

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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ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES EMERGENCY EVENTS SURVEILLANCE (HSEES)

1997

ANNUAL REPORT

**DIVISION OF HEALTH STUDIES
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND SURVEILLANCE BRANCH**

DISCLAIMER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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. Five state health departments participated in the pilot phase of the surveillance system and began data collection on January 1, 1990. Since 1990, the number of participating state health departments has increased, with the largest number of participating states being 14 in 1995 and 1996. In 1997, the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services voluntarily withdrew from the HSEES system. This report summarizes the characteristics of events reported to the surveillance system by 13 state health departments during 1997.

Information on acute hazardous substances emergency events was collected. The types of data collected included general information on the event, substance(s) released, victims, injuries, and evacuations.

Several data sources were used to obtain the maximum amount of information about each event. These sources included, but were not limited to, records or oral reports of state environmental protection agencies, police and fire departments, and hospitals. The data obtained were computerized using an ATSDR-provided data entry system and were sent to ATSDR quarterly.

The 13 states reported a total of 5,531 events for 1997; approximately 80% of the events occurred at fixed facilities, and 20% were transportation related. In 96% of the events, only a single substance was released. The most commonly reported categories of substances were volatile organic compounds; acids; ammonia; pesticides; other inorganic substances; mixtures involving more than one category; and the category designated "other", which included

substances that could not be placed in one of the other 10 categories. During this reporting period, 372 events (approximately 7% of all events) resulted in a total of 1,896 victims. The most frequently reported injuries sustained by victims were respiratory irritation, headache, eye irritation, and nausea or vomiting. A total of 28 persons died as a result of all events, and 514 events required evacuations.

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

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 based on a 1988 study 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 that they were limited because many events were missed through incomplete reporting (for example, the HMIS does not include events involving intrastate carriers or fixed-facility events). Other missing information included the demographic characteristics of victims, the types of injuries received, and the number of persons evacuated. As a result of this review, ATSDR implemented the HSEES system to 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 report summarizes the characteristics of hazardous substances releases and the associated public health consequences of events reported to the surveillance system during 1997.

METHODS

In 1997, 13 state health departments (Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin) collected data for HSEES. Information was collected on standardized data collection forms. Information about the event, substance(s) released, victims, injuries, and evacuations was collected.

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, and hospitals. Census data were used to estimate the number of residents in the vicinity of the events. All of the data were computerized using an ATSDR-provided data entry system and were sent to ATSDR quarterly.

Hazardous substances emergency events were defined as uncontrolled or illegal releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances or the hazardous by-products of substances. Not included were events involving petroleum products exclusively. Events were 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 this threat led to an action (for example, evacuation) that could have affected the health of employees, responders, or the general public. Victims were defined as those persons who had at least one injury or

died as a consequence of the event. When counting injuries, victims who had more than one injury type were counted more than once. Events were defined as transportation related if they occurred during surface, air, or water transport of hazardous substances. Fixed-facility events were defined as events occurring at industrial sites, schools, farms, or any other type of facility.

For the analyses, the substances released were categorized into 11 groups. The category “mixtures” consisted of mixtures of substances from different categories, and the category “other” consisted of substances that could not be placed in one of the other 10 substance categories. The category “other inorganic substances” comprised all inorganic substances except for acids, bases, ammonia, and chlorine.

RESULTS

A total of 5,531 events were reported in 1997 to the HSEES system by the 13 participating state health departments; of these events, about 1% were only threatened releases. Eighty percent of the events occurred at fixed facilities, and 20% were transportation related (Table 1).

Thirty-seven percent of fixed-facility events were reported as involving a process vessel, which is the reaction chamber where chemicals are processed (Figure 1). Fifteen percent involved a type of processing reported as “other”, 13% involved storage above ground, 13% involved a combination of types of areas, and 9% involved material handling. The remaining events involved a variety of areas or the areas were unknown. In transportation-related events, 81% occurred during ground transport (for example, truck, van, or tractor), and 14% involved

transport by rail (Figure 2). The remaining transportation-related events primarily involved water, air, or pipeline transport.

Factors contributing to fixed-facility events were also reported

(Figure 3). In the 4,395 fixed-facility events, 2,597 (59%) involved equipment failure as a contributing factor to the occurrence of the event. A total of 748 (17%) fixed-facility events were reported as involving operator error and 114 (3%) as involving improper filling procedures or overfill.

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

Most releases were either liquid spills (45%) or air emissions (39%). The remaining releases resulted from fires (4%) or other types or combinations of types of releases (12%).

Events occurred primarily from 6:00 AM to 12 noon (37%) and from 12 noon to 6:00 PM (32%). Approximately 19% of events occurred on a Saturday or Sunday.

