

Reclamation Safety and Health Standards 2024 Edition

Appendix A: Definitions

Applicability: Reclamation Employees, Facilities, Operations, and Contractors

Term	Definitions	RSHS Section
noise induced hearing loss (NIHL)	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
noise reduction rating (NRR)	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
nonionizing radiation	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
non-permit required confined space	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
nonserious accident	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
normal operations	Operating programs, activities, and equipment as designed for non-emergency settings.	1.06
objective data	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
occupant emergency plan	A set of procedures to protect life and property in Federally occupied space under defined emergency conditions.	1.06
occupational Exposure	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
occupied	A facility occupied by people on a regular basis.	1.18

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official government business	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
official use	Using a motor vehicle to perform the agency's mission(s), as authorized by the agency.	1.21
operator(s)	Non-Reclamation employees who work on Reclamation-owned facilities but are not operated by Reclamation. <i>or</i>	1.02
	The individual in physical control of the watercraft or dredge. <i>or</i>	4.11
	Any individual who operates a Department-owned, GSA-leased, rental, or privately-owned motor vehicle in the performance of official duties. <i>or</i>	1.21
	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
o-ring	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
other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)	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
out of service (impairment)	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
presumed asbestos containing material (PACM)	Thermal system insulation and surfacing material found in buildings constructed no later than 1980.	2.02

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parenteral contact	Piercing of mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, or abrasions.	2.09
partial body radiation	Pertains to which part of the body is exposed to electromagnetic energy during an incident.	2.05
pathogen	A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.	2.09
percutaneous	Made, done, or effected through the skin.	2.09
permissible exposure limit	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
permit system	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
permit-required confined space (PRCS)	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
personal fall arrest system	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
personal fall protection system	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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personal floatation device (PFD)	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
personal protective equipment (PPE)	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
personnel monitoring equipment	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
physical hazard	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
physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP)	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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pictogram	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
portable ladder	A ladder that can be readily moved or carried.	1.11
portable tank	A closed container with a capacity over 60 gallons that is not intended for fixed installation.	3.01
positioning system (work-positioning system)	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
powder-actuated tool	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
power density	The power per unit area in a radiated microwave field or other type of electromagnetic field.	2.05
powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)	An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.	2.08
precautionary statement	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
pressure vessel	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
preventative maintenance	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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product identifier	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
program coordinator	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
prohibited condition	Any condition in a permit space that is not allowed by the permit during the period when entry is authorized.	1.12
project lead	Designated by the first-line supervisor to oversee work on the job site.	4.04
project manager	The Reclamation employee with direct authority and responsibility for management of the project.	4.02
proof load	The load applied when performing a proof test.	3.02
proof test	A nondestructive tension test performed by the sling manufacturer, or an equivalent entity, to verify construction and workmanship of a sling.	3.02
qualified climber	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
qualified person	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
qualified Personnel/ Trainer	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
quantitative fit test (QNFT)	An assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator.	2.08

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radiation area	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
radiation sources	Radioactive materials or devices that produce ionizing radiation (e.g., byproduct materials and X-ray producing devices).	2.05
radio frequency	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
radioactive material	Any material which emits, by spontaneous nuclear disintegration, ionizing radiation in the form of particulate or electromagnetic emanations.	2.05
radiofrequency	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
rated capacity	The maximum working load permitted (also called the working load limit).	3.02
rated load	The manufacturer's specified maximum load to be lifted by a hoist or to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component.	1.11
raveling	Movement of individual particles of soil in shallow troughs on the veneer of the soil.	4.01
recordable hearing loss	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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registered professional engineer (PE)	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
regulated waste	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
rem	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
remote location	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
remote work	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
remote worker	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
rental vehicle	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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repair	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
repetitive dive	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
rescue services	The personnel designated to rescue employees from permit spaces.	1.12
respirator user	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
respiratory protection	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
rest	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
restrictive area	Any area access-controlled by the employer for the purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation or radioactive materials.	2.05
retrieval system	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
risk assessment	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
Risk Assessment Code (RAC)	A hazard number ranking system from 1 (the highest level of risk) to 5 (the lowest level of risk).	1.23
risk factor	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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runners	The lengthwise horizontal spacing or bracing member of a scaffold that may support the bearers.	1.11
safe climb device	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
safety briefing	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
safety can	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
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	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
Safety Evaluation (SAFE)	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
safety factor	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
Safety Management Information System (SMIS)	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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satellite emergency notification device (SEND)	A device that utilizes satellite communications, can send and receive emergency messages, and transmits an emergency locator signal.	1.17
subcutaneous diving apparatus (SCUBA) diving	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
secondary container	When a chemical is transferred from its original container to another container, the container transferred into is called a secondary container.	1.19
select carcinogen	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 ³ , 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
self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)	An atmosphere-supplying respirator with a breathing air source designed to be carried by the user.	2.08
self-retracting lifeline/ lanyard	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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serious accident	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
service life	The period of time that a respirator, filter or sorbent, or other respiratory equipment provides adequate protection to the wearer.	2.08
severity of use/service	The relative conditions and factors considered in wear and tear on equipment.	3.02
shaft	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
sharps Injury	Any injury caused by a sharp, including, but not limited to, cuts, abrasions, or needlesticks.	2.09
shelter-in-place	Seeking safety within the building one already occupies rather than evacuating the building.	1.06
shielding	A trench box or other complex, walled, protective system used to protect workers in trenching excavations.	4.01
shock loading	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
shoring	Temporary vertical support member in a formwork system, designed to carry the weight of the formwork, concrete, and construction loads.	4.01 / 4.04
short term exposure	A period of time, 24 hours or less, that an excavation is open.	4.01

