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WORKSHOP

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AGREEMENT

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Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Part 2: Codes for the message structure

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FOREWORD

The production of this CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) - Part 2 specifying the codes for the message structure for sharing situation awareness in the frame of Disaster and emergency management, was formally accepted at the Workshop's kick-off meeting on 18 October 2006. The last version of this document was approved following an electronic consultation period which ended on 24 October 2008.

This CWA has been developed with the contribution of experts coming from the following organizations:

EADS Defence & Security, France

BAE Systems, United Kingdom

COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, United Kingdom

FARMSS, United Kingdom

NPIA - National Policing Improvement Agency, United Kingdom

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FEU - Federation of European Union Fire Officer Associations), Germany

FEU - Federation of European Union Fire Officer Associations), Czech Republic

FEU - Federation of European Union Fire Officer Associations), Netherlands

FEU - Federation of European Union Fire Officer Associations), Spain

This CWA-Part 2, Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Codes for the message structure, has been designed to be used in conjunction with the companion CWA-Part 1, Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Message structure.

Both parts of the CWA were produced in the Information system for Disaster and emergency management Workshop.

This CEN Workshop Agreement is publicly available as a reference document from the National Members of CEN : AENOR, AFNOR, ASRO, BDS, BSI, CSNI, CYS, DIN, DS, ELOT, EVS, IBN, IPQ, IST, LVS, LST, MSA, MSZT, NEN, NSAI, ON, PKN, SEE, SIS, SIST, SFS, SN, SNV, SUTN and UNI.

Comments or suggestions from the users of the CEN Workshop Agreement are welcome and should be addressed to the CEN Management Centre.

1. SCOPE

1.1 Preamble

The context of this CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) is disaster and emergency management, and it aims to assist organizations involved by providing the list of codes for the message structure for the transfer of information between computers based systems in such a way that it can be reliably decoded. This is done by encoding the information in an XML Schema. This CWA-Part 2 provides a system of terms relating to disasters and emergencies and their encoding. Many of the XML fields are required to use a term from this companion CWA-Part 2, rather than free text, so that the information is well defined, and can be automatically translated into language appropriate to the user.

The companion CWA-Part 1 is:

Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Message structure.

The message structure is named the **Tactical Situation Object (TSO)**. The TSO defines an information structure to record a view of a situation as seen by a particular observer at a particular time. It is used to transfer this view to another observer.

1.2 Scope of the Tactical Situation Object

Refer to the CWA-Part 1 "Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Message structure".

1.3 TSO Codes

The TSO message structure defines the structure of the XML message, the data type of each element, and any constraints on the valid values of each element. A significant number of elements are defined by codes identifying end-user concepts, such as the type of the environment where the incident occurs (e.g. built-up area, agricultural land, forest, etc.) It has not been possible within the scope of the CEN workshop to provide a definitive statement of all the codes for all events and agencies. Consequently, the definition of these codes and their meanings has been separated out into this CWA-Part 2 "Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Codes for the message structure". This will allow the set of permitted values to be updated without changing the TSO message structure.

NOTE: Code values are arbitrary and internal to the TSO, and the meaning of a code is given solely by its definition. When the information is displayed to the user, the code should be translated to the appropriate term in the user's vocabulary that matches the definition. However, to provide cues to developers, and so reduce the number of implementation errors, code values have been chosen to be suggestive of the definition. For example, the code "RIOT" might be used for a code indicating that a civil disturbance is taking place, however the code has no more meaning than, say, "T127XY8".

This document describes only the codes that are not defined in the companion CWA-Part 1 "Disaster and emergency management - Shared situation awareness - Message structure".

2 TERMS AND RULES

2.1 Terms

C2I	Command, Control and Intelligence
CEN	Comité Européen de Normalisation / European Committee for Standardisation
CWA	CEN Workshop Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
UN	United Nations
TSO	Tactical Situation Object
WGS-84	Fixed global reference frame for the Earth, for use in the provision of geographical coordinates. The latest revision is WGS 84 dating from 1984 (last revised in 2004), which will be valid up to about 2010.
XML	eXtended Mark-up Language

2.2 Rules

2.2.1 Code structure

The code for each individual item is expressed as a hierarchical structure subdivided into code elements. The code elements are separated by a slash.

Hereafter is an example of a description of the type of 2 resources:

- MAT/VEH/ROADVE/FRFGTN/FRF
 - MAT: material
 - /VEH: vehicle
 - /ROADVE: road vehicle
 - /FRFGTN: fire appliance
 - /FRF: fire engine truck
- MAT/VEH/ROADVE/FRFGTN/BREATH
 - MAT: material
 - /VEH: vehicle
 - /ROADVE: road vehicle
 - /FRFGTN: fire appliance
 - /BREATH: with breathing apparatus support

Both examples are equipment in a road vehicle used by fire fighters.

If the observer does not know the category of the vehicle the code generated could be MAT/VEH/ROADVE.

2.2.2 Code elements

They are composed from up to 8 characters taken from the unaccented upper case Latin alphabet (A...Z) and 10 digits (0...9).

3. THE TSO CODES

3.1 CONTEXT sub-section

3.1.1 /CONTEXT/EXTERNAL_INFO/TYPE

Code	Definition	Additional description
MANUAL	User Manual	The URI provides a link to a file in one of these formats: PDF, Open Document or Rich Text File. The format is provided by the filename extension.
MAP	Map	The URI provides a link to a file which contains a map in one of these formats: JPEG, PNG, PDF or TIFF for a map image, or GEOTIFF for a map file. The format is provided by the filename extension.
OTHER	Other	The URI provides a link to a non-standard type of file (for example a Microsoft Word document). The format shall be provided by the filename extension.
PHOTO	Photo	The URI provides a link to a file which contains a photo in one of these formats: JPEG, PNG, PDF or TIFF. The format is provided by the filename extension.
WEBSIT	Web site	The URI provides a link to an Internet web page.

3.1.2 /CONTEXT/LINK/ROLE

Code	Definition	Additional description
ADDSTO	Adds to	The new TSO file adds information to the TSO file to which it is linked
SPRSDS	Supersedes	The new TSO file supersedes the TSO file to which it is linked.

3.2 EVENT sub-section*3.2.1 /EVENT/EGEO/TYPE*

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	AIR	Aerial area	Aerial area
	CMB	Combat-related area	Combat-related area
	DGR	Polluted/dangerous area	Polluted/dangerous area
	FLAME	Area in combustion	Area in combustion
	GEN	General purpose area	General purpose area
	PLUME	Plume	Trails of hazardous emissions from an incident influenced by the wind and other weather conditions that are laden with particulates and gaseous pollutants.
	SMOKE	Smoke	Cloud of fine particles resulting from a combustion suspended in a gas of hot vapour which potentially can impact on people
	VULN	Vulnerable area	Area where people will be at risk
/AIR	COR	Air corridor	A restricted air route to travel
/AIR	FLDZ	Airfield zone	No definition given
/AIR	LZ	Landing zone	Airspace set aside specifically for airlift landing operations.
/AIR	NOFLZN	No fly zone	Airspace of specific dimensions set aside for a specific purpose in which no aircraft operations are permitted, except as authorized by the appropriate commander and controlling agency.
/AIR	PZ	Pickup zone	An area location used to pick up troops and/or equipment by helicopter.
/AIR	UAVASP	Unmanned aerial vehicle airspace	Airspace created specifically for unmanned aerial vehicle operations.
/CMB	CZ	Combat zone	An area location that denotes the area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
/CMB	DNGR	Danger area	An airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous may exist at specified times.
/CMB	EXTZN	Extraction zone	A specified drop zone used for the delivery of equipment and/or supplies by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground.
/CMB	IMPTPT	Impact point	The point at which a projectile, bomb or re-entry vehicle strikes on earth.
/DGR	BIO	Biologically contaminated area	An area in which the employment of biological agents may produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel.
/DGR	BOMB	Bomb area	No definition given
/DGR	CBRNHZ	CBRN hazard area	The predicted or confirmed contour of the CBRN hazard area.
/DGR	CBNRSD	CBRN reading/sample/detection	The point at which a reading, sample or detection of a CBRN contaminant is performed.
/DGR	CHM	Chemically contaminated area	An area in which the accidental or deliberate release of harmful chemicals may produce casualties in people or animals and damage to plants or materials. Seveso (Sweden) Term used in mainland Europe regarding chemical incidents, by type, hazard, risk, etc.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/DGR	HZD	Hazard area	The predicted area in which unprotected personnel may be affected by the release of a hazardous material spreading from its point of release. PERIGO = a dangerous situation (Portugal)
/DGR	MIND	Mined area	No definition given
/DGR	NGA	No go area	An area that is not trafficable.
/DGR	NGACIV	No go area, civil	An area to which access is denied by civil authority or group of people (e.g. faction, gang, militia).
/DGR	NUKCNL	Nuclear dose rate contour line	The contour line at which a Nuclear radiation dose rate is predicted or confirmed.
/DGR	OBSGEN	Obstacle, general	A control measure used to indicate the presence of an actual or potential obstacle.
/DGR	PRHBAR	Prohibited area	An area of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state within which the presence is prohibited.
/DGR	RAD	Radioactive area	An area in which the employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain.
/DGR	RADCLD	Radar determined contour of radioactive cloud	The contour line is a radioactive cloud.
/DGR	RSTR	Restricted area	An area of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the presence is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
/DGR	SGA	Slow go area	An area that is trafficable with difficulty.
/DGR	SITKIL	Site of alleged kills	A point or area where alleged kills have occurred.
/DGR	UNXOD	Un-exploded ordnance area	An area location where an explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or for any other cause.
/GEN	AOR	Area of responsibility	An area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement and the conduct of tactical operations.
/GEN	ASYGEN	Assembly area, general	An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.
/GEN	ASYSPL	Assembly area, supply	In a supply installation, the gross area used for collecting and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.
/GEN	BDYOR	Boundary, organisation	1. A line which delineates surface areas (or airspace) for the purpose of facilitating coordination of operations between adjacent units, formations or areas.
/GEN	BDYPOA	Boundary, political/administrative	A line location by which political or administrative areas of responsibility are defined.
/GEN	BDYPT	Boundary point	A point on a boundary.
/GEN	CKPGEN	Check point	A point location on the surface of the Earth used as a means of controlling movement.
/GEN	CNTPTL	Contact point, land	An easily identifiable point location, where two or more units are required to make contact.
/GEN	COLDZ	Cold zone	The area where the command post and support functions that are necessary to control the incident are located.
/GEN	COMCKP	Communication checkpoint	A control point that requires leaders to report either to the mission commander or the control facility.
/GEN	COMLOW	Seveso Directive	COMAH (Seveso Directive): indicates a site with the total of