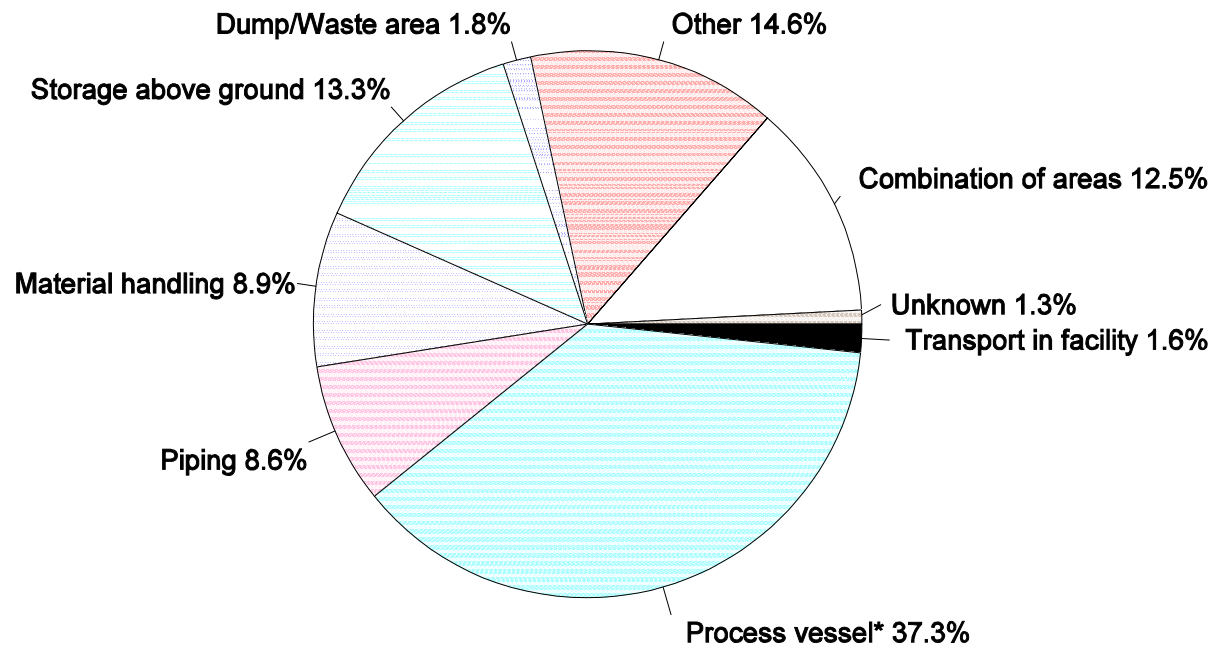
SUBSTANCES

Of the 11 categories into which HSEES substances were grouped, other inorganic substances (24%), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (23%), other substances (16%), mixtures (11%), and acids (7%) were the categories of substances most commonly released in fixed-facility events (Table 3). In transportation-related events, pesticides (15%), other inorganic substances (15%), acids (13%), VOCs (11%), and other substances (26%) were most frequently released. The 100 substances most frequently reported to HSEES for 1997 are listed in Appendix A.

Table 1.—Number of events meeting the surveillance definition, by state and type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

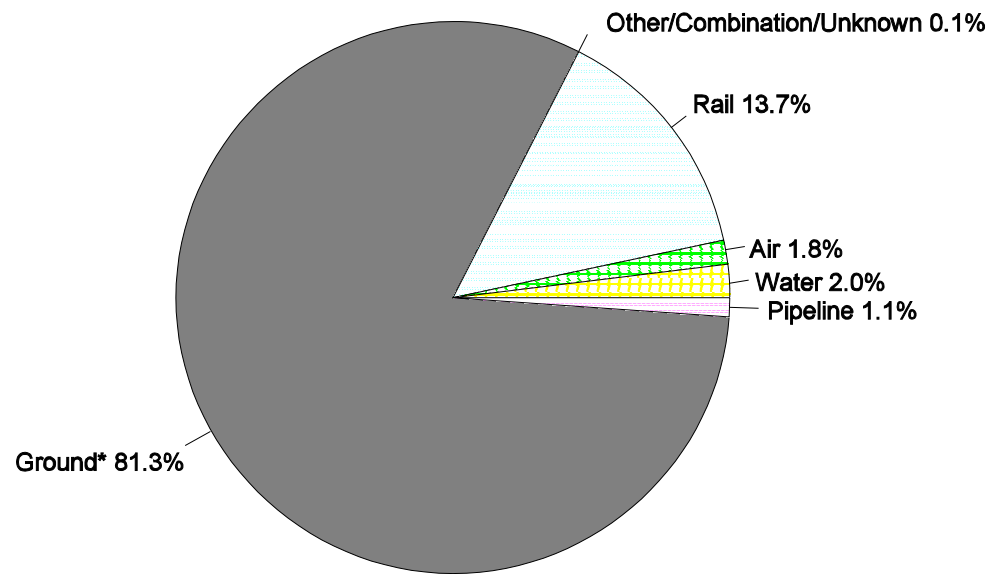
STATE REPORTING EVENT	TYPE OF EVENT				TOTAL NO. OF EVENTS
	FIXED FACILITY		TRANS- PORTATION		
	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	
Alabama	122	(81.3)	28	(18.7)	150
Colorado	148	(48.5)	157	(51.5)	305
Iowa	186	(60.6)	121	(39.4)	307
Minnesota	194	(73.2)	71	(26.8)	265
Mississippi	85	(70.8)	35	(29.2)	120
Missouri	113	(61.7)	70	(38.3)	183
New York	366	(89.9)	41	(10.1)	407
North Carolina	117	(73.6)	42	(26.4)	159
Oregon	104	(63.0)	61	(37.0)	165
Rhode Island	27	(73.0)	10	(27.0)	37
Texas	2,457	(90.6)	255	(9.4)	2,712
Washington	260	(70.1)	111	(29.9)	371
Wisconsin	216	(61.7)	134	(38.3)	350
Total	4,395	(79.5)	1,136	(20.5)	5,531

Figure 1.—Areas of fixed facilities involved in events, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.



* Reaction chamber where substances are processed.

Figure 2.—Distribution of transportation-related events, by type of transport, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.



*Transport in a truck, van, or tractor.

Figure 3.—Factors reported as contributing to the occurrence of fixed-facility events, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

