

In 1980, Congress created the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to implement health-related sections of laws that protect the public from hazardous wastes and environmental spills of hazardous substances. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as the "Superfund" Act, designated ATSDR as the lead agency within the Public Health Service to help prevent or reduce further exposure to hazardous substances and the adverse health effects that result from such exposures, and also to expand the knowledge base about such effects.

This publication reports the results and findings of a health study, registry, or other health-related activity supported by ATSDR in accordance with its legislative mandate described above.

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**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES EMERGENCY
EVENTS SURVEILLANCE (HSEES)**

2001

ANNUAL REPORT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Division of Health Studies
Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) system, maintained by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), actively collects information to describe the public health consequences associated with the release of hazardous substances. This report summarizes the characteristics of events reported to the 16 state health departments participating in 2001. Information on acute hazardous substances emergency events was collected, including the substance(s) released, number of victims, number and types of injuries, and number of evacuations. The data obtained were computerized using an ATSDR-provided Web-based data entry system.

A total of 8,978 events was reported. In 8,138 (90.6%) of the events, only a single substance was released. The most commonly reported categories of substances were inorganic substances (excluding acids, bases, ammonia, and chlorine); volatile organic compounds (VOCs); mixtures involving more than one category; and acids. During this reporting period, 710 events (7.9% of all reported events) resulted in a total of 2,168 victims. The most frequently reported injuries sustained by victims were respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness or other central nervous system (CNS) symptoms, and eye irritation. A total of 22 persons died as a result of all events, and 655 (7.3%) events required evacuations.

The findings regarding the distribution of the numbers of events with victims and evacuations, and the numbers and types of injuries reported have, overall, been consistent since HSEES inception.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES EMERGENCY EVENTS SURVEILLANCE (HSEES)

INTRODUCTION

Since 1990, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has maintained an active, state-based Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) system to describe the public health consequences associated with the release of hazardous substances. The decision to initiate a surveillance system of this type was made on the basis of a study published in 1989 on the reporting of hazardous substances releases to three national databases: the National Response Center Database, the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS), and the Acute Hazardous Events Database (1). A review of these databases indicated limitations. Many events were missed because of incomplete reporting (for example, the HMIS did not record events involving intrastate carriers or fixed-facility events). Other important information was not recorded, such as the demographic characteristics of victims, the types of injuries sustained, and the number of persons evacuated. As a result of this review, ATSDR implemented the HSEES system to more fully describe the public health consequences associated with the release of hazardous substances. The surveillance system has four goals:

- To describe the distribution and characteristics of hazardous substances emergencies.
- To describe the morbidity and mortality experienced by employees, responders, and the

general public as a result of hazardous substances releases.

- To identify risk factors associated with the morbidity and mortality.
- To identify strategies that might reduce future morbidity and mortality resulting from the release of hazardous substances.

This annual report summarizes the characteristics of hazardous substances releases and the associated public health consequences of events reported to the surveillance system during 2001.

METHODS

In 2001, 16 state health departments (Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin) collected data for HSEES. For each event, information was collected about the event, substance(s) released, victims, injuries, and evacuations.

Various data sources were used to obtain information about these events. These sources included, but were not limited to, records and oral reports of state environmental protection agencies, police and fire departments, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the National Response Center, and hospitals. Census data were used to estimate the number of residents living in the vicinity of the events. All data were computerized using a Web-based data entry system provided by ATSDR.

Hazardous substances emergency events are defined by HSEES as uncontrolled or illegal releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. Events involving petroleum and no other hazardous substances are not included. Events are included if (1) the amount of substance that was released (or that might have been released) needed (or would have needed) to be removed, cleaned up, or neutralized according to federal, state, or local law; or (2) there was only a threatened release of a substance, but the threat led to an action (for example, evacuation) that could have affected the health of employees, emergency responders, or the general public. Victims are defined as persons who suffered at least one adverse health effect or died as a consequence of the event. Victims who receive more than one type of injury are counted once in each applicable injury type. Events are defined as transportation-related if they occurred during surface, air, pipeline, or water transport of hazardous substances. All other events are considered fixed-facility events.

For the data analyses in this report, the substances released were categorized into 11 groups. The category “mixtures” consists of mixtures of substances from different categories, and the category “other inorganic substances” comprises all inorganic substances, except for acids, bases, ammonia, and chlorine. “Other” refers to substances that could not be categorized.

RESULTS

A total of 8,978 hazardous substances emergency events was reported for 2001 to the HSEES system; 184 (2.0%) of these events were threatened releases. In 2001,

6,736 (75.0%) of the events occurred at fixed facilities (Table 1).

For each fixed-facility event, one or two choices can be selected for type of area. Of all 7,488 fixed-facility area choices, 1,984 (26.5%) were classified as ancillary processing equipment, 1,029 (13.7%) as a process vessel (a reaction chamber in which chemicals are processed), 869 (11.6%) as piping, and 788 (10.5%) as storage areas above and below ground (Figure 1). Of the 2,242 transportation-related events, 5 involved multiple modes of transportation (3 ground and rail combined and 2 water and pipeline combined). Most events 1,920 (85.4%) occurred during ground transport (for example, truck, van, or tractor), and 210 (9.5%) involved transport by rail (Figure 2). Fewer events involved water, air, pipeline, or unknown transportation modes.

The primary factors contributing to the events were also reported (Figure 3). Equipment failure was the primary contributing factor in 3,395 (37.8%) events, followed by 2,662 events involving operator error (29.67%). More than half, 1,209 (54.0%) of transportation events and 1,453 (21.6%) of fixed-facility events involved human error as the primary factor and 614 (27.4%) of transportation and 2,781 (41.3%) of fixed-facility events involved equipment failure as the primary factor.