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		site under the upper threshold	production and/or storage of certain chemical agents in excess of the lower threshold, but below the upper threshold indicated in the directive.
/GEN	COMMZ	Communication zone	An area location which defines the rear part of theatre of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communication, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.
/GEN	COMUP	Seveso Directive site above the upper threshold	COMAH (Seveso Directive): indicates a site with the total of production and/or storage of certain chemical agents exceeding the upper threshold indicated in the directive.
/GEN	CONTAR	Control area	A controlled area
/GEN	CORDON	Cordon	The perimeter of an area, for example, the rescue zone or a sector. May be physical or improvised. (From the Major Incident Procedure Manual 7th Edition, published in 2007 by the London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP).) Term used to describe a restricted access area on the incident ground. Cordons can be described as Inner Cordon, Outer Cordon or Traffic Cordon
/GEN	CRDPNT	Coordinating point	Designated point at which, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.
/GEN	DIVRT	Diversion	Diversion route: An alternative route to avoid a problem area. Also referred to as detour
/GEN	DROPPT	Drop point	No definition given
/GEN	ENTPT	Entry point	A point designated for use by vehicles or personnel in entering an area, line or volume.
/GEN	EVENT	Event area	The area where the event of interest occurs
/GEN	EXITPT	Exit point	A point designated for use by vehicles or personnel in leaving an area, line or volume.
/GEN	FWCTPT	Forward Control Point	Term used to describe the most forward tactical command and control point at an incident Also known as Forward Command
/GEN	HOTZ	Hot zone	The area immediately surrounding a Hazardous Materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effect from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone.
/GEN	INCGRD	Incident ground	Location of the emergency incident. Also known as: Theatre or on the field (Portugal) Scene of Operations
/GEN	LA	Landing area	Part of the objective area within which is conducted the landing operation of an amphibious or aerial force.
/GEN	LIMARE	Limited access area	An area location to indicate to what personnel or equipment the area is impassable.
/GEN	LOCAT	Incident location	The location of an emergency incident. This can be identified by a full address and where possible a spatial reference. The full address should comprise: Street Number Street Town District County PostCode Country
/GEN	MSR	Main supply route	The route or routes designated with an area of operations on which the bulk of traffic flows in support of the operations.
/GEN	PSSGPT	Passage point	A specifically designated place where units will pass through one another either in an advance or withdrawal.
/GEN	PTINT	Point of interest	No definition given
/GEN	RCNSAR	Reconnaissance area	No definition given
/GEN	RNDZPT	Rendez vous point	Either a pre-arranged location established by pre-planning or established dynamically during the emergency
/GEN	ROUTE	Route	A line location that prescribes the course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to reach a specific destination.
/GEN	SAFERT	Safe route	Safe route: A route deemed to be safe giving access and egress

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			to the incident ground or a specific location.
/GEN	SAFZ	Safety zone	No definition given
/GEN	SARPNT	Search and rescue point	A reference point used during SAR operations.
/GEN	SEARAR	Search Area	An area to be thoroughly examined in order to locate something, including people and/or evidence
/GEN	SPRISK	Special risk area	The term to indicate that the emergency responder should be aware of special risk considerations in respect of specific premises.
/GEN	STRTPT	Start point	A well-defined point on a route at which movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander
/GEN	SUPARE	Supply area	An area where supply units, depots, and dumps may be located.
/GEN	SUPPT	Supply point	Any specific point where supplies are issued in detail.
/GEN	TRSTRT	Transit route	A temporary corridor of defined dimensions
/GEN	WARMZ	Warm zone	The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place.

3.2.2 /EVENT/EGEO/WEATHER

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	HUM	Humid conditions	Humid conditions
	ICY	Icy conditions	Icy conditions
	TDS	Thunderstorm conditions	Thunderstorm conditions
	TMPsxx	Temperature	This item provides the temperature in Celsius degrees. s is the sign (+ or -) and xx is the temperature itself: TMP+15 for a temperature of 15°C above 0, TMP-04 for a temperature of 4°C under 0
	VIS	Visibility conditions	Visibility conditions
	Wddsss	Wind direction and speed	This item provides the direction (dd) and the speed (sss) of the wind. The direction may be omitted. When present, it may take the following values: NO = North, NE = North East, EA = East, SE = South East, SO = South, SW = South West, WE = West, NW = North West. The speed may be omitted. When present it provides the speed in metres per second. For example, WSW015 is a wind of 15 metres per second blowing in the South West direction.
	WIN	Windy conditions	Windy conditions
/HUM	CORECT	Correct humidity conditions	Correct humidity conditions
/HUM	DRZLE	Drizzle	Fairly uniform precipitation composed exclusively of fine drops (diameter less than 0.02 inch or 0.5 mm) very close together. Drizzle appears to float while following air currents although, unlike fog droplets, it falls to the ground. It usually falls from low stratus clouds and is frequently accompanied by low visibility and fog.
/HUM	FOG	Fog/mist	A visible aggregate of minute water particles (droplets) which are based on the Earth's surface, extends vertically, and reduces horizontal visibility to less than 5/8 mile (1,000 meters). When fog is further described by the descriptors BC, MI, or PR, the prevailing visibility may be equal to or greater than 5/8 mile (1,000 meters). Unlike drizzle, FG does not fall to the ground.

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/HUM	RAIN	Rain	Precipitation, either in the form of drops larger than 0.02 inch (0.5 mm), or smaller drops, which in contrast to drizzle, are widely separated.
/HUM	RAINSR	Rain shower	The rain changes intensity or starts and stops abruptly. These showers fall exclusively from cumuliform clouds.
/HUM	THSTRN	Thunderstorms and rain	A local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud accompanied by lightning and/or thunder and precipitation, either in the form of drops larger than 0.02 inch (0.5 mm), or smaller drops, which in contrast to drizzle, are widely separated.
/ICY	BLWSNW	Blowing snow	Snow particles raised and stirred violently by the wind to moderate or great heights. Prevailing visibility is reduced to less than 7 miles (9,999 meters) and the sky may become obscured when the particles are raised to great heights.
/ICY	CLRICE	Clear icing	Glossy, clear, or translucent ice formed by the relatively slow freezing of large supercooled droplets. The droplets spread out over the airframe surface before completely freezing.
/ICY	CORECT	No problem with icy conditions	No problem with icy conditions
/ICY	FDRZLE	Freezing drizzle	Drizzle which freezes upon impact with the ground, with objects in flight, or with objects on the ground. Produces glaze (clear) ice.
/ICY	FRAIN	Freezing rain	Rain that freezes on impact with the ground, with objects in flight, or with objects on the ground. Produces glaze (clear) ice.
/ICY	FRZFOG	Freezing fog	A suspension of numerous minute ice crystals in the air, or water droplets at temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius, based at the Earth's surface and extending vertically to greater than 6 feet (1.8 meters). FZFG reduces prevailing visibility to less than 5/8 mile (1000 meters) and, unlike drizzle, does not fall to the ground. The water droplets may freeze upon contact with exposed objects to form a coating of rime or glaze and it can occur even though the air temperature is above freezing. The water droplets may freeze upon contact with exposed objects to form a coating of rime or glaze. Also called Ice Fog.
/ICY	HAIL	Hail	Precipitation in the form of small balls or other pieces of ice falling separately or frozen together in irregular lumps. Hailstones consist of alternate opaque and clear layers of ice in most cases. Hail is normally associated with thunderstorms and surface temperatures above freezing.
/ICY	ICECRY	Ice crystals	A fall of unbranched (snow crystals are branched) ice crystals in the form of needles, columns, or plates. They are termed ?ice prisms? in synoptic observations. Ice crystals are often so tiny they seem to be suspended in air. They may fall from a cloud or from clear air. The crystals are visible mainly when they glitter in the sunshine or other bright light (diamond dust), thus producing a luminous pillar or other optical phenomena. This hydrometer (rarely more than the lightest precipitation), which is frequent in polar regions, occurs only at very low temperatures in stable air masses.
/ICY	ICEPLT	Ice pellets	Precipitation of transparent or translucent pellets of ice, which are round or irregular, rarely conical, and have a diameter of 0.2 inch (5 mm) or less. The pellets usually rebound when striking hard ground and make a sound on impact. There are two main types: hard grains of ice consisting of frozen raindrops or melted and refrozen snowflakes and pellets of snow encased in a thin layer of ice formed from the freezing, either of droplets intercepted by the pellets, or of water resulting from the partial melting of the pellets.
/ICY	MIXICE	Mixed icing	A hard rough conglomerate of ice that can cause very rough

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			accumulation and severe loss of lift.
/ICY	RIMICE	Rime icing	Rough, milky opaque ice formed by the instantaneous freezing of small supercooled droplets which trap air within the ice as they strike the aircraft.
/ICY	SLEET	Sleet	A condition with precipitation of rain and snow.
/ICY	SNOW	Snow	Precipitation of snow crystals, mostly branched in the form of six pointed stars, many times clustered to form snowflakes.
/ICY	SNWGRN	Snow grains	Precipitation of very small, white, opaque particles of ice, the solid equivalent of drizzle. The grains are fairly flat or elongated. Diameters are generally less than 0.04 inch (1 mm). When the grains hit hard ground, they do not bounce or shatter. They usually fall in very small quantities from stratus clouds (or occasionally from fog).
/ICY	SNWSHR	Snow shower	Snow changes intensity or starts and stops abruptly. These showers fall exclusively from cumuliform clouds.
/TDS	CORECT	No problem with thunderstorm conditions	No problem with thunderstorm conditions
/TDS	LGTNNG	Lightning	A luminous manifestation accompanying a sudden electrical discharge, which takes place from or inside a cloud or, less often, from high structures on the ground, or from mountains.
/TDS	THST	Thunderstorm	A local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud accompanied by strong gusty winds, vertical currents at higher levels, and heavy precipitation with lightning and/or thunder. It is usually a few miles in both horizontal and vertical dimensions, extending from the ground up to 20,000, 40,000, or even 60,000 feet in the most vigorous examples.
/VIS	CORECT	Correct visibility	Correct visibility
/VIS	HAZE	Haze	A suspension in the air of extremely small, dry particles invisible to the naked eye and sufficiently numerous to give the air an opalescent appearance. This phenomenon resembles a uniform veil over the landscape and subdues all colours. Dark objects viewed through this veil tend to have a bluish tinge while bright objects, such as the sun or distant lights, tend to have a dirty yellow or reddish hue. When haze is present and the sun is well above the horizon, its light may have a peculiar silvery tinge. Haze particles may be composed of a variety of substances, e.g., dust, salt, residue from distant fires or volcanoes, pollen, etc., which generally are well diffused through the atmosphere.
/VIS	SMOKE	Smoke	A suspension in the air of small particles produced by combustion. A transition to haze may occur when smoke particles have travelled great distances (25 to 100 miles or 40 to 160 kilometres or more) and when the larger particles have settled out and the remaining particles have become widely scattered through the atmosphere. When viewed through smoke, the disk of the sun at sunrise and sunset appears very red. The disk may have an orange tinge when the sun is above the horizon. Evenly distributed smoke from distant sources generally has a light grayish or bluish appearance.
/WIN	CORECT	No problem with wind conditions	No problem with wind conditions
/WIN	CYCL	Cyclone	The atmospheric pressure distribution in which there is a low central pressure relative to the surroundings. Cyclonic circulation is anticlockwise round the centre in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere, in either case the sense of rotation about the vertical is the same as that of the earth's rotation.