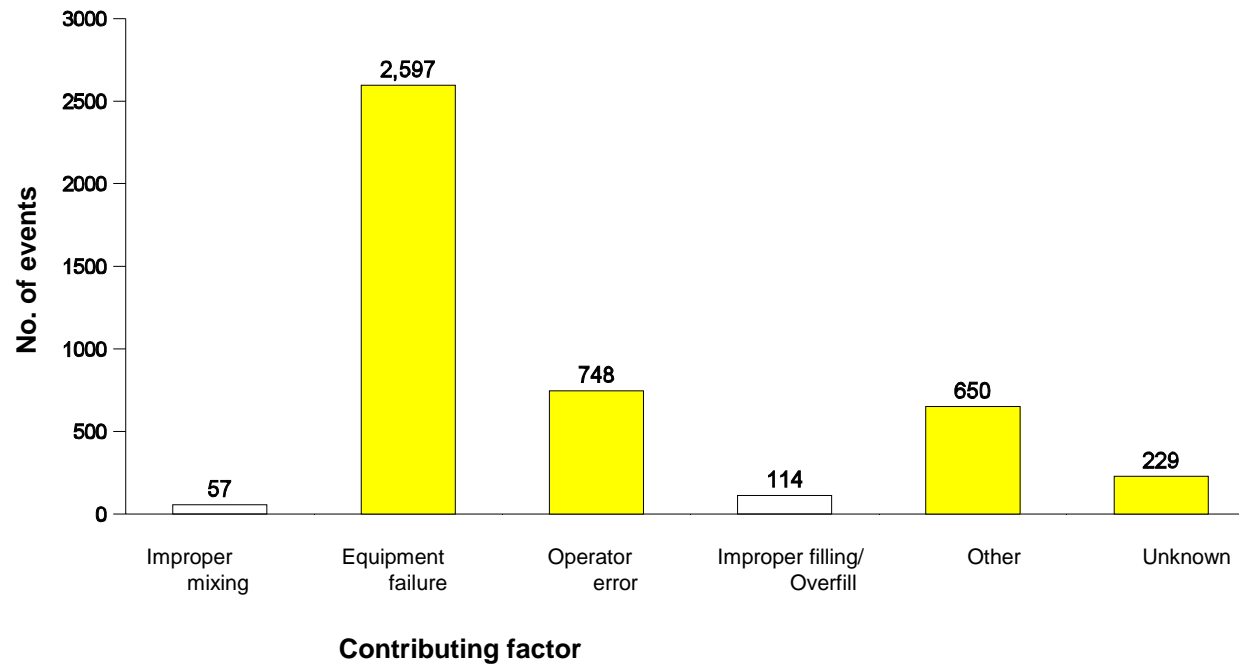


Table 2.—Distribution of the number of substances released, by type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

NO. OF SUBSTANCES RELEASED	TYPE OF EVENT					ALL EVENTS			
	FIXED FACILITY		TRANSPORTATION						
	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF SUBSTANCES	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF SUBSTANCES	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF SUBSTANCES
1	4,260	(96.9)	4,260	1,066	(93.8)	1,066	5,326	(96.3)	5,326
2	82	(1.9)	164	43	(3.8)	86	125	(2.3)	250
3	19	(0.4)	57	13	(1.1)	39	32	(0.6)	96
4	7	(0.2)	28	7	(0.6)	28	14	(0.3)	56
5	9	(0.2)	45	2	(0.2)	10	11	(0.2)	55
≥6	18	(0.4)	285	5	(0.4)	56	23	(0.4)	341
Total	4,395	(100.0)	4,839	1,136	(100.0)	1,285	5,531	(100.0)	6,124

Table 3.—Distribution of the number of substances released, by substance category and type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

SUBSTANCE CATEGORY	TYPE OF EVENT				ALL EVENTS	
	FIXED FACILITY		TRANSPORTATION			
	NO. OF SUBSTANCES	(%)	NO. OF SUBSTANCES	(%)	NO. OF SUBSTANCES	(%)
Acids	350	(7.2)	161	(12.5)	511	(8.3)
Ammonia	331	(6.8)	54	(4.2)	385	(6.3)
Bases	135	(2.8)	76	(5.9)	211	(3.4)
Chlorine	110	(2.3)	10	(0.8)	120	(2.0)
Mixtures*	517	(10.7)	56	(4.4)	573	(9.4)
Other inorganic substances	1,155	(23.9)	189	(14.7)	1,344	(21.9)
Other substances	782	(16.2)	335	(26.1)	1,117	(18.2)
Paints and dyes	74	(1.5)	61	(4.7)	135	(2.2)
Pesticides	198	(4.1)	189	(14.7)	387	(6.3)
Polychlorinated biphenyls	81	(1.7)	7	(0.5)	88	(1.4)
Volatile organic compounds	1,106	(22.9)	147	(11.4)	1,253	(20.5)
Total	4,839	(100.0)	1,285	(100.0)	6,124	(100.0)

*Mixtures of substances from different categories.

VICTIMS

A total of 1,896 victims were involved in 372 events (7% of all events) (Table 4). Of the events with victims, 51% involved only one victim, and 69% involved either one or two victims. Most (91%) victims 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, VOCs were released during 1,253 events; however, only 46 (4%) of these events resulted in injury. Although chlorine was released in only 120 events, 34 (28%) of these events resulted in injury, indicating its greater potential for immediate harm.

The population groups most often injured were employees (62%) and the general public (31%) (Figure 4). Of the responders who were injured in fixed-facility events, the affiliation was unknown for 34%; of the remainder, 15% were emergency medical technicians; 15%, firefighters, pay status unknown; 14%, police; and 14%, professional firefighters (Figure 5). There were 10 responder victims involved in transportation-related events. Of these victims, 50% were police officers, and 30% were responders of unknown affiliation.

The types of injuries sustained by victims are shown in Table 6 and in Figure 6. The victims sustained a total of 3,145 injuries. Some victims had more than one injury. The most commonly reported injuries in fixed-facility events were respiratory irritation (39%), headache (13%), nausea or vomiting (12%), and eye irritation (12%). In transportation-related events, trauma (41%), respiratory irritation (18%), eye irritation (8%), and headache (7%) were reported most frequently. Trauma was reported in 41% of transportation-related events and only 2% of fixed-facility events. 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.

Table 4.—Distribution of the number of victims by type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