Ninety-one percent of all events involved the release of only one substance. Two substances were released in approximately 4% of the events, and 5% involved the release of more than two substances (Table 2).

There were 11,764 substances either released or threatened to be released during the 8,978 events. Two types of releases could be reported for each chemical (e.g., spill and air). Air releases were involved in 5,115 (41.5%) releases, followed by 4,918 (39.9%) spill releases, 496 (4.0%) fires, 575 (4.7%) threatened releases, 99 (0.8%) explosions, and 1,106 (9.0%) unknown or other.

HSEES events were more likely when there was more industrial, commercial, or agricultural activity, e.g., in the 6 hours before noon (36.6%) and the 6 hours after and including noon (31.1%), compared with the 6 hours before midnight (17.5%) and the 6 hours after and including midnight (14.8%) (1,244 records did not have a time specified). Additionally, 15%-17% of events occurred on each weekday as compared with 7%-9% on a weekend day. April through September, the peak agricultural season, had 56% of the events, and the other 6 months of the year had 44%.

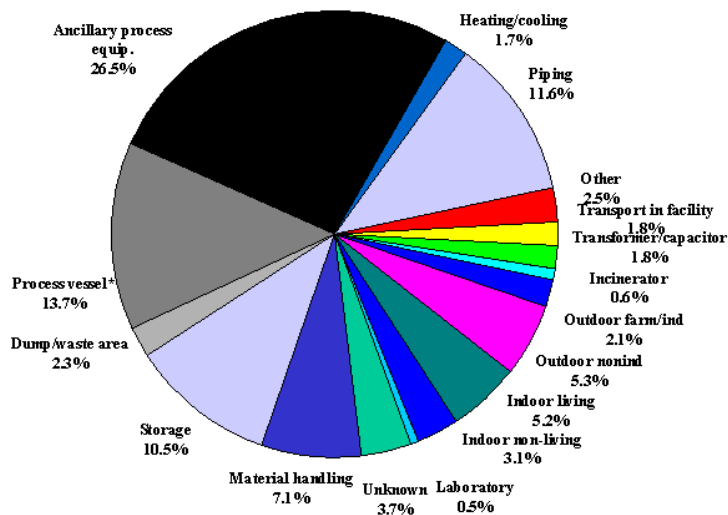
SUBSTANCES

There were 11,764 substances released and some events released more than one substance. The substances most frequently released were ammonia, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide (Appendix A). These substances were grouped into 11 categories. The categories most commonly released in fixed-facility events were other inorganic substances (2,789 or 29.9%), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (2,079 or 22.3%), and mixtures (1,084 or 11.6%). In transportation-related events, the most common releases were VOCs (460 or 19.0%), acids (315 or 13.0%), and other inorganic substances (230 or 9.59%) (Table 3).

Table 1.—Number of events meeting the surveillance definition, by state and type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

State reporting event	Type of event				Total no. of events
	Fixed facility		Transportation		
	No. of events	(%)	No. of events	(%)	
Alabama	95	48.7	100	51.3	195
Colorado	94	41.8	131	58.2	225
Iowa	254	77.4	74	22.6	328
Louisiana	684	83.9	131	16.1	815
Minnesota	338	81.6	76	18.4	414
Mississippi	100	54.1	85	45.9	185
Missouri	145	47.5	160	52.5	305
New Jersey	499	95.2	25	4.8	524
New York	923	74.2	321	25.8	1,244
North Carolina	89	28.6	222	71.4	311
Oregon	213	77.5	62	22.5	275
Rhode Island	66	83.5	13	16.5	79
Texas	2,218	88.2	296	11.8	2,514
Utah	408	76.4	126	23.6	534
Washington	388	74.3	134	25.7	522
Wisconsin	222	43.7	286	56.3	508
Total	6,736	75.0	2,242	25.0	8,978

Figure 1.—Areas of fixed facilities involved in events, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.



*These areas were not available for the entire time period.

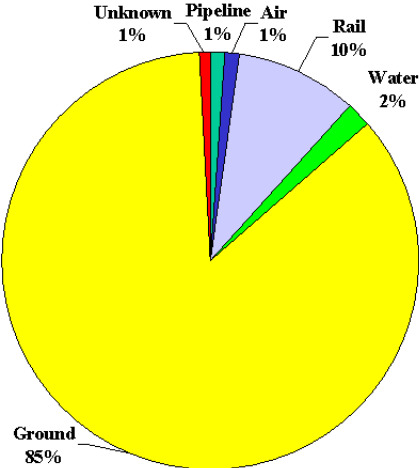
Indoor @ res=an area inside a place where someone is residing.

Indoor nonres=inside at a place that is not a residence (e.g., farm, industry, commercial business, and school).

Outside nonind=outside at a place that is nonindustrial, or nonfarming (e.g., driveways, yards, roofs at residences, and schools).

Outside ind=outside at an industry or farming area.

Figure 2.—Distribution of transportation-related events, by type of transport, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.*



*Five events had a combination of transportation types: three events, ground and rail; two events, water and pipeline.