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/WIN	DSTDVL	Dust devil	Well-developed dust/sand whirls (PO). An ensemble of particles of dust or sand, sometimes accompanied by small litter, raised from the ground in the form of a whirling column of varying height with a small diameter and an approximately vertical axis. Reported regardless of the visibility.
/WIN	DSTSND	Blowing dust or sand	Dust or sand raised by the wind to a height of 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more.
/WIN	DSTSTR	Dust storm	An unusual, frequently severe weather condition characterized by strong winds and dust-filled air over an extensive area. Report a dust storm if the prevailing visibility is reduced to less than 5/8 miles (1,000 meters), but not less than 5/16 miles (500 meters). Report a heavy (severe) dust storm (+DS) if the visibility is reduced to less than 5/16 miles (500 meters).
/WIN	FNLCLD	Funnel cloud	A violent, rotating column of air that does not touch the ground, usually appended to a cumulonimbus cloud. Also called a tuba.
/WIN	HURR	Hurricane	A tropical cyclone, especially in the West Indies, in which wind velocity equals or exceeds 64 knots (73 mph = 117.5 km/hr).
/WIN	SNDSTR	Sandstorm	Particles of sand ranging in diameter from 0.008 inches to 1 millimetre carried aloft by a strong wind. The sand particles are mostly confined to the lowest ten feet, and rarely rise more than fifty feet above the ground. A sandstorm is reported if the prevailing visibility is reduced to less than 5/8 miles (1,000 metres), but not less than 5/16 miles (500 metres). Report a heavy (severe) sandstorm (+SS) if the visibility is reduced to less than 5/16 miles (500 metres).
/WIN	STORM	Storm	An atmospheric disturbance manifested in strong winds with precipitation.
/WIN	TORN	Tornado	A violent, rotating column of air touching the ground, funnel cloud touching the ground. A tornado nearly always starts as a funnel cloud and is accompanied by a loud, roaring noise.
/WIN	TRST	Tropical storm	A tropical cyclone having winds ranging from approximately 48 to 121 kilometres or 30 to 75 miles per hour.
/WIN	TYPH	Typhoon	A severe tropical hurricane.
/WIN	WHIR	Whirlwind	A small revolving storm of wind in which the air whirls around a core of low pressure. Whirlwinds sometimes extend upwards to a height of many hundreds of metres and cause dust whirls formed over a desert.
/WIN	WTRSPT	Waterspout	A violent, rotating column of air that forms over a body of water, such as a bay, gulf, or lake, and touches the water surface, a tornado or funnel cloud that touches a body of water.

3.2.3 /EVENT/ETYPE/ACTOR

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	ANI	Animals	The free-text element will contain detailed information about the specie and other features.
	BEV	Built environment	Built environment
	PPL	People	People
	VEH	Vehicles	Vehicles
/ANI	CON	Status: contaminated	Rabid, bird flu, etc.
/ANI	DEA	Status: dead	An animal that has lost its life
/ANI	DGR	Potentially	Applies to both pets and wild animals

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		dangerous animal	
/ANI	FRM	Farm and stable Animal	A farm animal - with the exceptions of a) farm dogs, classified as domestic animal,b) unusual animals for the area, e.g. ostrich (in the UK), classified as wild animal
/ANI	HRD	Group size: herd	A large number of animals
/ANI	INJ	Status: injured	Requiring some form of medical treatment
/ANI	LIV	Status: Living	Having life, being alive, not dead: living persons, Still alive
/ANI	PET	Domestic Animal	A household pet
/ANI	PRO	Protected species	Animals that are at risk and protected by law
/ANI	SPC	Specific expertise needed	Shepherd, bee keeper, vet, etc...
/ANI	WLD	Wild Animal	A wild animal
/BEV	ASR	Assembly and recreation	Assembly and recreation
/BEV	IND	Industrial	Industrial
/BEV	NRES	Storage and other non residential	Storage and other non residential
/BEV	OFF	Office	Office
/BEV	OTH	Other	
/BEV	RESDW	Residential dwellings	Flats, dwelling houses, etc.
/BEV	RESIN	Residential institutions	Premises providing care e.g. Hospitals, Old peoples', etc
/BEV	RESINT	Residential Institutional	Hospital, care homes, boarding schools, used as living accommodation for the treatment persons suffering disabilities due to illness, old age etc
/BEV	RESOTH	Residential other	Hotels, boarding houses, residential college, hall of residence, hostel, etc.
/BEV	SHP	Shop & commercial	Shop & commercial
/BEV/ASR	CIN	Cinema	A building or premises in which films or movies are shown
/BEV/ASR	CMP	Camping	Leisure activity involving sleeping outside in tents or other temporary shelters
/BEV/ASR	EDU	Education site	Schools, colleges, universities, etc
/BEV/ASR	GAM	Game	Activity involving one or more people
/BEV/ASR	STD	Stadium/sport area	Building where sporting events are held
/BEV/ASR	SWM	Swimming pool	A structure, often a concrete-lined excavation that is filled with water and used for swimming
/BEV/ASR	THE	Theatre	A building, room or outdoor structure used for the presentation of plays, shows, films, or other dramatic performances, etc.
/BEV/IND	APT	Airport	Facilities for the landing, takeoff, shelter, supply, and repair of aircraft, esp. one used for receiving or discharging passengers and cargo at regularly scheduled times
/BEV/IND	FRM	Farm	Including barn, thatched building
/BEV/IND	HRB	Harbour	Normally a safe area where boats & ships are moored
/BEV/IND	MIN	Mine	An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of extracting ores, coal, precious stones, etc
/BEV/IND	NUK	Nuclear Installation	Building housing nuclear installation
/BEV/IND	QUR	Quarry	Man made feature in which materials are quarried such as stone, slate, etc
/BEV/IND	SEP	Sea Platform	Platform normally anchored to the sea bed
/BEV/IND	TRN	Train station	Collection of buildings, platforms and railway track designed to accommodate trains and passengers.
/BEV/IND	WRH	Warehouse	A building, or part of one, used for the storage of goods, merchandise, etc
/BEV/NRE	XPL	Flammable/explos	Storage facility housing flammable/explosive materials

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
S		ive storage	
/BEV/OFF	GOV	Governmental buildings	Buildings under the direct control of a government
/BEV/OFF	WRK	Work place/factory	Work environment in which people are employed
/BEV/OTH	ACC	Access controlled properties	A secure building with restricted access.
/BEV/OTH	BDG	Bridge	Structure spanning a feature such as a river or railway
/BEV/OTH	SUB	Suburban	Inhabiting, or being in a suburb on the outskirts of a city or town
/BEV/OTH	TUN	Tunnel	Structure normally going beneath something
/BEV/OTH	URB	Urban	Built up residential area
/BEV/OTH	VIL	Village	A small community or group of houses in a rural area
/BEV/SHP	MAL	Commercial mall	Term used to describe large shopping centres
/PPL	1	Person	A single person
/PPL	ADU	Adult - above 18 years	This class has been defined for persons who are or seem to be over 18. Note that this age was not defined for legal reasons, but for providing the level of autonomy of the persons.
/PPL	CHD	Child	Child or children
/PPL	CNT	Contaminated	Terms used to describe when something or someone has become contaminated e.g. chemical contamination or where something has been corrupted by contact or association, "contaminated evidence"
/PPL	CWD	Crowd of People	A group of people acting in concert, and potentially hostile to the responders
/PPL	DED	Dead	Term used to describe a when a person or animal is deprived of life
/PPL	EVC	Evacuee	Term used to describe a person who have been evacuated from a dangerous place
/PPL	GND	Gender	Gender
/PPL	GRP	Group of People	A group of people who may or may not be acting in concert
/PPL	HST	Protester	Protester
/PPL	INT	Intoxicated	Affected by a substance that intoxicates, such as Drink, drugs, etc
/PPL	OTH	Other	Including specific jobs such as students, etc.
/PPL	PRS	Prisoner	Prisoner
/PPL	SNS	Cultural or political sensitivity	Cultural or political sensitivity
/PPL	VIO	Violent behaviour	Violent behaviour
/PPL	VLN	Distinctive vulnerability	Capable of or susceptible to being wounded or hurt, as by a weapon or susceptible to emotional injury
/PPL	WTN	Witness	Person who has actual seen an event or something happen
/PPL/CHD	BAB	Baby (under 12 months)	Baby (under 12 months)
/PPL/CHD	CHILD	Child: between 3 years and 10 years	A child is approximatively between 3 and 10 years.
/PPL/CHD	INF	INFANT (between 1 and 3 years)	Less than 3 years (reduced mobility and understanding)
/PPL/CHD	YOUTH	YOUTH includes approximatively from age 13 to ADULT	YOUTH includes approximatively from age 13 to ADULT.
/PPL/GND	FML	Female	Female person
/PPL/GND	MAL	Male	Male person
/PPL/GND	UND	Undetermined	Gender cannot be visibly determined
/PPL/HST	PCF	Threatening	Protester although peaceful could become threatening

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		peaceful protester	
/PPL/HST	SUI	Person attempting to commit suicide	Person who is or who has actually attempted to commit suicide
/PPL/HST	THT	Threatening protester without any weapon	Protester acting in a threatening manner without a weapon
/PPL/HST	WPN	Threatening protester carrying a weapon	Protester acting in a threatening manner with a weapon
/PPL/PRS	CST	In custody prisoner(s)	Person who has been arrest or is been held in a secure location
/PPL/PRS	ESC	Escaped prisoner(s)	Prisoner who has escaped from some form of secure environment
/PPL/PRS	HGS	High security prisoner(s)	Prisoner who presents a high security risk
/PPL/SNS	ETH	Ethnicity sensitivity	Ethnicity sensitivity
/PPL/SNS	FOR	Nationality	The status of belonging to a particular nation, whether by birth or naturalization.
/PPL/SNS	LAN	Preferred language	The chosen language
/PPL/SNS	REL	Religious sensitivity	Religious sensitivity
/PPL/SNS	VIP	VIP	Royalty, head of state
/PPL/VLN	BLD	Blind person	Person who cannot see or is visually impaired
/PPL/VLN	DEF	Deaf person	Person who cannot hear or who has impaired hearing
/PPL/VLN	DSB	Disabled persons	People with some form of physical disability
/PPL/VLN	ELD	Elderly	Term used to describe a person over the age of 65 years
/PPL/VLN	INJ	Injured person	Injured person
/PPL/VLN	LDF	Person with learning difficulties	Term used to describe people with some form of learning difficulty
/PPL/VLN	OBS	Obese	Term used to describe a person that is extremely over weight
/PPL/VLN	PAT	Patient	Including under medication
/PPL/VLN	PGN	Pregnant woman	Term used to describe a woman whom is expecting a baby
/PPL/VLN	SLFPRS	Self Presenters	Self Presenters: Contaminated members of the public who present themselves and hospitals Accident and Emergency (A&E) departments and other health service premises.
/PPL/VLN	UNC	Unconscious person	Person who is unconscious and does not response to stimuli
/VEH	AIR	Aerial vehicle	Aerial vehicle
/VEH	ANI	Animals	Vehicles pulled or pushed by an animal, such as a horse.
/VEH	BIC	Bicycle	Form of transport normally propelled by pedals
/VEH	CAR	Vehicle - car	Any single passenger road vehicle for 7 or fewer passengers, used primarily for transport.
/VEH	EMG	Vehicle - emergency	Any emergency service vehicle identified as such, including ambulance, fire engine, prison van, ...
/VEH	MBK	Vehicle - motorbike	Motor powered two wheel road vehicle or three wheel vehicle without cab
/VEH	MIL	Vehicle - military	A military road vehicle or vehicles including a vehicle adapted from civilian use, including tank, armoured car, etc
/VEH	OTH	Other types of vehicles	Other types of vehicles
/VEH	TRK	Truck	Large vehicle used for transporting bulk goods, materials, or equipment.
/VEH	TRN	Train	A self-propelled, connected group of rolling stock
/VEH	VES	Vessel	A term used to describe a craft for travelling on water, now