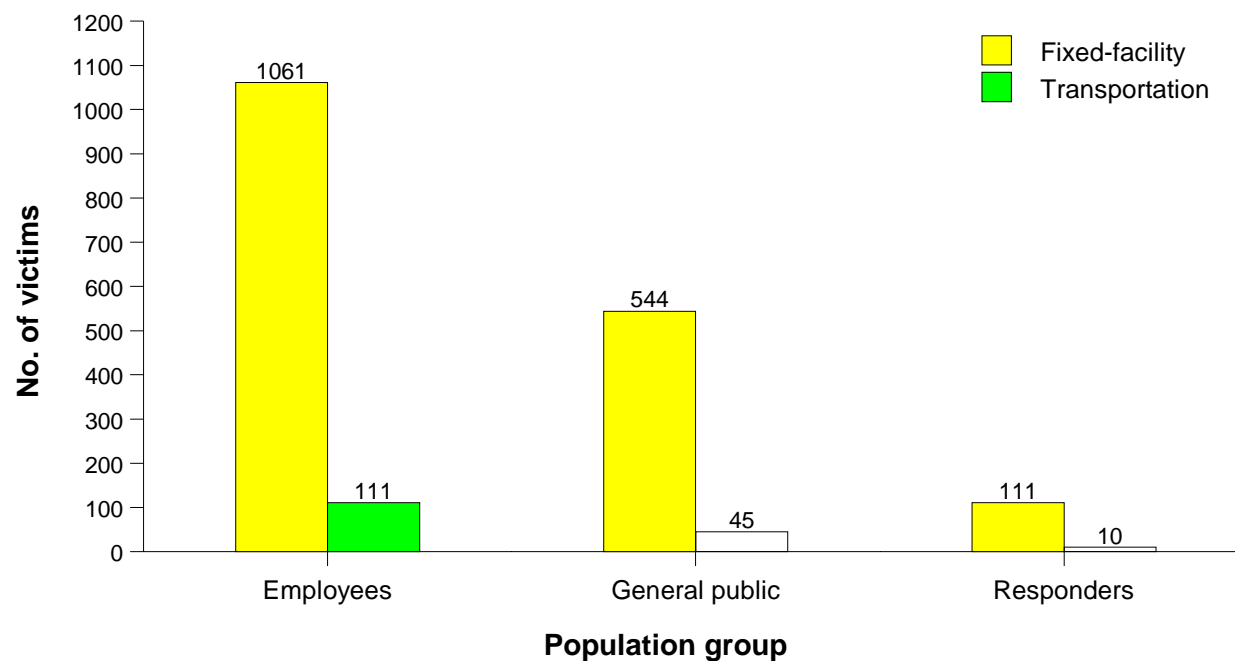
NO. OF VICTIMS	TYPE OF EVENT					ALL EVENTS			
	FIXED FACILITY		TRANSPORTATION						
	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF VICTIMS	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF VICTIMS	NO. OF EVENTS	(%)	NO. OF VICTIMS
1	113	(43.0)	113	76	(69.7)	76	189	(50.8)	189
2	50	(19.0)	100	19	(17.4)	38	69	(18.5)	138
3	26	(9.9)	78	9	(8.3)	27	35	(9.4)	105
4	11	(4.2)	44	1	(0.9)	4	12	(3.2)	48
5	10	(3.8)	50	3	(2.8)	15	13	(3.5)	65
≥6	53	(20.2)	1,344	1	(0.9)	7	54	(14.5)	1,351
Total	263	(100.0)	1,729	109	(100.0)	167	372	(100.0)	1,896

Table 5.—Number of substances released in all events and events with victims, by substance category, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

SUBSTANCE CATEGORY	NO. OF RELEASES		NO. OF RELEASES WITH VICTIMS		PERCENTAGE OF RELEASES WITH VICTIMS
		(%)		(%)	
Acids	511	(8.3)	62	(12.2)	12.1
Ammonia	385	(6.3)	35	(6.9)	9.1
Bases	211	(3.4)	12	(2.4)	5.7
Chlorine	120	(2.0)	34	(6.7)	28.3
Mixtures	573	(9.4)	34	(6.7)	5.9
Other inorganic substances	1,344	(21.9)	103	(20.3)	7.7
Other, not otherwise specified	1,117	(18.2)	131	(25.8)	11.7
Paints and dyes	135	(2.2)	9	(1.8)	6.7
Pesticides	387	(6.3)	41	(8.1)	10.6
Polychlorinated biphenyls	88	(1.4)	1	(0.2)	1.1
Volatile organic compounds	1,253	(20.5)	46	(9.0)	3.7
Total	6,124*	(100.0)	508	(100.0)	8.3

*Total exceeds total number of events (5,531) because events at which more than one substance was released were counted more than once.

Figure 4.—Distribution of victims by population group* and type of event, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

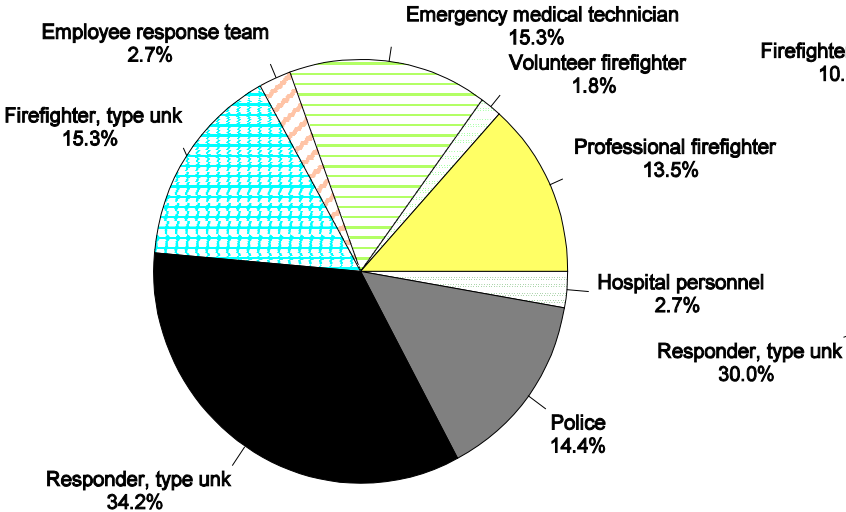


* There were 14 victims (13 in fixed-facility events, and 1 in a transportation-related event) for whom population group was unknown.

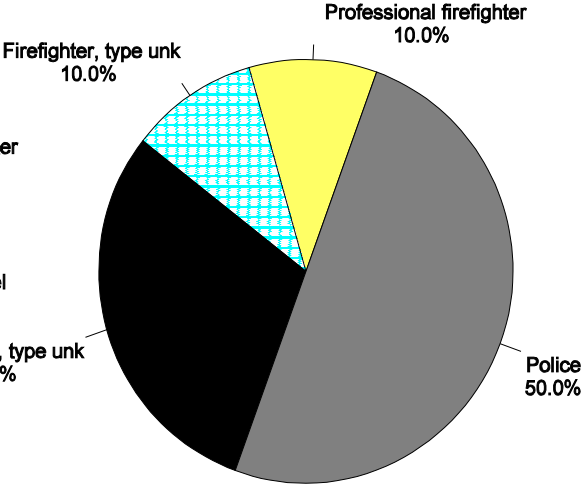
Figure 5.—Distribution of responder victims* by population group and type of event, Hazardous Substances

Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

Fixed-facility events



Transportation events



* There were 121 responder victims reported to the HSEES system in 1997.
Unk=specific type unknown.