Figure 3.—Factors reported as contributing to the occurrence of fixed-facility events, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

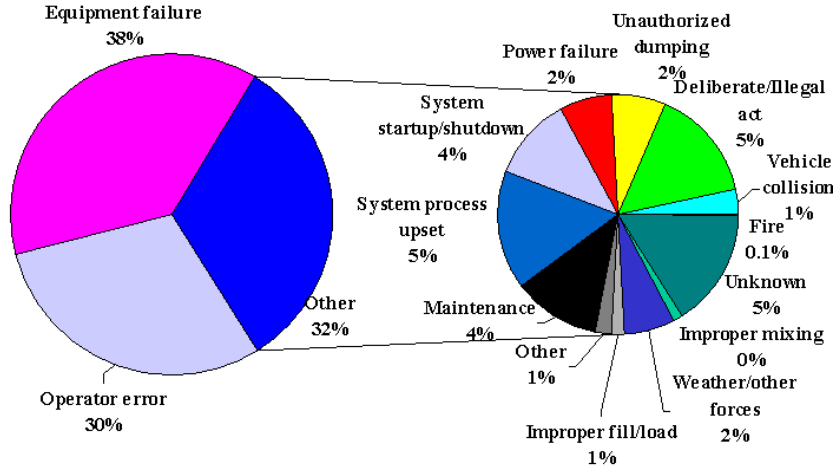


Table 2.—Distribution of the number of substances released, by type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

No. of subs. released	Type of event						All events		
	Fixed facility			Transportation					
	No. of events	(%)	No. of subs.	No. of events	(%)	No. of subs.	No. of events	(%)	No. of Subs.
1	6,016	89.3	6,016	2,122	94.6	2,122	8,138	90.6	8,138
2	314	4.7	628	78	3.5	156	392	4.4	784
3	165	2.4	495	31	1.4	93	196	2.2	588
4	128	1.9	512	3	0.1	12	131	1.5	524
≥5	113	1.7	1,686	8	0.4	44	121	1.3	1,730
Total*	6,736	100.0	9,337	2,242	100.1	2,427	8,978	100.0	11,764

Subs.=Substances.

* Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.—Distribution of the number of substances released, by substance category and type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

Substance category	Type of event				All events	
	Fixed facility		Transportation			
	No. of subs.	(%)	No. of subs.	(%)	No. of subs.	(%)
Acids	544	5.8	315	13.0	859	7.3
Ammonia	511	5.5	82	3.4	593	5.0
Bases	198	2.1	218	9.0	416	3.5
Chlorine	143	1.5	6	0.2	149	1.3
Other inorganics*	2,789	29.9	230	9.5	3,019	25.7
Paints and dyes	123	1.3	123	5.1	246	2.1
Pesticides	271	2.9	153	6.3	424	3.6
PCBs	102	1.1	7	0.3	109	0.9
VOCs	2,079	22.3	460	19.0	2,539	21.6
Mixtures†	1,084	11.6	77	3.2	1,161	9.9
Other‡	1,489	16.0	753	31.1	2,242	19.1
Total§	9,333	100.0	2,424	100.1	11,757	100.0

Subs.=Substances, PCBs=Polychlorinated biphenyls, VOCs=Volatile organic compounds.

*All inorganic substances except for acids, bases, ammonia, and chlorine.

†Mixtures of substances from different categories.

‡Not classified.

§Total may not equal 100% due to rounding, 7 substances, 3 transportation and 4 fixed facility, were missing a category.

VICTIMS

A total of 2,168 victims were involved in 710 events (7.9% of all events) (Table 4). Of the 710 events with victims, 440 (62.0 %) events involved only one victim, and 557 (78.5%) events involved either one or two victims. Of the 2,168 total victims, 1,921 (88.61%) were injured in fixed-facility events.

The substances released most often were not necessarily the most likely to result in victims (Table 5). For example, other inorganic substances were released 3,019 times; however, only 159 (5.3%) of these events resulted in injury. Conversely, chlorine was released in only 149 events, but 28 (18.8%) of these events resulted in injury, which indicates chlorine's greater potential for immediate harm.

Employees (1,102 or 50.8%) were the population groups most often injured, followed by the general public (613 or 28.3%), responders (274 or 12.6%), and students (178 or 8.2%) (Figure 4). The population group was unknown for 1 victim. There were 227 emergency response personnel injured in fixed-facility events. Of those, 96 (42.3%) were police, 72 (31.7%) were career firefighters, and 28 (12.3%) volunteer firefighters (Figure 5a). There were 47 emergency-responder victims injured in transportation-related events. Of these, the majority (34, 72.3%) were police officers (Figure 5b).

The types of injuries sustained by victims are shown in Table 6 and Figure 6. Victims sustained a total of 3,830

injuries. Some victims had more than one injury. The most commonly reported injuries in fixed-facility events were respiratory irritation (1,083 or 30.7%), headache (435 or 12.3%), dizziness or other central nervous system (CNS) symptoms (425 or 12.0%), eye irritation (401 or 11.4%), and gastrointestinal problems (338 or 9.6%). In transportation-related events, trauma (95 or 31.9%), respiratory irritation (62 or 20.8%), eye irritation (34 or 11.4%), and headache (27 or 9.1%) were reported most frequently. Trauma was reported more frequently in transportation-related events (31.9%) than in fixed-facility events (2.4%). The trauma might have been caused by the sequence of events (for example, a motor vehicle accident) leading to the release of a hazardous substance, and not necessarily by exposure to the hazardous substance itself.

The sex of 1,428 (65.9%) of the victims was known; of these, 918 (64.2%) were male. The mean age of the 48.5% of victims with a specified age was 31 years (range: 1-86 years). For the 1,106 (49.2%) of injured persons for whom specific age was unknown, 819 (70.8%) were adults (first responders or employees), 46 (4.0%) were children (students), and 291 (25.2%) could have been adults or children (general public or unknown victim category). Most of the 1,164 (54.1%) victims were transported to a hospital and treated on an outpatient basis, and 22 (1.0%) died (Figure 7). Appendix B details the fixed-facility events in which deaths occurred. Appendix C details the transportation events in which deaths occurred.

