionally, SMIS serves as a conduit for employees injured on the job to file claims for compensation and enables compensation coordinators to track, review, and monitor the workers' compensation program.	1.02 / 1.23



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>satellite emergency notification device (SEND)</b>	A device that utilizes satellite communications, can send and receive emergency messages, and transmits an emergency locator signal.	1.17
<b>subcutaneous diving apparatus (SCUBA) diving</b>	A diving mode independent of surface supply in which the diver is a free swimmer using a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus, breathing from a supply of air (gas) carried by the diver.	4.07
<b>secondary container</b>	When a chemical is transferred from its original container to another container, the container transferred into is called a secondary container.	1.19
<b>select carcinogen</b>	Any substance meeting the following criteria: regulated by Federal OSHA as a carcinogen: listed under the category, "known to be carcinogens," in the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program latest edition; listed under Group 1, "carcinogenic to humans," by the International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs latest editions; and listed in either Group 2A or 2B by the International Agency for Research on Cancer or under the category, "reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens" by the National Toxicology Program, and causes statistically significant tumor incidence in experimental animals if after inhalation exposure of 6-7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a significant portion of a lifetime to dosages of less than 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , after repeated skin application of less than 300 (mg/kg of body weight) per week, or after oral dosages of less than 50 mg/kg of body weight per day.	2.01
<b>self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)</b>	An atmosphere-supplying respirator with a breathing air source designed to be carried by the user.	2.08
<b>self-retracting lifeline/ lanyard</b>	A deceleration device containing a drum-wound line that can be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under slight tension during normal movement by the employee. At the onset of a fall, the device automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.	1.14

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>serious accident</b>	An unplanned event or series of events that results in death, injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property and involves 1 or more fatalities, 3 or more personnel who are inpatient hospitalized for other than observation, and/or property or equipment damage of \$250,000 or more.	1.03 / 1.22
<b>service life</b>	The period of time that a respirator, filter or sorbent, or other respiratory equipment provides adequate protection to the wearer.	2.08
<b>severity of use/service</b>	The relative conditions and factors considered in wear and tear on equipment.	3.02
<b>shaft</b>	A vertical, underground passage that is made from the surface of the ground to a point underground, the longer axis of which makes an angle greater than 20 degrees to the horizontal; a pit in which there are employees, and it is foreseeable that they may enter or do enter the horizontal excavation; or a pit that has typical underground construction hazards and is connected to a horizontal excavation.	4.02
<b>sharps Injury</b>	Any injury caused by a sharp, including, but not limited to, cuts, abrasions, or needlesticks.	2.09
<b>shelter-in-place</b>	Seeking safety within the building one already occupies rather than evacuating the building.	1.06
<b>shielding</b>	A trench box or other complex, walled, protective system used to protect workers in trenching excavations.	4.01
<b>shock loading</b>	When a load is accelerated or decelerated too quickly. Shock loading puts additional strain on rigging system components and (if too severe) can damage or overload the system.	3.02
<b>shoring</b>	Temporary vertical support member in a formwork system, designed to carry the weight of the formwork, concrete, and construction loads.	4.01 / 4.04
<b>short term exposure</b>	A period of time, 24 hours or less, that an excavation is open.	4.01

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>signal word</b>	A word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) are “danger” and “warning.” “Danger” is used for the more severe hazards while “warning” is used for the less severe hazards.	1.08 / 1.19
<b>signals</b>	Moving signs provided by workers such as flagger or by devices such as flashing lights to warn of possible or existing hazards.	1.08
<b>signs (safety signs)</b>	The warning of hazard temporarily or permanently affixed or placed at location where hazard exists.	1.08
<b>site grading</b>	Grading or scraping of soil at depths of 6 inches or less.	4.01
<b>site/facility safety plan</b>	A document that describes the potential hazards of the work site, along with all company policies, controls, and work practices selected to minimize those hazards. The site safety plan is also a tool to communicate the management’s commitment and philosophy towards safety and the annual site safety goals.	1.04
<b>sling</b>	An assembly that connects the load to the material handling equipment.	3.02
<b>sling manufacturer</b>	A person or organization that assembles sling components into their final form.	3.02
<b>sloping</b>	Cutting back the excavation or trench wall at an angle inclined away from the excavation.	4.01
<b>sloughing</b>	Clumps or slabs of soil breaking away from the main soil body and falling off slopes, banks, or vertical cuts.	4.01