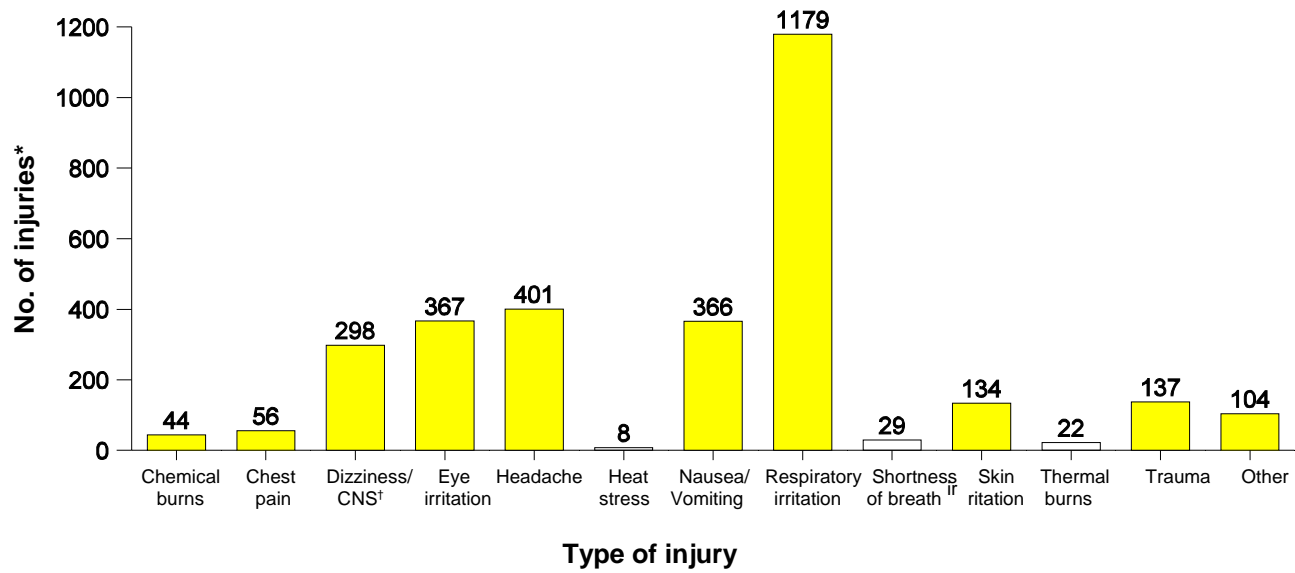
Table 6.—Distribution of type of injury by type of event*, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.

TYPE OF INJURY	TYPE OF EVENT				ALL EVENTS	
	FIXED FACILITY		TRANSPORTATION			
	NO. OF INJURIES	(%)	NO. OF INJURIES	(%)	NO. OF INJURIES	(%)
Chemical burns	38	(1.3)	6	(2.7)	44	(1.4)
Chest pain	56	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	56	(1.8)
Dizziness /CNS [†]	286	(9.8)	12	(5.4)	298	(9.5)
Eye irritation	349	(11.9)	18	(8.0)	367	(11.7)
Headache	385	(13.2)	16	(7.1)	401	(12.8)
Heat stress	6	(0.2)	2	(0.9)	8	(0.3)
Nausea or vomiting	356	(12.2)	10	(4.5)	366	(11.6)
Respiratory irritation	1,138	(39.0)	41	(18.3)	1,179	(37.5)
Shortness of breath	27	(0.9)	2	(0.9)	29	(0.9)
Skin irritation	122	(4.2)	12	(5.4)	134	(4.3)
Thermal burns	17	(0.6)	5	(2.2)	22	(0.7)
Trauma	45	(1.5)	92	(41.1)	137	(4.4)
Other	96	(3.3)	8	(3.6)	104	(3.3)
Total	2,921	(100.0)	224	(100.0)	3,145	(100.0)

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

[†] Central nervous system.

Figure 6.—Distribution of type of injury for all events, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.



* A total of 3,145 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.

The sex of 85% of the victims was known; of these victims, 56% were male. Among the population groups, more of the responders (93%) and employees (61%) were male. The mean age of the victims was 33 years (range:1-89 years). Most (54%) victims were transported to a hospital and treated on an outpatient basis (Figure 7). Twenty-seven percent of victims were treated at the scene with first aid; 6% were transported and admitted to a hospital; 6% were transported to a hospital for observation; 2% had symptoms within 24 hours after the incident that were associated with the incident and were reported by an official (e.g., personnel with the fire departments, police, or poison control center); 3% were evaluated by a private physician within 24 hours after the incident; and less than 2% died.

Among victims, 68% of employees and 26% of responders had not worn any form of personal protective equipment. Employees who had worn personal protective equipment most frequently wore level "D" protection (28%). The personal protective equipment most frequently worn by first responders was firefighter turnout gear (27%) and level "B" protection (5%).

A total of 28 persons died as a result of hazardous substances emergency events. Five persons died in 1 event, 3 in 1 event, 2 in each of 2 events, and 1 in each of 16 separate events. Unlike previous years of HSEES data collection, the 1997 data involved more deaths resulting from transportation-related events rather than fixed-facility events. Of the 28 fatalities, 25 resulted from transportation-related events. Of the 28 persons who died, 24 were male, 19 were employees, and 9 were members of the general public. There were no deaths among responders, and there were no members of the general public killed in fixed-facility events. Twenty-two of the 28 persons who died had sustained traumatic injuries, 3 had thermal burns, and 3 had both trauma and thermal burns.

Of the 19 employees who died, 13 had not worn personal protective equipment; 1 had worn level “A” protection; and 1 had worn level “D” protection. It was unknown whether the remaining 4 persons had worn personal protective equipment.

EVACUATIONS

Evacuations were ordered in 514 events. Sixty-eight percent of the evacuations were of a building or the affected part of a building. Thirteen percent were of a defined circular area around an event, 11% were based on actual or anticipated downwind dispersion, 5% were based on a circular and downwind or downstream area, and 3% were reported as having been ordered without criteria. The median number of persons evacuated was 20. In 46 events, in-place sheltering was ordered, and instructions regarding precautions to take during in-place sheltering were provided in 31 of these events.