Among the 2,133 victims whose personal protective equipment use was documented, 770 (71.8%) of employees, 559 (91.8%) of the general public, 96 (46.8%) of emergency responders, and 177 (99.4%) of students had

not worn any form of personal protective equipment. Gloves were worn by 6% of injured employees and firefighter turnout gear was worn by 33% of responders and another 14% wore gloves. Firefighter turnout gear is protective clothing normally worn by firefighters during structural fire-fighting operations, and is similar to level "D" protection. Level "D" as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is coveralls, boots/shoes (leather or chemical resistant, steel toe and shank), safety glasses or chemical splash goggles, and hard hat. Level "D" provides very limited protection against chemical hazards.

Table 7 lists the 3 events in which 50 or more people were injured. Fifty-two students, 56 public, 40 firefighters, 5 police officers, and 3 emergency medical technicians were injured in these three events alone. A variety of substances was involved and a variety of signs and symptoms were observed. Forty-five of these victims were serious enough to be seen at the hospital or die.

EVACUATIONS

Evacuations were ordered in 655 events, and the evacuation status of 42 events was unknown. Of known evacuations, 71% were of a building or the affected part of a building, 16% were of a defined circular radius surrounding an event, 6% were of a downwind/downstream area, 4% were reported as having a circular and downwind/downstream area, and 3% had no criteria. The median number of persons evacuated was 20. In 69 events, in-place sheltering was ordered by an official, and instructions regarding precautions to take during in-place sheltering were provided by an official in 55 of these events.

CONTINGENCY PLANS

A contingency plan was followed in 95% of events. The types of contingency or preparedness plans used during an event varied, with 72% involving the use of company operating procedures. Twenty-three percent of events were reported as using HAZMAT/Response team standard operating procedures, and 3% of events were reported as using an incident-specific ad hoc plan.

WORLD TRADE CENTER

Following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) on September 11, 2001, New York HSEES staff collected information on chemical releases and injuries. Because of the magnitude of the event, this event was not included in analysis for this report. At the time of the attacks, 11,336 firefighters and 2,908 EMS workers were employed by Fire Department City of New York (FDNY). During the collapse, 343 FDNY rescue workers died (341 firefighters and two paramedics). During the first 24 hours, 240 FDNY rescue workers (158 firefighters and 82 EMS workers) sought emergency medical treatment. Most (63%) were for eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation and exposure not requiring hospital admission. Of 28 FDNY rescue workers who required hospitalization, 24 had traumatic injuries. Three FDNY rescue workers required hospital admission for life-threatening inhalation injuries. Eight FDNY rescue workers were evaluated for chest pain, and one EMS worker was admitted for suspected myocardial infarction.²

Toxic substances of concern included asbestos from insulation and fireproofing material, carbon monoxide from fires, mercury (from fluorescent lights), chlorodifluoromethane (Freon-22TM) from air conditioning systems, heavy metals from building materials, hydrogen sulfide from sewers, inorganic acids, VOCs, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons from fires.

Table 4.—Distribution of the number of victims, by type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance 2001.

No. of victims	Type of event						All events		
	Fixed facility			Transportation					
	No. of events	(%)	No. of victims	No. of events	(%)	No. of victims	No. of events	(%)	No. of victims
1	338	60.6	338	102	67.1	102	440	62.0	440
2	91	16.3	182	26	17.1	52	117	16.5	234
3	37	6.6	111	17	11.2	51	54	7.6	162
4	20	3.6	80	3	2.0	12	23	3.2	92
5	12	2.2	60	1	0.7	5	13	1.8	65
≥6	60	10.8	1150	3	2.0	25	63	8.9	1175
Total	558	*100.1	1921	152	*100.1	247	710	100.0	2168

*Total may not equal 100.0% due to rounding

Table 5.—Number of substances released in all events and events with victims, by substance category, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

Substance category	Total releases		Releases with victims		
	No.	% of total releases	No.	% of all releases with victims	% of releases in substance category
Acids	859	7.3	122	12.3	14.2
Ammonia	593	5.0	108	10.9	18.2
Bases	416	3.5	29	2.9	7.0
Chlorine	149	1.3	28	2.8	18.8
Other inorganics*	3,019	25.7	159	16.1	5.3
Paints and dyes	246	2.1	13	1.3	5.3
Pesticides	424	3.6	72	7.3	17.0
Polychlorinated biphenyls	109	0.9	2	0.2	1.8
VOCs	2,539	21.6	191	19.3	7.5
Mixtures†	1,161	9.9	75	7.6	6.5
Other‡	2,242	19.1	191	19.3	8.5
Total	11,757	100.0		100.0	

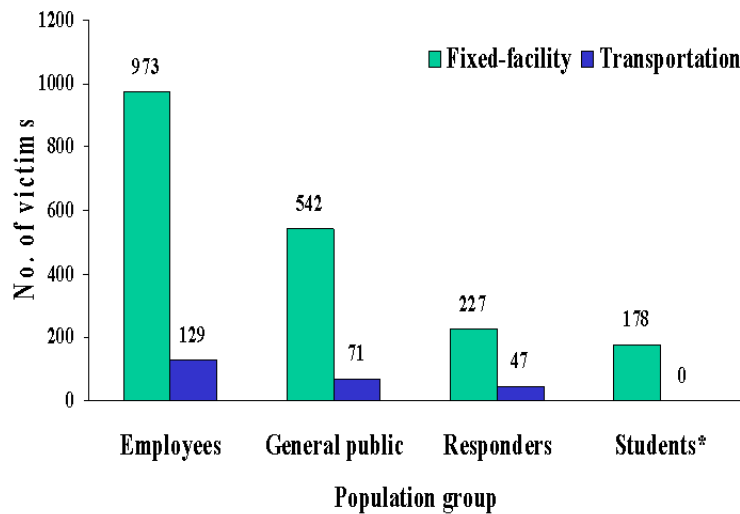
VOCs=Volatile organic compounds.