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>snap hook</b>	A connector comprising a hook-shaped body with a normally closed gate or similar arrangement that may be manually opened to permit the hook to receive an object. When released, the snap hook automatically closes to retain the object. Opening a snap hook requires two separate actions. Snap hooks are generally either automatic-locking type (permitted), with a self-closing and self-locking gate that remains closed and locked until intentionally unlocked and opened for connection or disconnection, and in a lanyard, energy absorber, lifeline, or anchorage connector as an integral connector; or non-locking type (prohibited), with a self-closing gate that remains closed, but not locked, until intentionally opened for connection or disconnection.	1.14
<b>Soil Classification System</b>	Method of categorizing soil and rock deposits in a set hierarchy.	4.01
<b>sound level meter</b>	The equipment used for representative area monitoring of sound levels. Sound level meters must be Type II (or better) and must meet American National Standards Institute standards.	2.07
<b>source individual</b>	Any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee.	2.09
<b>spalling</b>	The breaking off of flakes or small clusters of soil from the larger soil mass.	4.01
<b>special condition</b>	An unusual or temporary condition pertaining to equipment or system.	1.08
<b>stable rock</b>	Natural, solid mineral matter that can be excavated with vertical sides and remain intact while exposed.	4.01
<b>stair rail</b>	A barrier erected along the exposed or open side of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to a lower level.	1.11
<b>standard threshold shift (STS)</b>	A change in hearing threshold (relative to the baseline audiogram) of an average of 10 decibel or more and at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz in 1 or both ears.	2.07
<b>steel erection</b>	The construction, alteration, or repair of steel buildings, bridges, and other structures, including the installation of metal decking and planking.	4.05



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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>structural steel</b>	A steel, or substitute material (e.g., fiberglass, aluminum, composite), member. These members include, but are not limited to, steel joists, joist girders, purlins, columns, beams, trusses, splices, seats, metal decking, girts, and bridging; and cold formed metal framing integrated with the structural steel framing of a building.	4.05
<b>subject matter expert (SME)</b>	A person with documented education, training, certification, knowledge, or on-the-job experience in interpreting and applying the Life Safety Code or conducting Life Safety Code compliance assessments.	1.18
<b>submerged</b>	Soil located underwater or free seeping.	4.01
<b>substance</b>	Chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.	1.19
<b>supported scaffold</b>	Platforms supported by legs, outrigger beams, brackets, poles, uprights, posts, frames, or similar rigid support.	1.11
<b>surface supplied air diving</b>	Includes those forms of diving where air is supplied from the surface to the diver by a flexible hose.	4.07
<b>surfacing material</b>	Material sprayed, troweled-on, or otherwise applied to surfaces such as acoustical plaster on ceilings and fireproofing materials on structural members, or other materials on surfaces for acoustical, fireproofing, and other purposes.	2.02
<b>suspension scaffold</b>	One or more platforms suspended from an overhead structure by ropes or other non-rigid means.	1.11
<b>system scaffold</b>	A scaffold consisting of posts with fixed connection points that accept runners, bearers, and diagonals that can be connected at predetermined levels.	1.11
<b>tabulated data</b>	Tables and charts approved by a professional engineer used to design and construct a protective system.	4.01
<b>tags</b>	Attached to a piece of equipment or part of structure to warn of existing or immediate hazards.	1.08