CONTINGENCY PLANS

The types of contingency or preparedness plans used during an event varied, with 42% involving the use of a company’s operating procedures. Thirty-three percent of events were reported as involving the use of an incident-specific ad hoc plan, and 17% involved the use of a hazardous materials (HazMat) or other response team’s standard operating procedures.

SULFURIC ACID

Additional analyses were conducted of events involving sulfuric acid to determine their association with the adverse public health consequences of personal injuries and evacuations. Sulfuric acid was the third most commonly released substance reported to the surveillance system during 1997 (Appendix A). A total of 150 releases of sulfuric acid were reported to the system.

Of these 150 reported releases, sulfuric acid was the only substance released in 135. Events in which sulfuric acid was the only substance released were used in the analyses. Seventy-two percent of sulfuric acid events occurred at fixed facilities, and 28% were transportation related. For 69% of these releases, there was information on the amount of substance in gallons. The amounts ranged from 1 to 6,000 gallons, with a median of 30 gallons.

Twelve (9%) of the 135 events that only involved sulfuric acid resulted in victims. A total of 50 victims resulted from these 12 events. Victims of the sulfuric acid events were primarily employees (80%) and responders (14%). Six percent of victims were members of the general public. Injuries resulting from these events included respiratory irritation (62%), skin irritation (14%), chemical burns (12%), nausea or vomiting (6%), eye irritation (3%), trauma (2%), and injuries described as "other" (1%). No deaths were associated with sulfuric acid releases. Victims were treated on the scene with first aid (52%), transported and treated at a hospital but not admitted (40%), or were transported and admitted to a hospital (8%).

Evacuations were ordered in 12 (9%) of the 135 events involving only sulfuric acid. Evacuations involved a range of 0 to 200 people. In some events, an evacuation might have been ordered, but the affected persons did not actually leave their homes or places of work. The length of evacuation, available for 67% of events, ranged from 1 to 9 hours.

USE OF HSEES DATA

In 1997, ATSDR continued to respond to requests for HSEES information from local, state, and federal agencies and organizations. In addition, ATSDR continued to receive requests from researchers from various countries and territories for the HSEES protocol and data collection form to help develop similar

surveillance systems in their countries. Also, the HSEES data have been used to produce several publications (Appendix B).

Future plans for usage of the HSEES system include the development of an Internet Web site specifically for persons, organizations, and agencies interested in the activities of the HSEES program. This Web site will, initially, provide access to published HSEES annual reports and other information that can be downloaded to a user's personal computer. Internet linkages to other relevant Web sites will be available on the HSEES Web site. Other plans include collaboration with the Federal Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board and other agencies and organizations involved with emergency response, hazardous substances releases, and public health. Additionally, a project is underway to standardize the names of substances so that there will be the opportunity to perform substance-specific analyses in the future.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS, 1990-1997

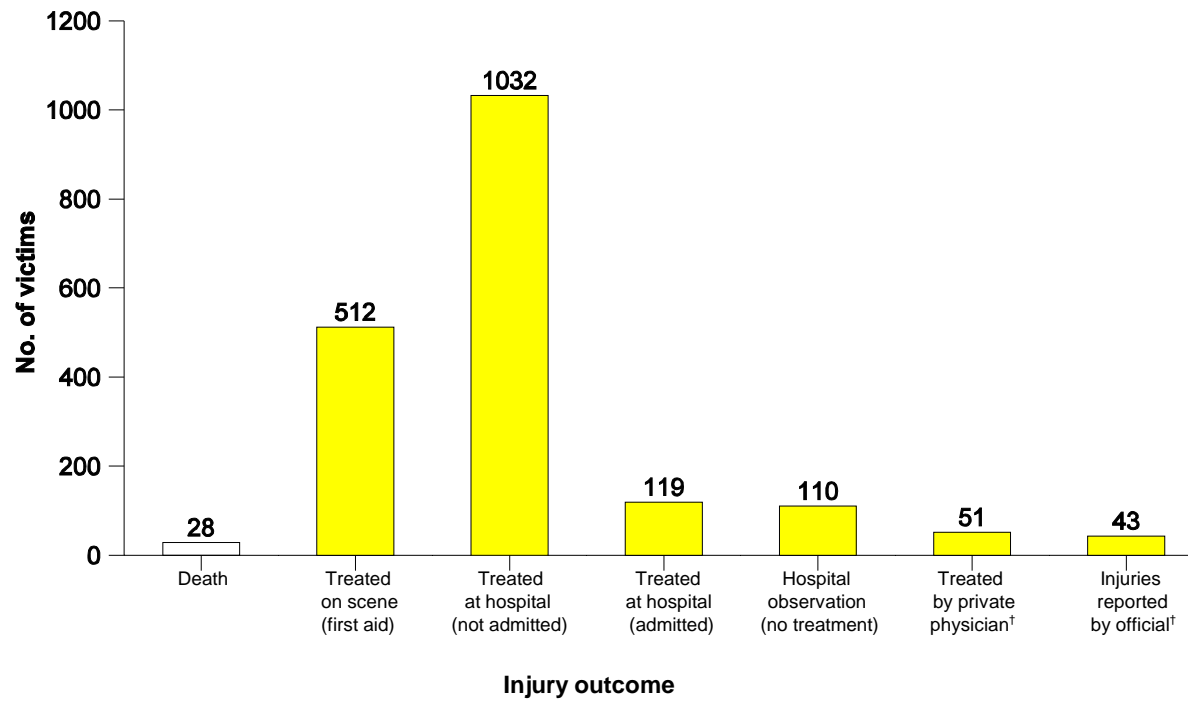
The number of events, substances released, events with victims, and deaths for the years 1990 through 1997 are shown in Table 7. In the 8 years of data collection, most events have involved a single substance and have occurred at fixed facilities. Respiratory irritation has consistently been reported as the most common injury to victims. In 1997, a total of 28 fatalities were reported to HSEES. This number was slightly less than that reported for 1996, even though the reported number of victims in 1997 was greater than in 1996. Most (89%) of the fatalities occurred as a result of trauma from transportation-related events; however, these deaths were more likely associated with the occurrence of the event, and not with the substance(s) involved.

The percentage of events involving victims has remained at 10% or less since 1994. The higher percentage of events with victims reported in the earlier years, may be due to the under reporting of events without public health consequences, or due to the 1993 case definition change. The decrease in the number of events involving victims could be indicative of increased or strengthened procedures to protect health and safety. However, 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. Overall, the results of HSEES data collection have remained fairly consistent throughout the years.