*All inorganic substances except for acids, bases, ammonia, and chlorine.

†Mixtures of substances from different categories.

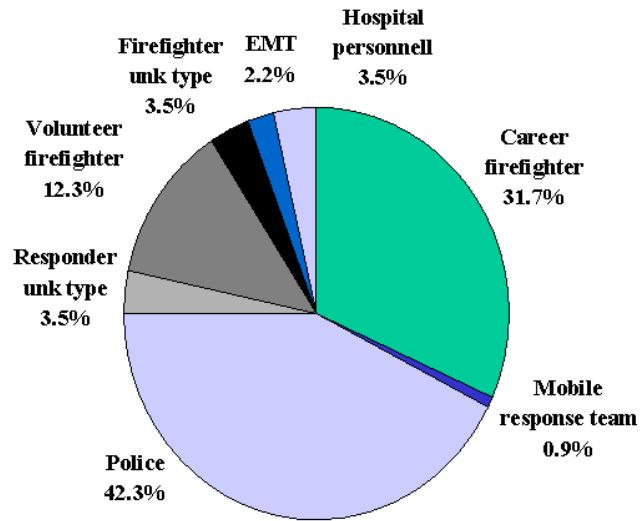
‡Not classified.

Figure 4.—Distribution of victims, by population group* and type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.



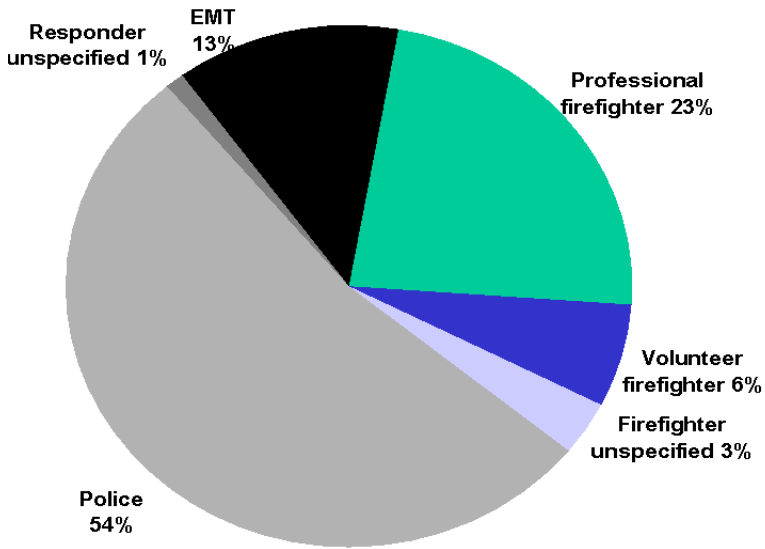
*Population group was unknown for 1 person injured in a fixed-facility event.

Figure 5a.—Distribution of responders injured in fixed-facility events,* by population group, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.



*A total of 227 responders were injured during fixed-facility events.

Figure 5b.—Distribution of responder victims for transportation-related events,* by population group, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.



*A total of 47 responders were injured during transportation-related events.

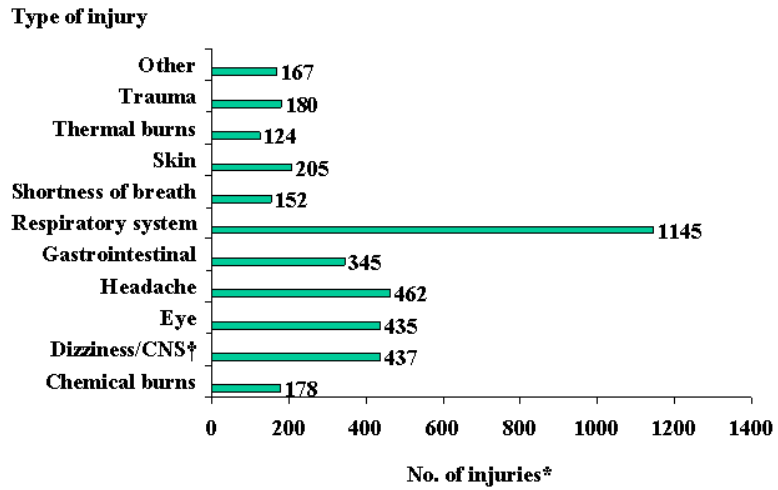
**Table 6.—Distribution of type of injury, by type of event,*
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001**

Injury	Fixed facility		Transportation		All Event Types	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chemical burns	155	4.4	23	7.7	178	4.7
Heart problems	27	0.8	1	0.3	28	0.7
Dizziness/ CNS†	425	12.0	12	4.0	437	11.4
Eye irritation	401	11.4	34	11.4	435	11.4
Headache	435	12.3	27	9.1	462	12.1
Heat stress	11	0.3	1	0.3	12	0.3
Gastrointestinal problems	338	9.6	7	2.4	345	9.0
Respiratory system	1083	30.7	62	20.8	1145	29.9
Shortness of breath	148	4.2	4	1.3	152	4.0
Skin Irritation	184	5.2	21	7.1	205	5.4
Thermal burns	122	3.5	2	0.7	124	3.2
Trauma	85	2.4	95	31.9	180	4.7
Other	118	3.3	9	3.0	127	3.3
Total	3532	100.1	298	100.0	3830	100.1

*The number of injuries is greater than the number of victims because a victim could have had more than one injury.