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			usually one larger than an ordinary rowboat. A ship or boat. In this dictionary, does not include airship.
/VEH/AIR	ARM	Aircraft with a military (armed)	Military aircraft carrying live weapons
/VEH/AIR	FLBA	Floating balloon	Balloon being propelled by the elements
/VEH/AIR	FRG	Aircraft with a freight load type	Balloon being propelled by the elements
/VEH/AIR	FXBA	Fixed balloon	A balloon that is secured in position and unable to move
/VEH/AIR	GLD	Glider	Aircraft without an engine
/VEH/AIR	HEL	Helicopters	Including sub-categories: ultra-light, light, heavy
/VEH/AIR	HVY	Heavy aircraft	Term used to describe an aircraft capable of carry heavy loads
/VEH/AIR	JET	Motive power: jet	Term use to describe a vehicle powder by a jet engine
/VEH/AIR	LGT	Light aircraft	Small aircraft not normally carrying large numbers of passengers
/VEH/AIR	MIL	Military aircraft	Military aircraft
/VEH/AIR	ORD	Ordnance	Including rockets, torpedoes, missiles
/VEH/AIR	OTH	Other	Including Spacecraft, experimental
/VEH/AIR	PAS	Aircraft carrying passengers	Aircraft carrying passengers often but not exclusively commercial
/VEH/AIR	PRBA	Propelled balloon	Balloon with some form of built in engine
/VEH/AIR	PST	Motive power: piston	Term used to describe a source of mechanical energy generated by a piston
/VEH/AIR	RKT	Motive power: rocket	Term used to describe a source of mechanical energy generated by a rocket
/VEH/AIR	SEA	Terrain specific: sea landing	Aircraft capable of landing on water
/VEH/AIR	SNO	Terrain specific: snow landing	Aircraft capable of landing on snow
/VEH/AIR	TNK	Tanker aircraft	Specialist aircraft used for carrying fuel
/VEH/AIR	UAV	UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle
/VEH/AIR	ULG	Ultra light aircraft	Extremely light aircraft
/VEH/OTH	HIL	Hill vehicles	Ski lift
/VEH/OTH	SNO	Snow vehicles	Snow mobiles, snow scooters
/VEH/TRK	ART	Articulated truck	Large vehicle with trailer
/VEH/TRK	EXC	Exceptional load	Extremely large load that requires some form of specialist escort
/VEH/TRK	HZD	Tank truck with hazardous load	Vehicle tankers carrying a hazardous load
/VEH/TRK	NHZ	Tank truck with non hazardous load	Vehicle tanker carrying a non-hazardous load
/VEH/TRK	NUK	Nuclear load	Nuclear load
/VEH/TRK	REF	Refrigerated truck	Vehicle with refrigeration unit to keep cool the goods or materials that it is carrying
/VEH/TRK	UND	Tank truck with undefined load	Vehicle tanker carrying an undefined load
/VEH/TRN	3RL	Motive power: Electricity 3rd rail	Motive power: Electricity 3rd rail
/VEH/TRN	DSL	Motive power: diesel	Motive power: diesel
/VEH/TRN	HZD	Train with hazardous load	Train with hazardous load
/VEH/TRN	LOC	Train size category: locomotive only	Train size category: locomotive only
/VEH/TRN	NHZ	Train with non hazardous load	Train with non hazardous load

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/VEH/TRN	NUK	Train with Nuclear load	Train with Nuclear load
/VEH/TRN	OVH	Motive power: Electricity, overhead	Motive power: Electricity, overhead
/VEH/TRN	PAS	Train with passengers	Train with passengers
/VEH/TRN	REF	Train with refrigerated load	Train with refrigerated load
/VEH/TRN	STM	Motive power: steam	Motive power: steam
/VEH/TRN	TRM	Trams and light railways	Including cable car (San Francisco)
/VEH/TRN	UDG	Train-underground	passenger train, where the railway is mainly underground
/VEH/TRN	UND	Train with undefined load	Train with undefined load
/VEH/TRN	VIP	Train with VIP	Train with VIP
/VEH/TRN	VLT	Train size category: very long train	Train size category: very long train
/VEH/VES	AMB	Ambulance	Vehicle use to transport casualties
/VEH/VES	BOT	Vessel category: boat	Ship
/VEH/VES	CNO	Vessel category: canoe or kayak	Long, narrow watercraft propelled by means of paddles, although sails and outboard motors are also used
/VEH/VES	CRG	Load category: cargo	Term used to describe a vessel that transports freight
/VEH/VES	DSL	Motive power: diesel	Vessel which uses fuel for its engines
/VEH/VES	FLO	Floating status	Term used to describe when a vessel is on the water (cf. also other statuses, listing, sinking, sunk)
/VEH/VES	FRY	Vessel category: ferry	Boat used to carry passengers and vehicles
/VEH/VES	HOV	Vessel category: hovercraft	Vehicle that travels on a cushion of air
/VEH/VES	HZD	Load category: tanker with hazardous load	Tanker carrying hazardous load
/VEH/VES	JSK	Vessel category: jet-ski	Recreational vehicle used on water
/VEH/VES	LEI	Usage: leisure	Vessel adapted for a social activity such as sailing, wind surfing, etc
/VEH/VES	LIS	Listing status	Term used to describe when a vessel is leaning to one side (cf. also the floating, sinking and sunk statuses)
/VEH/VES	MIL	Load category: military	Cargo belonging to the military, vehicles, ammunition, etc
/VEH/VES	MPW	Motive power: man power	Vessel that is powered by a person
/VEH/VES	NHZ	Load category: tanker with non hazardous load	Tanker carrying non-hazardous load
/VEH/VES	NUK	Motive power: nuclear	Vessel powered by a nuclear reactor
/VEH/VES	PAS	Load category: Passenger	Vessel carrying passengers
/VEH/VES	POL	Usage: police	Vessel used by the police

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/VEH/VES	PTL	Motive power: petrol	Vessel powered by petrol
/VEH/VES	RSC	Usage: rescue	Vessel used for rescue purposes only. Such as a lifeboat.
/VEH/VES	SAI	Motive power: sail	Vessel power by the wind
/VEH/VES	SBM	Vessel category: submarine	Vessel designed to travel underwater
/VEH/VES	SINK	Sinking status	Vessel in the process of sinking (cf. also the other statuses: floating, listing, sunk).
/VEH/VES	SPC	Vessel category: special	e.g.: prison ship
/VEH/VES	STE	Motive power: Steam	Vessel power by steam
/VEH/VES	SUNK	Sunk status	Vessel that has sunk (cf. also the other statuses: floating, listing, sinking)
/VEH/VES	UNM	Vessel category: unmanned	Vessel that is remotely controlled and has no crew

3.2.4 /EVENT/ETYPE/CATEGORY

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	ASB	Anti social behaviour	Anti social behaviour
	ASR	Assistance or rescue for person/animals	Assistance or rescue for person/animals
	EXP	Explosion	Explosion
	FIR	Fire	Fire
	FLD	Flood	Flood
	GND	Ground Event	Ground Event
	HLT	Health	Health
	POL	Pollution	Pollution
	PSW	Public safety/welfare	Public safety/welfare
	TRP	Transport	Transport
/ASB	ABV	Abandoned vehicle	Vehicle that has been left unattended
/ASR	ATM	Smoke/un-breathable atmosphere	Atmosphere that requires specialist breathing apparatus to sustain life
/ASR	HGT	Rescue from a height	Emergency rescue from a height above the normal reach of standard rescue equipment
/ASR	ICE	Rescue Ice	Rescue of casualty from, on or under ice
/ASR	MAR	Marooned	Person/s in a position or situation where self rescue is impossible
/ASR	SIL	Rescue silos/sand	Rescue operations within silos
/ASR	TRP	Trapped	Situation whereby a casualty cannot self rescue
/ASR	UDG	Rescue underground	Rescue operations below ground level
/ASR	WAT	Rescue Water	Rescue operations from water
/EXP	AER	Aerosols	A gaseous suspension of fine solid or liquid particles, packaged under pressure with a gaseous propellant for release as a spray of fine particles
/EXP	AMM	Ammunition	Explosives used in weapons such as bullet, shells, etc.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/EXP	BLEVE	Bleve	Boiling liquid expanding vapour explosion
/EXP	CHM	Chemicals	Substance produced by or used in a chemical process
/EXP	CYL	Cylinders	Cylinders containing some form of compressed gas such as \hat{a} ? Butane
/EXP	DST	Dust	Fine particle of combustible substances visible to the naked eye forming a cloud exceeding the minimum explosion concentrations
/EXP	FRW	Fireworks	A combustible or explosive device for producing a striking display of light or a loud noise, used for signalling or as part of a celebration
/EXP	GAS	Gas explosion	Explosion cause by a build up of gas
/EXP	HGHFLM	Highly Flammable	A generic term used to describe any materials / substance that is highly flammable - Altamente Inflamavel (Portugal)
/EXP	HPP	High pressure products	(Including steam...)
/EXP	IMP	Improvised devices	Molotov, letter bombs, ...
/EXP	LPG	LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
/EXP	NUK	Nuclear	(including some dirty bombs)
/EXP	PRD	Commercial products	Dynamite, TNT, SEMTEX, ...
/EXP	UKN	Unknown	Term used when the source of something is not known
/FIR	CLA	Fire class A	Organic - paper, wood, etc. Use water
/FIR	CLB	Fire class B	Flammable liquids/gases. Use dry chemicals or fire blankets
/FIR	CLC	Fire class C	Energised or electrical equipment or wiring. Use CO2 or dry powder
/FIR	CLD	Fire class D	Metal fires (magnesium, sodium, titanium). Use dry agent, such as sand or a special dry chemical such as - Sodium Chloride based dry powder extinguishing agent pressurised with nitrogen
/FIR	UKN	Fire - unknown	A fire involving an unknown substance
/FLD	FLS	Flood - flash	Flood cause by extreme weather conditions
/FLD	PLN	Flood - plain	Flood caused by water rising over an area
/FLD	TID	Flood - tide	Flood where damage is initially caused by the impact of a wave or water, such as a tsunami
/GND	AVL	Avalanche	Avalanche
/GND	EQK	Earthquake	Earthquake (impact given through SCALE element)
/GND	GEY	Geyser	Term used to describe a natural feature that causes water (often hot) to shoot into the air at regular intervals
/GND	LDS	Landslip	The downward falling or sliding of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on or from a steep slope
/GND	MUD	Mudslide	A landslide of mud
/GND	SUB	Subsidence	Term used to describe settlement in ground or building
/GND	VUL	Volcanic eruption	Incident resulting from volcanic activity
/HLT	EPI	Epidemic	A rapid spread or increase in the occurrence of something
/HLT	FMN	Famine	Extreme and general scarcity of food, as in a country or a large geographical area
/HLT	NDS	Notifiable disease	e.g. Meningitis
/POL	BIO	Pollution - Biological	The introduction of harmful biological substances or products into the environment
/POL	CHM	Pollution - chemical	The introduction of harmful chemical substances or products into the environment
/POL	NUK	Pollution - nuclear	The introduction of harmful nuclear substances or products into the environment
/POL	RAD	Radioactive pollution	The introduction of harmful radioactive substances or products into the environment
/PSW	ALM	Alarm	Signal indicating a potential incident
/PSW	ASY	Asylum issues	Relating to individuals who seek refuge, esp. political asylum,

