

Who can I contact?

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*“Reducing injuries and deaths
from acute hazardous
substances incidents”*



ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES
AND DISEASE REGISTRY

What is ATSDR?

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR has a mission to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances.

What is HSEES?

The Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) system was established by ATSDR to collect and analyze information about the public health impact of releases of hazardous substances. The goal of HSEES is to reduce the morbidity (injury) and mortality (death) that result from hazardous substances events, which are experienced by first responders, employees, students, and the general public.

What states currently participate in HSEES?

Fourteen state health departments currently have cooperative agreements with ATSDR to participate in HSEES: Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

What types of events are included in HSEES?

An HSEES event is defined as any release(s) or threatened release(s) of at least one hazardous substance. A substance is considered hazardous if it might reasonably be expected to cause adverse human health effects. Releases of only petroleum products are excluded from this system.

What data elements are captured in HSEES?

Data are entered by participating state health departments into a web-based application that enables ATSDR to instantly access data for analysis. Data collected for each event include the following:

- Time, date and day of the release
- Geographic location and place within the facility where the event occurred
- Event type (fixed-facility or transportation)
- Factors contributing to the release
- Follow-up health activities
- Specific information on injured persons: age, sex, type and extent of injuries, distance from release, population group (employee, general public, responder, student), and type of personal protective equipment used
- Information about decontamination, order to evacuate or shelter-in-place
- Land use and nearby population information to estimate the number of persons potentially exposed
- Name, amount and chemical category of hazardous substance(s) released

What have the HSEES data shown thus far?

HSEES captures data for more than 8,000 events annually. Over the years, the national database has remained fairly consistent, while releases in individual states have varied. Fixed-facility events represent about 70-75% and transportation related events about 25-30% of all reported events. Most events occur on weekdays between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Events tend to increase in spring and summer when agricultural activities are at a peak.

The most frequent causal factors for fixed-facility events are equipment failure and human error. Most fixed-facility releases involve a vessel used for processing. Other prime locations for events are piping, material loading and unloading sites, and above-ground storage areas. Over 90% of all events reported to HSEES involve the release or threatened

release of only one hazardous substance. Employees are the population group most often injured, followed by the general public, students, and first responders. Respiratory irritation and eye irritation are the most commonly reported injuries.

The majority of all victims are treated at a hospital for their injuries and then released. The vast majority of injured persons do not wear personal protective equipment (PPE), or they wear PPE that is not protective against chemicals.

How are HSEES data used?

The HSEES system generates information used by participating states to conduct the following activities:

- Provide presentations of data from HSEES to industries that account for a significant number of releases to help them plan prevention strategies
- Provide data for Hazardous Material training courses, including data on the risk of injury from methamphetamine labs
- Provide data to establish and maintain protection areas for municipal water systems
- Provide data by county on releases to assist with the proper placement of Hazardous Material teams and equipment
- Distribute fact sheets on frequently released chemicals or chemicals that cause a disproportionate number of injuries, such as chlorine and ammonia
- Distribute newsletters and fact sheets to targeted audiences
- Provide presentations for state and local emergency planners and local emergency planning committee members
- Alert other agencies when an event needing follow-up is identified
- Provide supporting information for legislation
- Publish articles in peer-reviewed and trade publications