# Reclamation Safety and Health Standards 2024 Edition

## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>tank</b>	Any vessel holding more than 60 gallons, intended for fixed installation, and is not a part of a flammable liquids process equipment.	3.01
<b>tank vehicle</b>	A commercial motor vehicle designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank, or tanks, with an individual rated capacity of more than 119 gallons and an aggregate rated capacity of 1,000 gallons or more either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis.	1.21
<b>testing</b>	The process by which the hazards that may confront entrants to a permit space are identified and evaluated. Testing includes specifying the tests that are to be performed in the permit space.	1.12
<b>thermal system insulation (TSI)</b>	Asbestos-containing material applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other structural components to prevent heat loss or gain.	2.02
<b>threshold limit value (TLV)</b>	The level of a chemical substance to which an employee can be exposed day after day for a working lifetime without adverse effects. TLV is a reserved term of the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists.	2.08
<b>Tier 1 rescue response mode</b>	A type and timing of rescue in which there are no recognized hazards but technical rescue for extraction is required when a worker becomes incapacitated.	1.12
<b>Tier 2 rescue response mode</b>	A type and timing of rescue in which there are non-life-threatening hazards to a worker that require rapid intervention and technical rescue.	1.12
<b>Tier 3 response mode</b>	A type and timing of rescue in which there are life-threatening hazards to a worker that require immediate intervention and technical rescue.	1.12
<b>time-weighted average (TWA)</b>	The average of different exposure levels during an exposure period. For noise, given an 85 decibels A exposure limit and a 3 decibels exchange rate, the TWA is calculated according to the following formula, where D=dose: $TWA = 10.0 \times \text{Log}(D/100) + 85$ .	2.07



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>toxic substance</b>	Any substance that can cause injury or illness, or which is suspected of being able to cause injury or illness under some conditions.	1.19
<b>trade secret</b>	Any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information, or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix E, <i>Definition of "Trade Secret" (Mandatory)</i> ).	1.19
<b>travel restraint (tether) line</b>	A rope or wire rope used to transfer forces from a body support to an anchorage or anchorage connector in a travel restraint system.	1.14
<b>travel restraint system</b>	A combination of an anchorage, anchorage connector, lanyard (or other means of connection), and body support that an employer uses to eliminate the possibility of an employee going over the edge of a walking-working surface	1.14
<b>trench</b>	A narrow excavation, in relation to its length, made below the surface of the ground. Generally, the depth of a trench is greater than its width, but not where the width is greater than 15 feet (measured at the bottom of the trench). A trench shall be no greater than 20 feet deep.	4.01
<b>trench foot</b>	A non-freezing injury of the feet caused by prolonged exposure to wet and cold conditions. It can occur in temperatures as high as 60 degrees Fahrenheit if feet are constantly wet.	2.04
<b>tunnel</b>	An excavation beneath the surface of the ground, the longer axis of which makes an angle not greater than 20 degrees to the horizontal.	4.02
<b>ultraviolet radiation</b>	Portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between x-rays and visible light.	2.05
<b>United States Code (USC)</b>	The official compilation and codification of the general and permanent Federal statutes of the United States containing 53 titles.	1.01
<b>universal precautions</b>	Practice of treating all human blood and certain body fluids as if known to be infectious for human immunodeficiency virus, Hepatitis B and C, and other bloodborne pathogens.	2.09



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## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
<b>unusual equipment configurations</b>	When equipment is used outside the manufacturer's operating requirements as listed in the operation and maintenance manual.	3.05
<b>vertical slip form</b>	A form raised as concrete placed and moved vertically to form walls, bins, or slips.	4.04
<b>warning</b>	Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in serious injury or death.	1.08
<b>warning tags</b>	Tags used to represent a hazard level between “caution” and “danger” instead of the required caution tag, a signal word of “warning,” and appropriate major message and otherwise meet the general tag criteria.	1.08
<b>watercraft</b>	Boats and ships, collectively, propelled manually, by wind, or machinery (e.g., airboats, sailboats, inflatable rafts, other vessels), excluding seaplanes.	4.11
<b>wet bulb globe thermometer (WBGT)</b>	The WBGT is a measure of the heat stress in direct sunlight, that considers temperature, humidity, wind speed, sun angle, and cloud cover (solar radiation).	2.04
<b>whole body irradiation</b>	Where the entire body is exposed to the incident electromagnetic energy or in which the cross section of the body is smaller than the cross section of the incident radiation beam.	2.05
<b>wind chill</b>	The rate of heat loss from the human body, resulting from the combined effect of low air temperature and wind speed.	2.04
<b>wind velocity</b>	The horizontal direction and speed of air motion.	3.04
<b>work practice controls</b>	A reduction in the likelihood of exposure by altering the way a task is performed (e.g., wearing gloves and/or other personal protective equipment).	2.09
<b>working load limit</b>	See “rated capacity” definition	3.02
<b>x-rays</b>	Penetrating electromagnetic radiation (photons) having a wavelength that is much shorter than that of visible light. These rays are usually produced by excitation of the electron field around certain nuclei.	2.05