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			in a foreign country
/PSW	DEM	Demonstration	Demonstration is authorised by the authorities, protest is not
/PSW	IMM	Illegal immigration	Person/s entering a country without the necessary permissions
/PSW	MEV	Major event	A very large event that causes some form of disruption.
/PSW	MIS	Missing person	Person missing from a given location
/PSW	PKG	Suspicious package/object	cf. the NSIR counting rules document
/PSW	PRO	Protest	Demonstration is authorised by the authorities, protest is not
/PSW	PRSUIT	Pursuit	Term used to describe trying to catch up with person or vehicle
/PSW	RIOT	Riot	Demonstration or protest, where the authorities do not have control
/PSW	SUS	Suspicious circumstances	cf. the NSIR counting rules document
/PSW	WNG	Warning	Signal indicating a forthcoming incident
/TRP	BRK	Breakdown	Breaking down, wearing out, or sudden loss of ability to function efficiently, as of a machine
/TRP	COL	Collision	The act of colliding, a coming violently into contact
/TRP	CRS	Crash	Crash is a term used to describe something that has suddenly failed. It can be related to vehicle accidents, aircraft accidents, etc.

3.2.5 /EVENT/ETYPE/ENV

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	CDIS	Civil disorder	Civil disorder
	DIS	Man made or natural disaster	Natural disasters, as well as some human-caused disasters, lead to human suffering and create needs that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance
	TER	Terrorism	The threat or use of violence, often against the civilian population, to achieve political or social ends, to intimidate opponents, or to publicize grievances
/CDIS	RIOT	Riot	Demonstration or protest, where the authorities does not have the control.
/DIS	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear incident	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear incident
/DIS	ERTHQB	Earthquake	A series of vibrations induced in the earth's crust by the abrupt rupture and rebound of rocks in which elastic strain has been slowly accumulating.
/DIS	FIRE	Fire	A state, process, or instance of combustion in which fuel or other material is ignited and combined with oxygen, giving off light, heat, and flame
/DIS	FLOOD	Flood	The inundation of land by the rise and overflow of a body of water
/DIS	INDHAZ	Industrial hazard	An emergency situation involving industrial premises which poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment.
/DIS	LNDSLID	Landslide	The downward falling or sliding of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on or from a steep slope, similar to an avalanche
/DIS	PWROUT	Power outage	A power outage (also known as power cut, power failure, power loss, or blackout) is there is a total loss of the electricity supply to an area
/DIS	RADCNT	Radiation	Term used to describe nuclear contamination

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		contamination	
/DIS	SNOW	Snowing conditions	Ice crystals, mainly of intricately branched, hexagonal form and often agglomerated into snowflakes, formed directly from the freezing of the water vapour in the air
/DIS	STCLPS	Structure collapse	Term used to describe a building or structure that has fallen
/DIS	STORM	Storm	A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual force or direction, often accompanied by rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightning, or flying sand or dust
/DIS	TRSPRT	Transportation incident	Emergency incident involving some form of transport
/DIS	TSNAMI	Tsunami	An unusually large sea wave produced by a seaquake or undersea volcanic eruption

3.2.6 /EVENT/ETYPE/LOCTYPE

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	COAST	Coastal area	The land next to the sea, seashore
	INW	Inland waterway	A body of water, such as a river, canal or lake. It may be navigable if it is deep and wide enough for a vessel to pass and there are no obstructions
	NAT	Natural / rural environment	Natural / rural environment
	OSEA	Open Sea	Open Sea
	OTH	Other	Other
	PRIVAT		the location of the event is a private property, which may mean that the access to the location may require the authorization of the owner
	RAIL	Rail infrastructure	Rail infrastructure
	ROAD	Road infrastructure	Smoothed or paved surface, made for travelling by motor & other vehicles
	UDGN	Underground	Underground location
	URB	Urban area	Urban area location
/COAST	BNK	Beach/bank	Boundary between land and water
/COAST	CLF	Cliff	Either the incident is on the cliff face, or on a narrow strip between the between the cliff and water
/COAST	CSTW	Coastal Water	Sea, but possible navigation hazards Between the open sea and the land
/COAST	EST	Estuary	Open water, but with navigation hazards dependent on the tide Tidal waters at the mouth of a river, or Fjord
/COAST	FEN	Fen	Boat access probably required wetland with open water
/INW	BOG	Marsh	Access difficult wetland with little open water
/INW	CAN	Canal	Navigable waterway, potentially with waterside access Artificial waterway
/INW	ICELK	Iced lake	Lake, or pond covered by ice
/INW	LKE	Lake	Lake or pond, including loch and inland sea
/INW	RIV	River	Crossing limited to bridges or by boat River, greater than 5m
/NAT	CRP	Crop	Arable farmland
/NAT	GRS	Grassland	Pasture and open grassland, including parkland
/NAT	HFR	High forest	Characterised by dense woodland, with trees typically over 20 m. Vehicular access by road only.
/NAT	HLS	Hillside	Hilly areas with limited road access
/NAT	HMT	High Mountain	Mountain above the area accessible by vehicle
/NAT	LMT	Mountain side	Mountainous areas with limited road access

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/NAT	SSSI	Sites of scientific interest	Sites designated of special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
/OSEA	OFF	Sea Platform	Installation is offshore, including oil and gas platforms, associated accommodation platforms. Also piers
/OTH	CUT	Cutting	Limited access from the side, may be fire hazard A road or railway or canal below ground level
/OTH	ELV	Elevated Section	No access from the sides A road or railway or canal elevated above the normal ground level by a bridge or viaduct
/OTH	EMB	Embanked Section	Limited access from the side, may be fire hazard A road or railway or canal elevated by embankment
/OTH	LFR	Woodland	Characterised by open woodland. Little vehicular access off road
/OTH	SRB	Scrub	Characterised by bushes and occasional trees. Potential limited vehicular access
/PRIVAT	OWNRSC	Site with own rescue team	Private property belonging to an organization that owns a private rescue team (for example, an industrial site with an internal fire service)
/RAIL	TRK	Railway track	Railway track restricts access from the sides and difficult to drive along A standard gauge railway track
/ROAD	1RD	One-way Road	Road with single direction of travel, limiting the access direction A one-way road (not part of a dual carriageway), including slip roads on interchanges
/ROAD	DCA	Dual Carriageway	Dual carriageway, including motorway or autobahn so that the approach must be from an appropriate direction A road divided into two, such that crossing sides is not practical
/ROAD	NOR	Open Ground	Area with no road or path, but may be accessible in part to most vehicles An area which a road vehicle may be able to cross, but without any road or track
/ROAD	PTH	Path	Footpath A route unsuitable for road vehicles
/ROAD	RRD	Restricted Road	Road not suitable for all vehicles, e.g. due to low bridge A road with a notified restriction on traffic movement, such as a height restriction, a weight restriction, etc.
/ROAD	SRD	Side Road	Minor road which may restrict access to large vehicles, or traffic flow or prevent vehicles turning A road which is restricted by its width, or in urban areas, by parked cars, such that traffic in one direction must allow traffic in the other to pass
/ROAD	TRK	Trackway	Off-road, but a hard surface for vehicles An unmade-up road which traversable by light vehicles
/UDGN	MIN	Mine	Underground working, possibly disused
/UDGN	TUN	Tunnel	Tunnel. A road, railway or canal in a tunnel
/UDGN	UND	Underground building	Underground building / commercial / industrial area
/URB	ASR	Assembly area	An assembly or a recreational area
/URB	HOSP	Hospital	Health institution (hospital, elderly house, etc.)
/URB	IND	Industrial area	Industrial area
/URB	MALL	Mall	The location of the event is a commercial centre
/URB	OFF	Office area	Office area
/URB	PRK	Park place	Park place
/URB	RES	Residential area	Residential area (house, residential dwelling, etc.)
/URB	STRT	Street	Public area (street for example)

3.3 MISSION sub-section**3.3.1 /MISSION/TYPE**

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	C2	Command & Control	Command & Control
	CBRN	Activities related to chemical, bacteriological, radioactive and nuclear substances	Activities related to chemical, bacteriological, radioactive and nuclear substances
	FF	Fire Fighting missions	Fire Fighting missions
	FSTT	Fire Services Technical Intervention	Fire Services Technical Intervention
	GEN	Generic activities	Generic activities
	INT	Intelligence	Intelligence
	MAC	Multi-agency Cooperation	Multi-agency Cooperation
	MIL	Military activities	Military activities
	NET	Network and telecommunication	Network and telecommunication activities
	OPR	Use Operational Resources	Use Operational Resources
	POL	Police activities	Police activities
	REC	Reconstruction/rehabilitation	Reconstruction/rehabilitation activities
	RSC	Rescue	Rescue activities
	SAV	Save and Rescue Endangered Life	Save and Rescue Endangered Life
	SCS	Support Community Safety	Support Community Safety
	SOC	Social and media/communication	Social and media/communication activities
/C2	DEBRIF	Debriefing	A review of the response to an incident by all of the agencies involved. can be referred to as a hot debrief taking place on the incident ground before resources have left the scene.
/C2	DNRSKA	Dynamic Risk Assessment	As assessment of the level of risk at different stages of an emergency incident
/C2	INASSM	Initial Assessment	Part of the 'dynamic' risk assessment process carried out by the OIC of the first attendance.
/C2	OIC	Operational Incident Command	Safe system of work used to manage an emergency incident.
/C2	POA	Post Incident Actions	Activities following an incident such as the investigation.
/C2	THRTAS	Threat Assessment	A component of the risk assessment process which identifies threats that are assessed for future action
/CBRN	CBRNCH	CBRN, chemical	The capability to make any person, object, or area safe by