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signal word	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
signals	Moving signs provided by workers such as flagger or by devices such as flashing lights to warn of possible or existing hazards.	1.08
signs (safety signs)	The warning of hazard temporarily or permanently affixed or placed at location where hazard exists.	1.08
site grading	Grading or scraping of soil at depths of 6 inches or less.	4.01
site/facility safety plan	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
sling	An assembly that connects the load to the material handling equipment.	3.02
sling manufacturer	A person or organization that assembles sling components into their final form.	3.02
sloping	Cutting back the excavation or trench wall at an angle inclined away from the excavation.	4.01
sloughing	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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snap hook	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
Soil Classification System	Method of categorizing soil and rock deposits in a set hierarchy.	4.01
sound level meter	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
source individual	Any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee.	2.09
spalling	The breaking off of flakes or small clusters of soil from the larger soil mass.	4.01
special condition	An unusual or temporary condition pertaining to equipment or system.	1.08
stable rock	Natural, solid mineral matter that can be excavated with vertical sides and remain intact while exposed.	4.01
stair rail	A barrier erected along the exposed or open side of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to a lower level.	1.11
standard threshold shift (STS)	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
steel erection	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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structural steel	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
subject matter expert (SME)	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
submerged	Soil located underwater or free seeping.	4.01
substance	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
supported scaffold	Platforms supported by legs, outrigger beams, brackets, poles, uprights, posts, frames, or similar rigid support.	1.11
surface supplied air diving	Includes those forms of diving where air is supplied from the surface to the diver by a flexible hose.	4.07
surfacing material	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
suspension scaffold	One or more platforms suspended from an overhead structure by ropes or other non-rigid means.	1.11
system scaffold	A scaffold consisting of posts with fixed connection points that accept runners, bearers, and diagonals that can be connected at predetermined levels.	1.11
tabulated data	Tables and charts approved by a professional engineer used to design and construct a protective system.	4.01
tags	Attached to a piece of equipment or part of structure to warn of existing or immediate hazards.	1.08

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tank	Any vessel holding more than 60 gallons, intended for fixed installation, and is not a part of a flammable liquids process equipment.	3.01
tank vehicle	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
testing	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
thermal system insulation (TSI)	Asbestos-containing material applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts, or other structural components to prevent heat loss or gain.	2.02
threshold limit value (TLV)	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
Tier 1 rescue response mode	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
Tier 2 rescue response mode	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
Tier 3 response mode	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
time-weighted average (TWA)	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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toxic substance	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
trade secret	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
travel restraint (tether) line	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
travel restraint system	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
trench	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
trench foot	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
tunnel	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
ultraviolet radiation	Portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between x-rays and visible light.	2.05
United States Code (USC)	The official compilation and codification of the general and permanent Federal statutes of the United States containing 53 titles.	1.01
universal precautions	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
unusual equipment configurations	When equipment is used outside the manufacturer's operating requirements as listed in the operation and maintenance manual.	3.05
vertical slip form	A form raised as concrete placed and moved vertically to form walls, bins, or slips.	4.04
warning	Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in serious injury or death.	1.08
warning tags	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
watercraft	Boats and ships, collectively, propelled manually, by wind, or machinery (e.g., airboats, sailboats, inflatable rafts, other vessels), excluding seaplanes.	4.11
wet bulb globe thermometer (WBGT)	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
whole body irradiation	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
wind chill	The rate of heat loss from the human body, resulting from the combined effect of low air temperature and wind speed.	2.04
wind velocity	The horizontal direction and speed of air motion.	3.04
work practice controls	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
working load limit	See “rated capacity” definition	3.02
x-rays	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

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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

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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