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## Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

### 2. Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ACI	American Concrete Institute
ACM	asbestos-containing material
AGCA	Associated General Contractors of America
AHJ	authority having jurisdiction
AHJT	Authority Having Jurisdiction Team
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APF	assigned protection factor
API	American Petroleum Institute
APR	air-purifying respirator
AR	arc-rated
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASR	atmosphere-supplying respirator
AWS	American Welding Society
BBP	bloodborne pathogens
CDL	commercial driver's license
CDSR	collateral duty safety representatives
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMV	commercial motor vehicle
CO	contracting officer
COR	contracting officer's representative
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
dB	decibel
dBA	decibel, A-weighted
DM	Departmental Manual
DOT	Department of Transportation
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESLI	end of service life indicator
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FMP	fatigue management plan
FOPS	falling object protection structure
FR	flame resistant
GFCI	ground-fault circuit interrupter

# Reclamation Safety and Health Standards 2024 Edition

## Appendix A: Definitions

*Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors*

Acronym	Definition
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
<b>HEPA</b>	High Efficiency Particulate Air
<b>HEW</b>	health, education, welfare
<b>HHa</b>	health hazard analysis
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>HNOC</b>	hazard not otherwise classified
<b>HPDs</b>	hearing protection devices
<b>IDLH</b>	immediately dangerous to life or health
<b>IAS</b>	Inspection and Abatement System
<b>JHA</b>	job hazard analysis
<b>LPG or LP-gas</b>	liquefied petroleum gas
<b>LPN</b>	licensed practical nurse
<b>LSC</b>	Life Safety Code
<b>MSHA</b>	Mine Safety and Health Administration
<b>MUTCD</b>	Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
<b>NEC</b>	National Electrical Code
<b>NESC</b>	National Electrical Safety Code
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association
<b>NIHL</b>	noise induced hearing loss
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<b>NRR</b>	Nuclear Reduction Rating
<b>NRR</b>	noise reduction rating
<b>OPIM</b>	other potentially infectious materials
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>PACM</b>	presumed asbestos containing material
<b>PAPR</b>	powered air-purifying respirator
<b>PCSA</b>	Power Crane and Shovel Administration
<b>PE</b>	professional engineer
<b>PEL</b>	permissible exposure limits
<b>PFD</b>	personal flotation device
<b>POL</b>	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
<b>PLHCP</b>	physician or other licensed health care professional
<b>PPE</b>	personal protective equipment
<b>PRCS</b>	permit-required confined space
<b>QNFT</b>	quantitative fit test
<b>RAC</b>	Risk Assessment Code
<b>RF</b>	radio frequency
<b>RN</b>	registered nurse
<b>ROPS</b>	rollover protective structures



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## Appendix A: Definitions

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Acronym	Definition
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SAFE	safety evaluation
SEND	satellite emergency notification device
SCBA	self-contained breathing apparatus
SCUBA	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
SME	subject matter expert
SMIS	Safety Management Information System
STS	standard threshold shift
TLV	threshold limit value
TSI	thermal system insulation
TWA	time weight average
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
USC	United States Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
WBGT	wet bulb globe thermometer