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		decontamination	absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical agents.
/CBRN	CBRNDC	CBRN, decontamination	The capability to make any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.
/CBRN	NTRCH	Neutralise, chemical	Making safe or non-toxic an object contaminated with a chemical agent.
/CBRN	NUCWS	Nuclear waste disposal	Removing nuclear polluted substances to a designated storage area.
/FF	IN	Industrial firefighting	Fire fighting within industrial premises.
/FF	OA	Open area firefighting	Fire fighting in open area.
/FF	SALVAG	Salvage	Operations designed to protect building and property from the impact of fire and flood.
/FF	STR	Structural firefighting	Fire fighting in structure and buildings.
/FF	TRP	Transport firefighting	Fire fighting involving transport
/FSTT	DI	Disaster intervention	Responding to disasters and providing emergency services
/FSTT	RRHAZ	Control and/or reduce risks in haz-mats incidents	Dealing with hazardous materials at incidents
/FSTT	TA	Technical assistance to community or to other public services	Providing technical assistance within an emergency situation
/GEN	AIRLAU	Aircraft launch activity	The occurrence of one or more aircraft taking off.
/GEN	ASSMBL	Assembling	Joining together of multiple objects in the same area.
/GEN	CRWDCT	Crowd Control	Restriction of movement of a large group of people
/GEN	DEMO	Demolition	The destruction of structures, facilities, or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.
/GEN	DEPLOY	Deployment	The deployment of resources to an incident. Also known as Mobilization
/GEN	DSTRBT	Distributing	Dividing or dispensing in portions.
/GEN	FINANC	Finance	The capability to provide financial advice and guidance, support for the procurement process, providing pay and disbursing support.
/GEN	MARKNG	Marking	Making visible (by the use of light/IR/laser/arty) an object in order to allow its identification by another object
/GEN	MOVE	Move	Changing position from one location to another.
/GEN	RECVRN	Recovering	Retrieving any lost, incapacitated or captured object.
/GEN	RECVRY	Recovery	The capability to contact, protect and extract personnel, small groups or units, or materiel.
/GEN	REDPLN	Redeployment	Transferring a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, or to another location within the area, for the purpose of further employment.
/GEN	REORGN	Reorganising	Changing a task organisation for a particular operation. (Normally takes place before an operation). This includes the transfer of authority.
/GEN	REPAIR	Repairing	Restoring an item to serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or unserviceable condition.
/GEN	RESPLN	Resupplying	Replenishing stocks in order to maintain the required levels of

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			supply.
/GEN	RESTNG	Resting	Observing a specified period of inactivity by an organisation that is out of contact with the enemy.
/GEN	RETIRE	Retire	Moving a force out of contact with the expectation of no further significant contact.
/GEN	RLFPLC	Relief in place	An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered.
/GEN	RNDZVS	Rendezvous	Achieving a pre-arranged meeting at a given time and place.
/GEN	SCNMNG	Scene Management	The control of the emergency incident ground
/GEN	SECRNG	Securing	Gaining possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and making such disposition to prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss.
/GEN	STNGUP	Setting up	Establishing a FACILITY, ORGANISATION or FEATURE.
/GEN	SUPRTN	Supporting	Aiding, protecting, complementing or sustaining an object.
/GEN	TRNSPN	Transporting	Moving assets to a specified objective by sea, land or air.
/INT	BIOSMP	Biological sampling	The action of detecting a biological contaminant.
/INT	CHMSMP	Chemical sampling	The action of detecting a chemical contaminant.
/INT	IDENT	Identifying	Determining the identification of a particular class of object, recognising the friendly or enemy character of an object, or detecting the presence of an object.
/INT	ILLUMN	Illumination	Providing lighting by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.
/INT	LOCTNG	Locating	Establishing the position of an object.
/INT	NUCSMP	Nuclear sampling	The action of detecting a radiological contaminant.
/INT	OBSRNG	Observing	Providing continuous view and the potential for reports on the activity of an object.
/INT	PLUMOD	Plume Modelling	Computer-based projection of the affected area after an incident of pollution or contamination used to predict which areas may need to be evacuated.
/INT	PTRLNG	Patrolling	Gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping-up, or security mission.
/INT	RECCE	Reconnaissance	Conducting a mission to obtain by visual operations or other detection methods information about the status of a given event, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
/INT	SRVMET	Surveillance, meteorological	The capability to perform systematic observation of meteorological conditions.
/INT	SRVSEN	Surveillance, sensor	The capability to manage, operate and maintain sensor surveillance assets.
/INT	WITNSN	Witnessing	Observing an activity that may result in the need to provide evidence.
/MAC	AI	Assist Incident Investigation	Specially trained personnel providing assistance within incident investigations
/MAC	COL	Coordination with Other Agencies	Liaison and co-operation between different agencies
/MIL	BCESC	Border crossing, escorted	A border crossing that is conducted under escort.
/MIL	BLOCKN	Blocking	Denying of enemy access to an area or preventing his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach.
/MIL	BOMBNG	Bombing	Attacking, damaging or destroying through the use of bombs.
/MIL	CAPTUR	Capture	Taking possession of an object, normally by force, it frequently

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			involves movement as a preliminary phase.
/MIL	CTRATK	Counter attack	Mounting an offensive operation in which an attack by a part or all of a defending force is made against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost, cutting off or destroying lead enemy units, and with the general objective of regaining the initiative and denying the enemy the attainment of his goal or purpose in attacking.
/MIL	DEFEND	Defending	Protecting a defined object against an enemy attack.
/MIL	DISENG	Disengaging	Breaking off an action.
/MIL	DIVRSN	Diversion	Drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation, an attack, alarm, or feint that diverts attention.
/MIL	DLBATK	Attack	Conducting an offensive operation characterised by pre-planned coordinated employment of firepower and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.
/MIL	DSRPTN	Disrupting	Breaking apart an enemy formation and tempo, interrupting the enemy time table, causing premature commitment of forces, and/or splintering their attack using integrated fire planning and obstacle effect.
/MIL	ENVLPN	Enveloping	Manoeuvring by the main attacking force to pass around or over the enemy principal defensive positions with the aim of securing objectives to the enemy rear.
/MIL	FIX	Fix	Preventing the enemy from moving any part of his force from a specific location for a specific period of time.
/MIL	HARASS	Harassing	Conducting an operation or executing a fire plan designed to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower the morale of enemy troops.
/MIL	HIDE	Hide	Occupying an area in which an object conceals itself before operations or before moving into battle positions.
/MIL	HLDDEF	Hold, defensive	Maintaining or retaining possession by force a position or area in defensive operations.
/MIL	HLDOFF	Hold, offensive	Exerting sufficient pressure by means of combat power in an attack to prevent the movement or redeployment of enemy forces.
/MIL	INFLTN	Infiltration	Moving a force, broken down as individuals or small groups, over, through or around enemy positions with the aim of avoiding detection.
/MIL	INTCPN	Interception	Conducting electronic warfare support operations with a view to searching, locating and recording radiated electromagnetic energy.
/MIL	INTDCT	Interdiction	Diverting, disrupting, delaying, or destroying enemy surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces.
/MIL	MASFOR	Massing of forces	The concentration of large quantities of military equipment and personnel.
/MIL	MIL	Military specific missions	Kept for compatibility with military domain
/MIL	WPNFIR	Weapon firing	The firing of weapons.
/NET	COMDEA	Communications deactivation	The disabling of transmission of information.
/NET	DATTRF	Data transfer	A service for the electronic transfer of data.
/NET	NETJAM	Network jamming	The deliberate radiation, re-radiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems being used by the enemy.
/NET	NETSEI	Network seizure	Taking electronic control of a communications network.
/NET	SGNC	Signal, node	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		centre	a communications node centre.
/NET	SGNLE	Signal, node, large extension	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications large extension node.
/NET	SGNSE	Signal, node, small extension	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications small extension node.
/NET	SGRDRL	Signal, radio relay	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications radio relay.
/NET	SGRDTA	Signal, radio tactical satellite	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a tactical satellite terminal.
/NET	SGRDTE	Signal, radio teletype	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a radio teletype communications.
/NET	SGSPT	Signal, support	The capability to provide personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communications system.
/NET	SIGRAD	Signal, radio	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a radio communications.
/NET	VIDSVC	Video service	A service for electronic transfer of video information.
/NET	VOCSVC	Voice service	A service for electronic transfer of voice information.
/OPR	LOG	Logistic activities - Sub-domains: maintenance, support, etc (to be completed)	Providing logistic support for emergency incidents, personnel, equipment, vehicles, etc
/POL	CANLSE	Canalise	Restricting operations to a narrow zone by use of existing or reinforcing obstacles or by fire or bombing.
/POL	CIVLWE	Civilian law enforcement	The capability to conduct civilian law enforcement operations.
/POL	CNFSTN	Confiscation	The seizure of property under public authority.
/POL	CNRDSV	Conducting road service	Enabling the movement of a number of specific units.
/POL	CNSLDT	Consolidating of a position	Re-organising and strengthening of a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy.
/POL	CRDCNT	Crowd Control	Restriction of movement of a large group of people
/POL	DENYNG	Denying	Preventing access by blocking, disrupting, dislocating and/or bringing fire to bear.
/POL	DEPLOY	Deploying	Moving to and adopting a tactical formation or dispersal at a specific location.
/POL	DMNSTR	Demonstration	Conducting an offensive operation that is either an attack or a show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. It is similar to a feint with the exception that no contact with the enemy is sought.
/POL	ESCRTN	Escorting	Accompanying and protecting another force or convoy.
/POL	EVAC	Evacuation	Term to describe the clearing of an area or building(s) due to a dangerous situation.
/POL	EVACTN	Evacuating	Clearing or removing materiel and personnel from a given locality.
/POL	GUARDN	Guarding	Operating as a security element to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information.
/POL	INTMDN	Intimidation	Act to frighten or overawe.
/POL	MAINTN	Maintaining	Providing services to keep equipment in condition to carry out its function.
/POL	NTRCOM	Neutralise, combat	Rendering ineffective or unusable in military operations.
/POL	NTREXP	Neutralise, explosive	Rendering bombs, mines, missiles, and booby traps into a safe state.
/POL	SCNMNG	Scene	The control of the emergency incident ground