†Central nervous system symptoms.

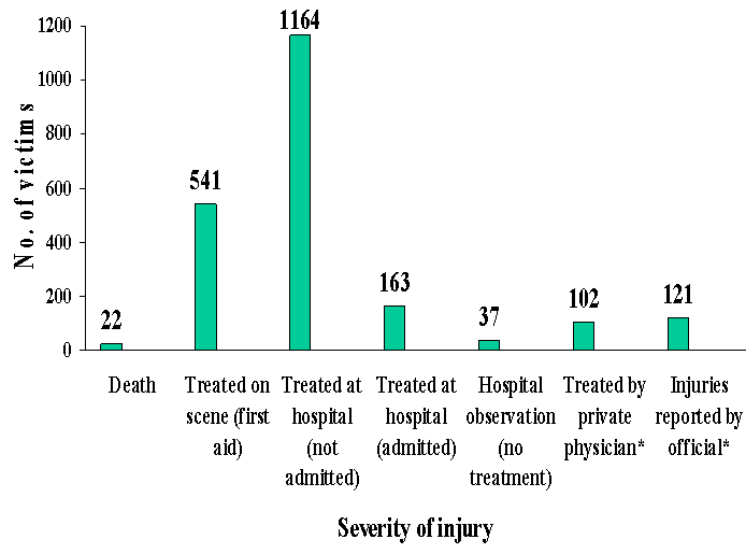
Figure 6.—Distribution of type of injury for all events, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001



*A total of 3,830 injuries was reported. The number of injuries was greater than the number of victims because some victims had more than one injury.

†Central nervous system symptoms.

Figure 7.—Injury outcome, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.



*Within 24 hours.

Table 7.—Profiles of events with ≥50 victims, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

Victim Type	No. of Victims	Treatment(s)	Chemical(s)	Injuries
General Public	54	2 admitted to hospital, 19 treated and released from hospital, 33 treated on scene	Carbon monoxide	Gastrointestinal, headache, dizziness and other central nervous system, other
5 police, 3 EMTs, 2 general public 40 firefighters	50	3 died, 16 admitted to hospital, 28 treated on scene, 3 treated and released from hospital	Paint, propane, solvent, kerosene, gasoline	Trauma, thermal burns, respiratory system, other
Students	52	50 treated on scene, 2 treated and released from hospital	Dimethyl sulfide, Dimethyl disulfide, Hydrogen sulfide, Methyl mercaptan	Dizziness, respiratory system symptoms, gastrointestinal symptoms

USES OF HSEES DATA

During 2001, ATSDR continued to respond to requests for HSEES information from local, state, and federal agencies and organizations. ATSDR also continued to respond to requests from researchers for copies of the HSEES protocol, data collection form, data, and publications. HSEES data have been used to produce the publications listed in Appendix D.

The HSEES Internet Web site page is available at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HS/HSEES/>. At this site, HSEES annual reports and other information can be downloaded to a user's personal computer. Internet links to other relevant Web sites and a public use dataset will be available on the HSEES Web site in the future.

Current activities include collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies and organizations involved with response to chemical terrorism, emergency response, hazardous substances releases, and public health. Nine years of HSEES data are now available for trend analysis, and several publications are still in development. Participating states have been working on implementing and analyzing the effectiveness of their prevention outreach plans.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS, 1993-2001

The number of events, substances released, events with victims, and deaths for the years 1993 through 2001 are shown in Table 8. During this period, most events involved a single substance at fixed facilities. However, the number of transportation events is increasing, partially the result of using the U.S. Department of Transportation's Hazardous Materials Information System as a primary notification source for transportation events. The total number of events and the number of substances released during 1993-2001 continued to rise. This is partially explained by new states being added; however, the number of events in states that have been in the system since 1993 grows every year.

Respiratory symptoms have consistently been most frequently reported. The number of deaths associated with events continues to suggest the need to evaluate not only the danger posed by exposure to hazardous substances, but also the circumstances surrounding the occurrence of events. Employees continue to be the most commonly reported victims of emergency events (Figure 8). Cumulative data on the number of events, substances, victims, and events involving victims are displayed in Figure 9.

HSEES data regarding risk factors related to the occurrence of emergency events and the associated morbidity and mortality have multiple uses. The states and ATSDR use the results of data analysis for prevention activities aimed at several different target groups, including school personnel, industry and labor groups, first responders, hospital personnel, and producers or users of potentially dangerous substances.