Findings from HSEES data collection efforts can provide useful information regarding risk factors related to the occurrence of emergency events and the associated morbidity and mortality. This information can be used to develop training and health education programs for persons involved in hazardous substances emergency response and planning and for manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials.

Figure 7.—Injury outcome,* Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997.



*Injury outcome was missing for one victim.

[†] Within 24 hours.

Table 7.—Cumulative data for all states, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1990–1997.

YEAR	NO. OF STATES	TYPE OF EVENT			NO. OF SUBSTANCES RELEASED	NO. OF DEATHS	NO. OF VICTIMS	EVENTS WITH #VICTIMS (%) [*]	
		FIXED FACILITY	TRANS-PORTATION	TOTAL					
1990	5	441	147	588	918	5	476	110	(19)
1991	5	461	200	661	911	2	370	94	(14)
1992	9	1,500	376	1,876	2,221	4	600	263	(14)
1993 [†]	11	3,303	642	3,945	4,485	16	2,269	486	(12)
1994 [†]	12	3,333	911	4,244	5,153	20	2,178	414	(10)
1995 [†]	14	4,310	1,041	5,351	6,166	14	1,689	402	(8)
1996 [†]	14	4,343	1,159	5,502	5,887	33	1,620	390	(7)
1997 [†]	13	4,395	1,136	5,531	6,124	28	1,896	372	(7)
TOTAL		22,086	5,612	27,698	31,865	122	11,098	2,531	(9)

^{*}Percentage of events with victims.

[†]The definition of a reportable event was expanded to include events involving ALL hazardous substances except events involving only petroleum and petroleum by-products.

Figure 8.—Distribution of victims, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1990–1997.

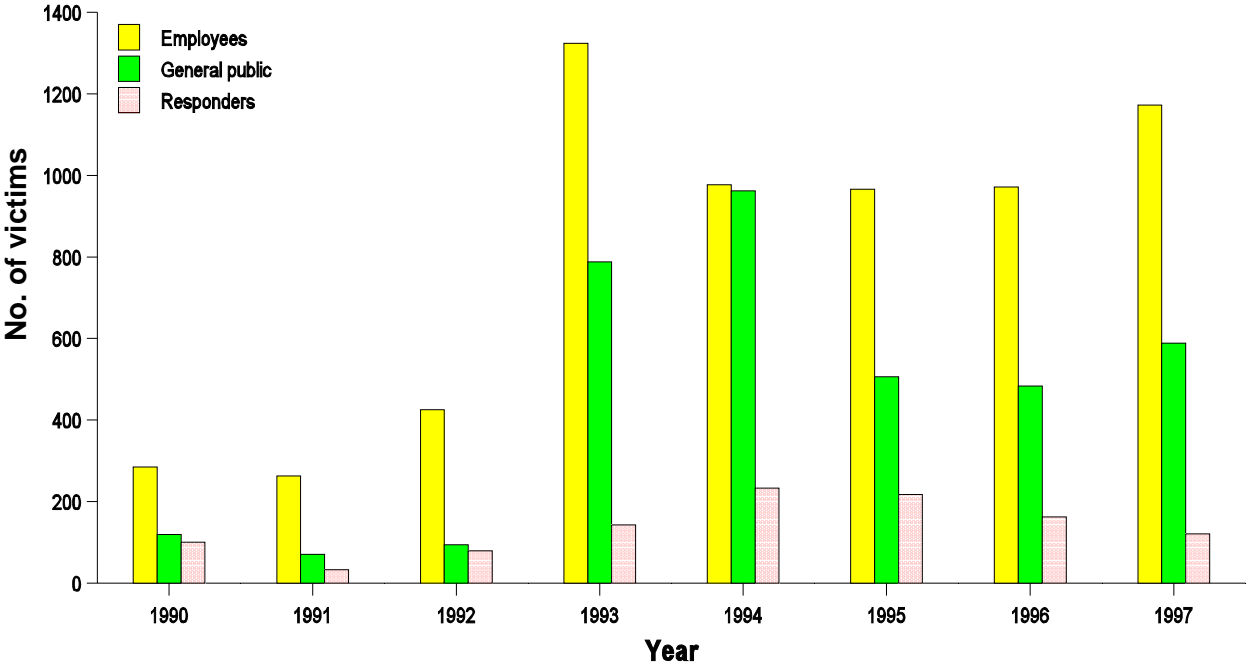
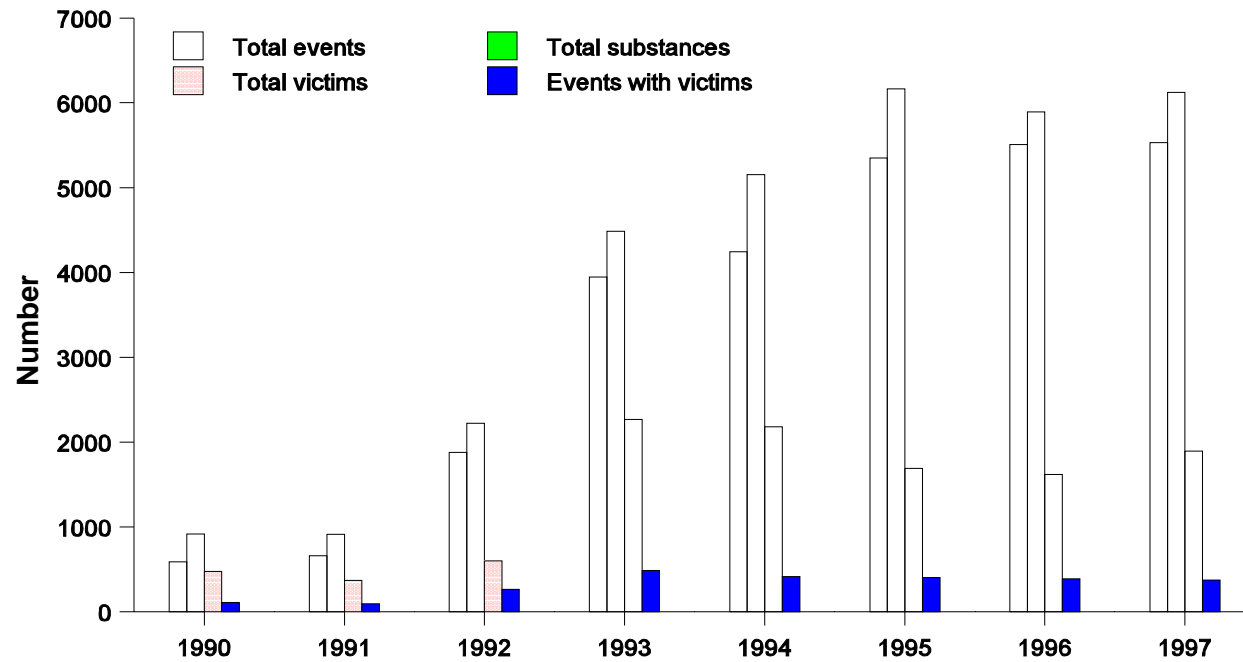