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		Management	
/POL	SCNPRS	Scene Preservation	Protection of a scene to protect evidence
/POL	SHELTR	Sheltering	Term to indicate that people within a given area or zone should remain within their property, close all doors and windows and tune into local radio station for further information, Known also as - Confinement (Portugal) Used in Portugal to indicate the affected area where people need to go in, stay in, tune in.
/POL	SUSHOS	Suspension of hostilities	The cessation of war activities.
/POL	WITDRL	Withdrawal	Disengaging a force in contact from an enemy force.
/REC	CLROBS	Clearing (obstacle)	Eliminating or neutralizing an obstacle.
/REC	COMACT	Communications activation	The enabling of transmission of information.
/REC	COMRES	Communications restoration	The reestablishment of the ability to communicate.
/REC	CONSTN	Constructing	Building, erecting or creating an object.
/REC	ENGCN	Engineer, construction	The capability to build various facilities in direct support of military operations.
/REC	ENGCNN	Engineer, construction naval	The capability to build various facilities in direct support of naval operations.
/REC	PROCUR	Procuring	Buying whatever is needed to fulfil a certain action.
/REC	PRVACC	Providing accommodation	Providing room for receiving people, esp. a place to live or lodgings.
/REC	PRVAGR	Providing agricultural support	Providing advice or supplies for cultivating the soil and rearing animals.
/REC	PRVBDD	Providing bedding	Providing (1) sleeping accommodation or (2) mattress and bedclothes.
/REC	PRVCMP	Providing camps	Providing temporary accommodation of various kinds, usually consisting of huts or tents, for detainees, homeless persons, and other emergency use.
/REC	PRVCNS	Providing construction services	Providing labour and materiel for construction of facilities.
/REC	PRVDCN	Providing decontamination services	Providing purification of different items from contamination.
/REC	PRVEDU	Providing education services	Providing labour and materiel for the educational process.
/REC	PRVHLT	Providing healthcare services	Providing labour and materiel for maintaining the general health and welfare.
/REC	PRVHSN	Providing host nation support	Providing civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations.
/REC	PRVINFR	Providing infrastructure	Providing basic facilities such as roads, bridges, and sewers.
/REC	PRVLND	Providing laundry services	Providing labour and materiel for laundering of clothes or linens.
/REC	PRVRPR	Providing repair services	Providing labour and materiel to restore objects to sound condition.
/REC	PRVSCY	Providing security services	Providing labour and materiel to assure safety of personnel and facilities.
/REC	PRVSHL	Providing shelter	Providing housing.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/REC	PRVSTG	Providing storage services	Providing services for storage.
/REC	PRVTRS	Providing transshipment services	Providing movement of cargo from one ship or train or container to another for further shipment.
/REC	PSO	Peace support	The capability to conduct multi-functional operations involving military forces and diplomatic and humanitarian agencies. The operations are designed to achieve humanitarian goals or a long term peace settlement.
/REC	SPLLDB	Supply, laundry/bath	The capability to provide laundry and/or bath services.
/REC	SPLWAT	Supply (water)	The capability to provide drinking water.
/REC	UTILTY	Utility	The capability to provide utilities (water, gas, electric, et al).
/REC	WATER	Water purification	The capability to provide clean potable drinking/bathing water.
/RSC	COVERN	Covering	Operating as a force apart from the main body to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of an direct fire against the main body.
/RSC	FRFGTN	Fire fighting	The activity of extinguishing fires.
/RSC	MEDEVC	Medical evacuation	The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured or ill to/between medical treatment facilities.
/RSC	SAR	Search and rescue	The capability to use aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialised rescue teams, and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or sea.
/SAV	AR	Ambulance Rescue	Rescue performance by ambulance service personnel.
/SAV	ASC	Assist and support casualties	Care given to casualties such as first aid
/SAV	RHD	Rescue from heights and depth	Specialist rescue units utilising bespoke equipment
/SAV	RTA	Rescue in Road Traffic Accidents	Emergency rescue operations involving casualties within vehicle accidents.
/SAV	SARCSL	Search and rescue from collapsed structures and landslides	Search and rescue operations within collapsed structures and landslides
/SAV	SARHHA	Search and rescue in heat and hazardous atmospheres	Emergency search and rescue procedures.
/SAV	SRW	Search and rescue from water	Emergency search and rescue operations involving water
/SAV	USAR	USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
/SAV	UW	Under water rescue	Rescues involving the use of specialist teams and equipment such as divers
/SCS	EDU	Fire prevention and education to public on fire safety	Structure system of providing fire prevention and education to the public
/SOC	CNDCNF	Conducting conference	Conducting a meeting for discussion, esp. a regular one held by an association or organisation.
/SOC	CNDMED	Conducting media interview	Conducting a conversation between a reporter etc. and a person of public interest, used as a basis of a broadcast or publication.
/SOC	CNDRCR	Conducting recreational activities	Conducting a refreshing or entertaining activity.
/SOC	CNDSCL	Conducting social	Conducting any social gathering, esp. one organised by a club

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		events	or congregation.
/SOC	CNDSPT	Conducting sporting events	Conducting any game or competitive activity, especially an outdoor one involving physical exertion, e.g. cricket, football, racing, hunting.
/SOC	ISSMDA	Issuing media article	Sending forth, publishing, or putting into circulation a non-fictional essay, especially one included with others in a newspaper, magazine, or journal.
/SOC	ISSMDD	Issuing media documentary	Sending forth, publishing, or putting into circulation any document published on a media that provides a factual record or report.
/SOC	ISSPRS	Issuing press release	Sending forth, publishing, or putting into circulation an official statement issued to media for information.
/SOC	MN	Ceremony or parade	The formal gathering of a group of people in order to carry out an act or series of acts prescribed by ritual protocol or convention.
/SOC	PUBMDA	Publishing media article	Making generally known a non-fictional essay, esp. one included with others in a newspaper, magazine, journal, etc.
/SOC	PUBMDD	Publishing media documentary	Making generally known any document published on a media that provides a factual record or report.
/SOC	PUBPRS	Publishing press release	Making generally known an official statement issued to media for information.

3.4 RESOURCE sub-section**3.4.1 /RESOURCE/RGEO/TYPE**

Code	Definition	Additional description
ASP	Assembly point	This element allows a rendezvous location to be defined for resources allocated to a mission
CUR	Current position	This element provides the capability to describe the real-time position of a resource.
INC	Incident	This element describes the point where a resource shall be placed during the operations, close to the incident area.
STG	Staging point	This element describes the position where resources are grouped (outside the hot zone), ready to support the operations.
TGT	Target location	This element describes the location where a resource shall go, such as the hospital where an ambulance shall deposit its passengers.

3.4.2 /RESOURCE/RTYPE/CAPABILITY

Code	Definition	Additional description
AER15M	Aerial appliance up to 15 meters	Aerial appliance or ladder with a useful height up to 15 meters (or 50 feet)
AER25M	Aerial appliance up to 25 meters	Aerial appliance or ladder with a useful height between 15 meters (50 feet) and 25 meters (80 feet)
AER35M	Aerial appliance up to 35 meters	Aerial appliance or ladder with a useful height between 25 meters (80 feet) and 35 meters (115 feet)
AER50M	Aerial appliance up to 50 meters	Aerial appliance or ladder with a useful height between 35 meters (115 feet) and 50 meters (160 feet)
AERM50	Aerial appliance of more than 50 meters	Aerial appliance or ladder with a useful height of more than 50 meters (160 feet)
AIRBMB	Bambi bucket for aircraft.	This capability indicates that the aircraft (helicopter) carries a bambi bucket for carrying water.
AIRTNK	Aircraft with a tank	This capability indicates that the aircraft carries a tank (for water).
AIRWNC	Winch for rescue	This capability indicates that a helicopter is equipped with a winch for rescuing people.
ATV	All terrain vehicle	This capability applies for a vehicle or a trailer. It indicates that the vehicle is intended to be used on roads with some (limited) capabilities off-road (on trails for example).
CRW10	This vehicle usually carries 10 persons or more, including the driver.	This vehicle usually carries 10 persons or more, including the driver.
CRW3	This vehicle usually carries 2 or 3 persons, including the driver.	This vehicle usually carries 2 or 3 persons, including the driver.
CRW6	This vehicle usually carries 2 to 6 persons, including the driver.	This vehicle usually carries 2 to 6 persons, including the driver.
CRW9	This vehicle usually carries 7 to 9 persons, including the driver.	This vehicle usually carries 7 to 9 persons, including the driver.
EXTCAP	Extinguishing capability	It describes the type and volume of fire fighting materials, expressed with 4 figures: . 1st figure = number of litres of water . 2nd figure = number of litres of foam concentrate. After this figure, up to 4 characters may indicate the type of the foam (default value TBD) . 3rd figure = number of kilograms of powder. After this figure, up to 4 characters may

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Code	Definition	Additional description
		indicate the type of the powder (default value TBD) . 4th figure = number of kilograms of CO2 Example: for a trucks which carries 3000 litres of ARF foam concentrate and 50 kilograms of CO2, the string will be: EXTCAP/0/3000ARF/0/50
OFFROAD	Off road	This capability applies for a vehicle or a trailer. It indicates that the vehicle is intended to be used off roads (including difficult terrain with slopes and holes)
ONROAD	On Road	This capability applies for a vehicle or a trailer. It indicates that the vehicle is intended to be used only on roads (not off-road).

3.4.3 /RESOURCE/RTYPE/CHARACTERISTICS

Code	Definition	Additional description
HGT	Height of the resource in centimetres	Provides the height in centimetres of the resource. It shall be formatted as follows: HGTxxxx, where xxxx is the height of the resource (there are as many digits as needed).
LGT	Length of the resource in centimetres	Provides the length in centimetres of the resource. It shall be formatted as follows: LGTxxxx, where xxxx is the length of the resource (there are as many digits as needed).
WDT	Provides the width in centimetres of the resource	Provides the width in centimetres of the resource. It shall be formatted as follows: WDTxxxx, where xxxx is the width of the resource (there are as many digits as needed)
WGT	Weight of the resource	Provides the weight in kilograms of the resource. It shall be formatted as follows: WGTxxxx, where xxxx is the weight of the resource (there are as many digits as needed).