Table 8.—Cumulative data for all states, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1993-2001.*

Year	No. of states	Type of event			No. of subs. released	No. of deaths	No. of victims	Events with victims No. (%)†
		Fixed facility	Transportation	Total				
1993	11	3,199	634	3,833	4,361	16	2,230	464 (12)
1994	12	3,321	912	4,233	5,073	21	2,181	414 (10)
1995	14	4,273	1,037	5,310	6,027	14	1,688	402 (8)
1996	14	4,327	1,159	5,486	5,862	33	1,622	390 (7)
1997	13	4,385	1,128	5,513	6,089	28	1,896	372 (7)
1998	13	4,729	1,252	5,981	6,486	36	1,533	405 (7)
1999	13	4,634	1,626	6,260	6,974	30	1,912	504 (8)
2000	15	5,499	2,049	7,548	8,384	44	2,513	752 (10)
2001	16	6,736	2,242	8,978	11,764	22	2,168	710 (8)
Total		41,103	12,039	53,142	61,020	244	17,743	4,413 (8)

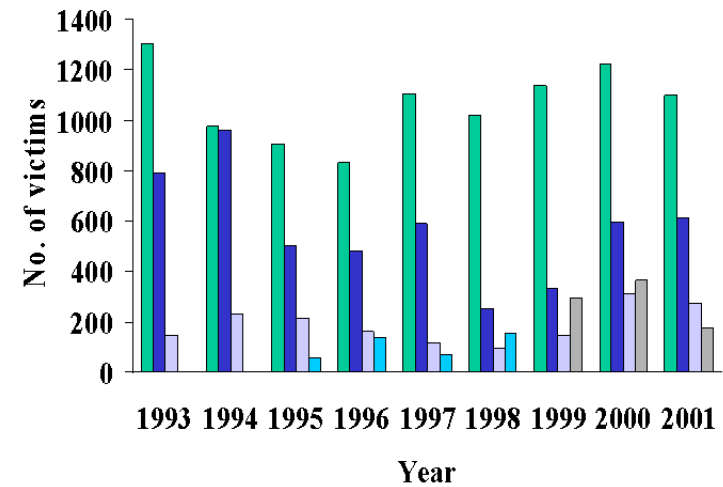
Subs.=Substances.

*Numbers in the table may differ from those reported in previous years because of adjustments in HSEES qualification requirements for events.

†Percentage of events with victims.

Figure 8.—Distribution of victims, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1993-2001[†]

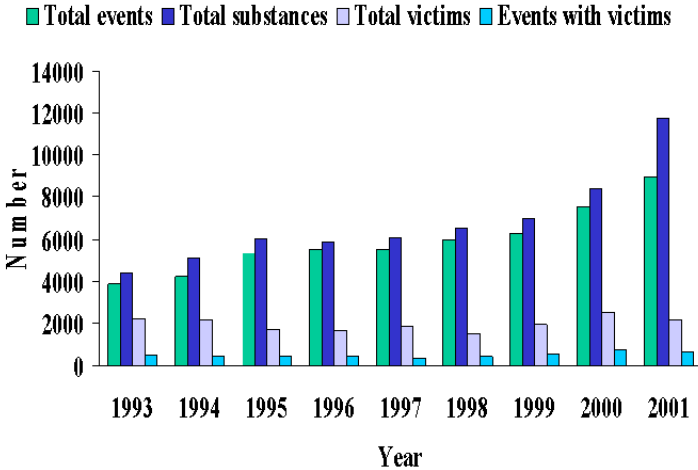
■ Employees ■ General public ■ Responders ■ Students*



*The student category was not available before 1995.

[†]The numbers of unknown victims were as follows: 14 for 1993, six for 1994, three for 1996, 14 for 1997, eight for 1998, one for 1999, and 17 for 2000, and 1 for 2001.

Figure 9.—Cumulative data for all participating states, Hazardous Substance Emergency Events Surveillance, 1993-2001.



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**Appendix A—The 100 Most Frequently Released
Substances, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events
Surveillance, 2001**

No.	Standardized Substance Name	No. of releases
1.	Ammonia	560
2.	Sulfur Dioxide	466
3.	Carbon Monoxide	344
4.	Nitric Oxide	327
5.	Sodium Hydroxide	226
6.	Hydrochloric Acid	213
7.	Mercury	212
8.	Sulfuric Acid	203
9.	Ethylene Glycol	160
10.	Oxides of Nitrogen NOS	156
11.	Hydrogen Sulfide	150
12.	Chlorine	145
13.	Paint or Coating NOS	125
14.	Benzene	122
15.	Corrosive NOS	112
16.	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	108
17.	VOC, NOS	105
18.	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)	90
19.	Pesticide NOS	90
20.	Vinyl Chloride	90
21.	Nitrogen Dioxide	86
22.	Acid NOS	82
23.	Solvent NOS	82
24.	Resin Solution	80
25.	Chlorodifluoromethane	77
26.	Potassium Hydroxide	74
27.	Phosphoric Acid	72
28.	MIX: Hydrogen Sulfide	
	Sulfur Dioxide	71
29.	Methamphetamine Chemicals NOS	71
30.	Sodium Hypochlorite	69
31.	Ethanol	64
32.	Chloroform	63
33.	Xylene	63
34.	Adhesive NOS	61

No.	Standardized Substance Name	No. of releases
35.	Isopropanol	57
36.	Butadiene	55
37.	Paint	54
38.	Methanol	49
39.	VOC	48
40.	Freon NOS	47
41.	Hydraulic Oil	46
42.	Acetone	44
43.	Toluene	41
44.	Ethylene Oxide	40
45.	Methamphetamine Chemicals	40
46.	Nitrous Oxide	39
47.	Diesel Fuel	38
48.	Hydrogen Peroxide	38
49.	Methylene Chloride	38
50.	Propane	37
51.	Asbestos	34
52.	Base NOS	33
53.	Fertilizer NOS	33
54.	Flammable Liquid NOS	33
55.	Carbon Tetrachloride	32
56.	Ethylene Dichloride	32
57.	Ephedrine	31
58.	Phosphorus	31
59.	Ink NOS	30
60.	Nitrogen Fertilizer	30
61.	Ethyl Ether	29
62.	Acetic Acid	27
63.	Cleaning Agent NOS	27
64.	Hydrocarbon NOS	27
65.	MIX: Acetylene/Carbon Monoxide/Hydrogen Sulfide/ Nitrogen Dioxide	27
66.	Hydrofluoric Acid	25
67.	Nitric Acid	25

