a. **Awareness Level.** *(Water related incidents).* Knowledge-based course of instruction; emphasizing hazards and personnel safety. Limited to initial scene size-up, shore based rescue techniques (Yell, Reach or Throw), and subsequent Warm Zone support tasks.

b. **Blue Light Box/Emergency Trip Station (BLB/ETS).** The blue light box is a mounted box in the METRO system identified by a blue light and containing a METRO system phone and an emergency third rail shut off button.

c. **CB-EMIS Chemical Sensors, (METRO).** A surveillance system for hazardous chemicals designed to provide warning of chemical threats.

d. **Cold Zone.** The cold zone is an area free of incident hazards. This area may be safely used for incident command and staging. See specific appendices for specific parameters.

e. **Competent Person.** As defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1926.650(b), a competent person is defined as one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

f. **Confined Space.** As defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1926.146, a confined space is an area that has an opening large enough for an employee to make entry for the purpose of performing work; has limited, or restricted means of entry or exit; is not designed for continuous occupancy.

g. **Downstream Safety.** *(Water related incidents)*. Teams of two in Water Rescue PPE with radios and 2 throw bags each. The Downstream Safety personnel should be prepared for the rescue of victims and/or rescuers that may be swept downstream. All personnel in this group should have a throw rope bag in hand. If possible, there should be downstream personnel on both sides of the river.

h. **Downstream.** *(Water related incidents).* Direction water is travelling.

i. **Flat Water.** Water moving less than ½ knot. Flat Water is moving water. Flat Water’s name is derived from the fact that even though the water is moving there isn’t enough turbulence in the stream to create significant disruptions to the water’s surface. The water appears flat.

j. **High Angle Rescue.** Steep, or vertical rope rescue operation, in which a rescuer and/or victim is primarily supported, or suspended, by a tensioned rope system.
k. **Hot Zone. (Water related incidents)**. Typically, the water (or ice) itself.

l. **Hot Zone.** The area of the incident where the action is occurring and represents the area of the highest hazard. See specific appendices for specific parameters.

m. **Immediate Life Hazard. (METRO).** A situation where personnel can either see or hear people in the roadway and third rail power has not been controlled.

n. **Isolation Zones.** Isolation zones define incident action areas based on their relative hazard. They are not always based on concentric circles. The nature of the incident hazards determines the size and shape of the zones. For some events, such as vehicle collisions, these hot and warm zones may be referred to the inner and outer circle respectively. See specific appendices for specific parameters.

o. **Lead track.** The portion of roadway between the end of the revenue line and the maintenance yard.

p. **Low Angle Rescue.** A flat, or mildly sloping area, in which a rescuer and/or victim is primarily supported by the surface and not that of a tensioned rope system.

q. **Operations Level. (Water related incidents).** Participation based course of instruction; emphasizing personnel safety, team safety and limited low risk rescue. Course training generally includes objective evaluation and testing. Hot Zone activities are limited to Flat/Still Water only.

r. **Patient Movers (METRO).** Patient movers refer to any of a number of lightweight, easily carried devices designed to be litters for patients. Currently SKED stretchers, mega-movers, and similar devices fall into this category.

s. **Permit-Required Confined Space.** A confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics-1. contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere, 2. contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant, 3. has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated, 4. contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

t. **PFD.** Personal Flotation Device (i.e. life jacket).

u. **Red Tag. (METRO).** A method of third rail power management that involves the physical removal of electrical breakers along the system.

v. **River Left. (Water related incidents).** Left shoreline looking downstream.

w. **River Right. (Water related incidents).** Right shoreline looking downstream.

x. **Roadway (METRO):** The area within the tunnel walls underground, between the fences at-grade, between the safety railings when on aerial structures and areas in the track areas of METRO Yards.