Figure 9.—Cumulative data for all states, Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1990–1997.
Year



REFERENCE

1. Binder S. Death, injuries, and evacuations from acute hazardous materials releases. *Am J Public Health* 1989; 79:1042-4.

APPENDICES

**Appendix A—The 100 Most Frequently Released Substances,
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 1997**

Number	Standardized Substance Name	Frequency
1.	Ammonia	365
2.	Sulfur Dioxide	342
3.	Sulfuric Acid	150
4.	Hydrochloric Acid	147
5.	Butadiene	132
6.	Sodium Hydroxide	130
7.	Chlorine	115
8.	Paint or Coating	111
9.	Ethylene	109
10.	Benzene	105
11.	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	87
12.	Carbon Monoxide	86
13.	Ethylene Glycol	82
14.	Mercury	77
15.	Freon 22	59
16.	Hydrogen Sulfide	55
17.	Sodium Hypochlorite	53
18.	Mixture: Hydrogen Sulfide/Sulfur Dioxide	50
19.	Propylene	49

Number	Standardized Substance Name	Frequency
20.	Nitrogen Fertilizer	48
21.	Methanol	38
22.	Phosphoric Acid	37
23.	Indeterminate*	34
24.	Nitrogen Dioxide	33
25.	Corrosive NOS	32
26.	Pendimethalin	31
27.	Ethylene Oxide	30
28.	Xylene	30
29.	Solvent NOS	30
30.	Volatile Organic Compound, NOS	30
31.	Isopropanol	27
32.	Nitric Acid	27
33.	Ethanol	26
34.	Toluene	25
35.	Asbestos	25
36.	Potassium Hydroxide	24
37.	Methylene Chloride	23
38.	Formaldehyde	21
39.	Mixture: Nitric Oxide/Nitrous Oxide	21

Number	Standardized Substance Name	Frequency
40.	Trifluralin	21
41.	Acid NOS	21
42.	Hydrofluoric Acid	20
43.	Hydrogen Peroxide	20
44.	Ammonium Nitrate	20
45.	Acetone	20
46.	Adhesive NOS	19
47.	Hydrocarbon NOS	19
48.	Pesticide NOS	19
49.	Methyl Mercaptan	19
50.	Glyphosate Isopropylammonium	19
51.	Nitrogen NOS	18
52.	Styrene	17
53.	Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium Fertilizer	16
54.	Ink NOS	16
55.	Nitric Oxide	16
56.	Vinyl Chloride	16
57.	Ammonium Hydroxide	16
58.	Black Liquor	16
59.	Calcium Hypochlorite	16

Number	Standardized Substance Name	Frequency
60.	Xylene NOS	15
61.	Phenol	15
62.	Diesel Fuel	15
63.	Acetic Acid	15
64.	Benzene NOS	15
65.	Sulfur	14
66.	Mixture: Ethyl Chloride/Methyl Chloride	14
67.	Carbon Tetrachloride	14
68.	Perchloroethylene	13
69.	Fertilizer NOS	13
70.	Mix: Isobutane/Polyethylene	13
71.	Resin Solution	13
72.	Urea	12
73.	Mixture: Benzene/Ethyl Benzene/ Toluene/Xylene	12
74.	Acetylene	12
75.	Mixture: Carbon Monoxide/Nitric Oxide/ Nitrous Oxide	12
76.	Flammable Liquid NOS	11
77.	Freon 502	11
78.	Mixture: Hydrogen Sulfide/Volatile Organic Compound NOS	11

Number	Standardized Substance Name	Frequency
79.	Propylene Oxide	11
80.	Chloroform	11
81.	Copper Sulfate	11
82.	O-Chlorobenzenylidene Malonitrile	11
83.	Malathion	11
84.	2,4-D	10
85.	Freon NOS	10
86.	Mixture: Ammonia/Carbon Monoxide	10
87.	Mixture: Nitrogen Dioxide/Sulfur Dioxide	10
88.	Naphtha	10
89.	Base NOS	10
90.	Freon 13	10
91.	Diethanolamine	10
92.	Acrylonitrile	9
93.	Ferric Chloride	9
94.	Oxidizer NOS	9
95.	Hydrazine	9
96.	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	9
97.	Aluminum Sulfate	9
98.	Mixture: Nitric Oxide/Nitrogen Dioxide/ Sulfur Dioxide	9

Number	Standardized Substance Name	Frequency
99.	Urea-Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Solution	9
100.	Calcium Hydroxide	9
Total		3,726

NOS—Not otherwise specified.

*Unable to assign a standardized name for the substance.

**Appendix B—Hazardous Substances Emergency Events
Surveillance-Related Publications**

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. ATSDR update: Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) system: 1993 data. Health and Environment Digest 1995;8:83-4.

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Hall HI, Dhara VR, Kaye WE, Price-Green PA. Public health consequences of hazardous substance releases. Toxicol Ind Health 1996;12:289-93.

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Hall HI, Haugh GS, Price-Green PA, Dhara VR, Kaye WE. Risk factors for hazardous substance releases that result in injuries and evacuations: data from 9 states. *Am J Public Health* 1996;86: 855-7.

Hall HI, Price-Green PA, Dhara VR, Kaye WE. Health effects related to releases of hazardous substances on the Superfund priority list. *Chemosphere* 1995;31:2455-61.