No.	Standardized Substance Name	No. of releases
68.	DOT 1993: Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.	24
69.	Black Liquor*	23
70.	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	23
71.	Resin NOS	23
72.	Ether NOS	22
73.	Formaldehyde	22
74.	Hydraulic Fluid	22
75.	Isopropylamine Glyphosate	22
76.	Latex Paint	22
77.	Urea Ammonium Nitrate	22
78.	Carbon Dioxide	21
79.	Iodine	21
80.	Propylene Glycol	21
81.	Ammonia NOS	20
82.	Styrene	20
83.	Battery Acid NOS	18
84.	DOT 1760: Corrosive Liquids, N.O.S.	18
85.	MIX: Nitric Oxide/Nitrogen Dioxide	18
86.	Malathion	18
87.	Sulfur	18
88.	Alcohol NOS	17
89.	MIX: Carbon Monoxide/Oxides of Nitrogen NOS	17
90.	MIX: Nitrogen Dioxide/Sulfur Dioxide	17
91.	Nitrogen	17
92.	Creosote	16
93.	EPA F039: Multi-Code Treatment,	16
94.	Ethylene	16
95.	Freon	16
96.	Peroxide NOS	16

No.	Standardized Substance Name	No. of releases
97.	Sulfur Dioxide NOS	16
98.	Ammonium Nitrate	15
99.	Hydrogen Sulfide NOS	15
100.	Methamphetamine	15
Total		5646

*This is a substance used in pulp processing; it is not for consumption.

VOC=volatile organic compound.

NOS=not otherwise specified.

Appendix B.—Profiles of Events with Fatalities in Fixed Facilities, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.

Industry/ Location	Type of release	Chemicals	Factors	Victim category	Sex	Injury	PPE
Hospital	Spill	Cronex	Equipment failure	10 employees	10 U	Respiratory system problems	None
Ferrous metal scrap and waste material	Air, explosion	Liquid oxygen	Human error	3 employees	3 M	Trauma	None
Retail furniture and improvement	Fire	Mix of carbon monoxide and solvent	Unknown cause	1 Employee	1 M	Respiratory irritation	None
+Retail hardware store	Fire	Paint, solvent, gasoline, kerosene and propane	Illegal activity	40 career firefighters (3 fatal), 3 EMS, 5 law enforcement, 1 public	17 M 2 F 31 U	Trauma, respiratory irritation, smoke inhalation, thermal burns	Firefighters in turn out gear, others none
Private residence	Spill	Dinitrophenol	Operator error	1 public	1 M	Poisoning	None
Steel parts manufacturer	Spill	Sodium hydroxide	Operator error	4 employees	1 M 3 U	Chemical and thermal burns	Firefighter turnout gear

Industry/ Location	Type of release	Chemicals	Factors	Victim category	Sex	Injury	PPE
Paint contractor	Explosion	Paint fumes	Operator error	1 employee	1 M	Thermal burns	None
Private residence	Air	Carbon monoxide	Operator error	3 public	3 M	GI, dizzy/ CNS, headache, asphyxiation	None
Manufacturer smoked meat products	Spill and air	Anhydrous ammonia	Operator error	2 employees	2 M	Chemical burns and respiratory irritation	None
Private residence	Air	Carbon monoxide	Operator error	2 public-both fatal	1M 1F	Asphyxiation	None

* X-Ray screen cleaner made by Dupont. It is mainly composed of Isopropyl Alcohol (CAS# 67-63-0).

+This event involved 3 deaths, all others involved one each.

PPE=Personal protective equipment.

M=male.

F=female.

U=unknown.

GI=gastrointestinal.

CNS=central nervous system.

**Appendix C.—Profiles of Events with Fatalities in
Transportation Events, Hazardous Substances
Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001.**

Industry/ Location	Type of release	Chemicals	Factors	Victim category	Sex	Injury	PPE
Lawn maintenance	Spill	Fertilizer	Operator error-motor vehicle mishap	2 public	2 M	Trauma	None
Trucking	Spill and fire	Phosphoric acid	Unknown	1 employee	1 M	Thermal burns	U
Trucking	Spill	Isopropylamine glyphosphate	Operator error-motor vehicle mishap	1 employee, 3 public	2 M 2 F	Trauma	None
Mobile methamphetamine lab	Air	Ammonia	Illegal activity	2 public, 1 police officer	2 M 1U	Chemical burns Respiratory irritation	None
Trucking	Spill	Urea ammonium nitrate	Operator error-motor vehicle mishap	1 employee	1 M	Trauma	U
Trucking	Spill	Lead Sulfate	Operator error	1 employee	1 M	Trauma	None
Trucking	Spill and fire	Detergent and diesel fuel	Motor vehicle mishap-cause unknown	1 public	1 M	Trauma	None
Unknown industry-found on highway	Spill	Latex sealant	Operator error	2 employee, 1 public	3 F	Trauma	None
Personal vehicle hit tanker	Spill and threaten	Nitrogen and diesel fuel	Operator error-motor vehicle mishap	3 public	3 M	Trauma	None

PPE=Personal protective equipment.
M=male, F=female, U=unknown.
Each event involved one death.

Appendix D. — Hazardous Substances Emergency Events
Surveillance-Related Publications

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