y. **Shallow water crossing pole.**

z. **Still Water.** Water which isn’t moving at all.
aa. **Structural Collapse.** The loss of the load-carrying capacity of a component or member within a structure or of the structure itself. Structural failure, or collapse, is initiated when the material in a structure is stressed to its strength limit thus causing fracture, excessive deformations or complete failure.

bb. **Structural Compromise.** Damage or deformation to a load-carrying component, or member, within a structure that has not resulted in a failure or collapse of the structure but could cause the structure to fail under certain unwanted stresses.

c. **Swift Water Rescue Team (SWRT):** Branch of Special Operations comprised of personnel trained and certified in operating in Swift Water conditions.

d. **Swift Water.** Water moving greater than 1 knot. This can be determined by throwing a floating object in the water and timing it when it starts to move. If the object takes less than 30 seconds to travel 50 feet the water is to be considered Swift Water.

e. **Technical Rescue Team Officer (TRT-O).** On-duty subject matter expert for both operational and administrative functions of the technical rescue team.

ff. **Technical Rescue.** (Technical rescue incidents.) Specialized, high risk, rescues that employ the use of specialized training, tools and equipment that typically exceed those normally reserved for firefighting and emergency medical services. This would include incidents involving steep and high angle rope rescue, trench collapse, confined space rescue and structural collapse rescue.

gg. **Technician (Water related incidents).** Performance based course of instruction; emphasizing personnel safety, team safety, and mid to high-risk victim rescue. Course training generally includes objective evaluation and testing. Swift Water Hot Zone activities are only to be conducted SWRT members.

hh. **Trauma Care Kit.** (METRO). For the purposes of this policy, a Trauma Care Kit is a medical kit narrowly and specifically focused only on the equipment needed to manage uncontrolled bleeding, burns, and penetrating trauma.

ii. **Trench.** As defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, a trench is defined as an excavation that is greater in depth than compared to its width. All trenches that have failed, show signs of potential failure, or exceed 5 feet in depth must have a protective system in place prior to entry.

jj. **Upstream Spotter.** (Water related incidents). Teams of at least two personnel with water rescue PPE with radios. The upstream spotters are responsible for watching for, and advising of, any obstacles and hazards floating downstream or other pertinent information that could impede the operation and may hinder the rescue. If terrain and conditions allow, these personnel need to be far enough upstream that there is sufficient time to act upon their warning.

kk. **Upstream.** (Water related incidents). The direction water is coming from.
II. **Warm Zone.** The warm zone is an area of lesser hazards that represents a transitional space between the high hazard area and the no hazard area. See specific appendices for specific parameters.

mm. **Water Rescue PPE.** Water Rescue PPE is comprised of a properly sized PFD, water rescue approved helmet and a whistle. For Flood and Ice Rescue Operations this is to include an approved dry suit with accompanying thermal protection layer (as needed) underneath. No structural firefighting PPE will be worn in conjunction with water rescue PPE. The exception to this is personnel operating in the warm zone on ice rescue incidents may wear their turnout coat and pants for protection against the elements, but they must limit their time in the warm zone and not come within 5 feet of the water’s edge.

nn. **Water Rescue Sequence.** Yell, Reach, Throw, Row then Go. This is the basic plan of action for Water Rescue events. From lowest risk to highest risk. Yell-Talk to the victim, make contact and have them self-rescue if possible. Reach-Pole or other long object. Throw-Rope or throw bag. Row-Only to be performed by personnel trained to operate a boat in a rescue incident. Go-Only to be performed by personnel trained in shallow water crossing or swimming techniques.

oo. **Wheel Chocks. (METRO).** Wheel chocks refer to any piece of non-conductive material of a mass and configuration sufficient to reduce the likelihood of the inadvertent train movement when placed in front of and to the rear of the front wheels of a rail car.

pp. **Yard interlocking Operator.** Formally known as the Yard Master, the Yard Interlocking Operator controls the third rail power in the rail yard and, in coordination with the Rail Operations Control Center (ROCC), the lead track sections.