3.4.5 /RESOURCE/RTYPE/CLASS

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	FAC	Facility	A term to something designed, built, installed, etc., to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service.
	HUM	Human resource	A source of support or aid, especially, one that can be readily drawn upon when needed
	MAT	Materiel	A substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed to be provided to give support and assistance at an emergency
	ORG	Organisation	Organisation which provides support or assistance at an emergency
/FAC	BRIDGE	Bridge	A structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like
/FAC	BUILDN	Building	A permanent or temporary structure providing an enclosed construction over a plot of land, having a roof and usually windows and often more than one level, used for any of a wide variety of activities, as living, entertaining, or manufacturing
/FAC	DEPOT	Depot	A place in which supplies and materials are stored for distribution.
/FAC	NETWK	Network	Network
/FAC	OPR	Operational facility	Operational facility
/FAC	OTH	Other type of facility	Other type of facility
/FAC	WATFIR	Water and foam supplies	Water and foam supplies

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/FAC/BRIDGE	MILVHL	Military, vehicle launched	A bridge that is carried on a vehicle and is deployed from the vehicle for immediate use
/FAC/BUILDING	BARRCK	Barracks	A building or group of buildings used to house people.
/FAC/BUILDING	BUNKER	Bunker	A fortified chamber
/FAC/BUILDING	COB	Communications building	A building in which communications signals are processed or controlled.
/FAC/BUILDING	CTT	Control tower	A tower-like structure that houses the persons and equipment used to control the flow of air, rail, or marine traffic.
/FAC/BUILDING	DAM	Dam/weir	A permanent barrier across a watercourse used to impound water or to control its flow.
/FAC/BUILDING	GYMNAS	Gymnasium	Building used for sporting activities
/FAC/BUILDING	HANGAR	Hangar	A covered space, shed or shelter
/FAC/BUILDING	HOUSE	House	A household used as a dwelling for one or more people.
/FAC/BUILDING	HUT	Hut	A small simple or crude house or shelter.
/FAC/BUILDING	INDINS	Industrial installation	A facility containing factories and/or productive installations.
/FAC/BUILDING	OFFICE	Office	A place in which business, professional or clerical activities are conducted.
/FAC/BUILDING	SCHOOL	School	An institution where instruction is given - Educational building
/FAC/BUILDING	SHD	Shed	A storage facility usually characterised by one or more open sides, support pillars and a roof.
/FAC/BUILDING	SHLSUR	Shelter, surface	A fortified structure built on the surface, used to house personnel and/or equipment.
/FAC/BUILDING	SHLUND	Shelter, underground	A fortified structure built underground, used to house personnel and/or equipment.
/FAC/BUILDING	SHOP	Shop	A small retail store or a specialty department in a large store.
/FAC/BUILDING	TOW	Tower (non-communications)	A relatively tall structure
/FAC/BUILDING	TUN	Tunnel	An underground or underwater passage, open at both ends
/FAC/BUILDING	WALL	Wall	A continuous, vertical structure
/FAC/BUILDING	WTW	Water tower	An elevated container and its supporting structure used to hold water.
/FAC/DEPOT	BIO	Depot, biological	An area used for the storage of biological agents.
/FAC/DEPOT	CBRN	Depot, CBRN	An area used for the storage of nuclear, biological or chemical agents.
/FAC/DEPOT	CHM	Depot, chemicals	An area used for the storage of chemicals.
/FAC/DEPOT	ENG	Depot, engineer	An area used for the storage of engineer equipment.
/FAC/DEPOT	MED	Depot, medical	An area used for the storage of medical supplies.
/FAC/DEPOT	MUN	Depot, munitions	An area used for the storage of ammunition.
/FAC/DEPOT	POL	Depot, POL	An area used for the storage of petroleum, oil and/or lubricants.

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/FAC/NET WK	ADSL	ADSL	Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line: a fast rate data connection network
/FAC/NET WK	ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode communication network	Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) is a cell relay, packet switching network and data link layer protocol which encodes data traffic into small (53 bytes, 48 bytes of data and 5 bytes of header information) fixed-sized cells
/FAC/NET WK	CTZALT	Alert to Citizens	Alert or warning to citizens often by radio broadcast
/FAC/NET WK	EMGNWK	Emergency Communications Network	A private telephone network provides robust communication system between responding agencies.
/FAC/NET WK	GPRS	GPRS	2nd generation of the public mobile telephone network (can be used for voice and/or data transmission)
/FAC/NET WK	GSM	Public/commercial GSM	1st generation of the public mobile telephone network (can be used for voice and/or data transmission)
/FAC/NET WK	INTRAN	Intranet	Self defined
/FAC/NET WK	INTRNT	Internet	Self defined
/FAC/NET WK	ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is a circuit-switched telephone network system, designed to allow digital transmission of voice and data over ordinary telephone copper wires
/FAC/NET WK	LAN	Local area network	Self defined
/FAC/NET WK	PAMR	PAMR	Private analogue mobile radio network: used by private organisation and rescue/security agencies
/FAC/NET WK	PDMR	PDMR	Private digital mobile radio network: used by private organisation and rescue/security agencies
/FAC/NET WK	PGSM	Private GSM network	Mobile telephone network of the 1st generation installed for a private usage (can be used for voice and/or data transmission)
/FAC/NET WK	PSTN	PSTN	Public switched telephone network(can be used for voice and/or data transmission)
/FAC/NET WK	RADEHF	Extra high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 30 ? 300 gigahertz. (EHF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADHF	High frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 3 ? 30 megahertz. (HF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADIO	Radio	Public radio broadcast network
/FAC/NET WK	RADLF	Low frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 30 ? 300 kilohertz. (LF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADMF	Medium frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 300 ? 3000 kilohertz. (MF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADSHF	Super high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 3 ? 30 gigahertz. (SHF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADUHF	Ultra high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 300 ? 3000 megahertz. (UHF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADVHF	Very high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 30 ? 300 megahertz. (VHF)
/FAC/NET WK	RADVLF	Very low frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 3 ? 30 kilohertz. (VLF)
/FAC/NET WK	RAYNET	Radio Amateurs Emergency Network	Radio Amateurs Emergency Network
/FAC/NET WK	RELAY	Relay facility	An installation organised, equipped, and located for the purpose of extending the coverage of electronic communications and detection.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/FAC/NET WK	SDSL	SDSL	Synchronous Digital Subscriber Line: a fast rate data connection network
/FAC/NET WK	TV	Television	Television network
/FAC/NET WK	UMTS	UMTS	3rd generation of the public mobile telephone network (can be used for voice and/or data transmission)
/FAC/NET WK	VDSL	VDSL	Very High Rate DSL: the next generation of fast data transmission
/FAC/NET WK	WAN	Wide area network	Self defined
/FAC/NET WK	WIMAX	WiMax	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access, Inc. (group promoting IEEE 802.16 wireless broadband standard)
/FAC/NET WK	WLAN	Wireless local area network	Self defined
/FAC/OPR	AMBFAC	Ambulance facility	The facility where ambulance vehicles are located
/FAC/OPR	BDHOLD	Body Holding Area	An area close to the scene of an emergency where the dead can be held temporarily before being transferred to the emergency mortuary or mortuary
/FAC/OPR	CAMP	Camp	An accommodation based upon a number of tents or huts.
/FAC/OPR	CASBUR	Casualty Bureau	Central contact and information point for all records and data relating to casualties. (From the Major Incident Procedure Manual 7th Edition, published in 2007 by the London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP).) Also referred to as crisis centre CENTRO DE APOIO POPLIACOS SINISTRZDA (Portugal). or Crisis Office Gabinete crise (Portugal)
/FAC/OPR	CASCLR	Casualty Clearing Centre	An area set up at a major incident by the ambulance service to triage and treat casualties and direct their evacuation.
/FAC/OPR	CASCOL	Casualty Collection Point	A specific location where casualties are assembled to be transported to a medical treatment facility. Also referred to as Ambulance Loading Point
/FAC/OPR	CP	Command post	A unit or subunit headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities
/FAC/OPR	CSCLPT	Casualty collection point	A specific location where casualties are assembled to be transported to a medical treatment facility
/FAC/OPR	CVCLPT	Civilian collection point	A specific location where civilians are assembled
/FAC/OPR	DEBRDP	Debris Dump	Term used to describe an area where debris from the incident would be dumped on the incident ground.
/FAC/OPR	DECONP	Decontamination facility	A place where personnel and/or materiel can be cleaned after (potential) contamination of radioactive, biological, or chemical material.
/FAC/OPR	DISBED	Learning disabilities beds	Provision of accommodation for persons with learning disabilities
/FAC/OPR	DOCFAC	Medical house	The facility which receives ?ordinary? patient during business hours
/FAC/OPR	EMMORT	Emergency Mortuary	Temporary structures or conversion of existing structures whose function is to provide an area where post-mortem and identification examinations of victims can take place and where necessary provide body holding capability prior to bodies being removed from the incident ground
/FAC/OPR	EQPOOL	Equipment Pool	Term used to describe an area to hold reserve equipment on the incident ground.
/FAC/OPR	EVASSP	Evacuee Assembly Point	An area set up at a incident located near the scene where evacuees can initially be directed for assembly before being transported to rest centres.

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/FAC/OPR	FACAIR	Military base/facility, airport/airbase	A facility that is used as a military base prepared for the accommodation, landing and takeoff of aircraft.
/FAC/OPR	FACMIL	Military base/facility	A facility that is used as a military base.
/FAC/OPR	FACNAV	Military base/facility, seaport/naval base	A facility that is used as a naval base and where ships may receive or discharge their cargoes.
/FAC/OPR	FAMFRD	Family and Friends Reception Centre	Secure area established by the police - set aside for use and interviewing of family and friends arriving at the scene of the incident
/FAC/OPR	FIRFAC	Fire service facility	Self describing
/FAC/OPR	FSAAMM	Field storage area-ammunition	A group of field storage sites containing ammunition and explosives.
/FAC/OPR	GERBED	Geriatric beds	A term to describe sleeping accommodation for old persons
/FAC/OPR	HOLD	Holding Area	Term used to describe a safe area close to the scene of operations used to hold a reserve of resources prior to being tasked with work
/FAC/OPR	HPD	Helicopter landing pad	An improved area used for takeoff, and landing, by helicopters and other vertical takeoff and landing aircraft.
/FAC/OPR	HPT	Heliport	A place designated for the landing and takeoff of helicopters, including its buildings and facilities.
/FAC/OPR	HSP	Medical facility, hospital	A fixed medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care.
/FAC/OPR	HSPFLD	Medical facility / field hospital	A temporary structure erected on or near the incident ground to provide medical treatment
/FAC/OPR	HSPFLD	Medical facility, hospital field	A movable medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care.
/FAC/OPR	IRM	Imaging, Radiodiagnostics	Radiology facility for medical resources
/FAC/OPR	MARSHAL	Marshalling area	A location in the vicinity of the event site where arriving unit, personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the commander, and prepared for onward movement.
/FAC/OPR	MATBED	Maternity beds	Beds on the maternity wards of a hospital
/FAC/OPR	MEDBED	Medical (general) beds	Beds on the general wards of a hospital or other medical establishment
/FAC/OPR	MEDSPT	Medical support	A facility that hosts medical personnel who carry out treatment of sick or wounded persons.
/FAC/OPR	MOBLCP	Command post, mobile	The mobile command post of a unit/formation.
/FAC/OPR	OPCTCN	Operational Command and Control centre	Operational Command and Control centre: normally remote to the scene of operations that directly supports the incident. Also known as Silver Control in UK
/FAC/OPR	PHARMA	Pharmacy	Facility that dispenses medicines.
/FAC/OPR	POLFAC	Police station	Building or premises used as a facility for police resources, equipment and to which persons under arrest are brought.
/FAC/OPR	POLPT	POL point	A facility for the distribution of petroleum and associated products.
/FAC/OPR	REFARE	Refugee holding area	Specialist area used as a holding area for refugees.
/FAC/OPR	RRRSPT	Rearm, refuel and resupply point	A designated point through which a unit passes where it receives fuel, ammunition, and other necessary supplies to continue combat operations.
/FAC/OPR	SITLOG	Site, logistic	A facility for the storage, maintenance, research, or disposal of material.
/FAC/OPR	SPTARE	Support area	A designated area in which support elements and some staff elements locate to support a unit.
/FAC/OPR	SRVCNT	Survivor Reception Centre	A secure area to which uninjured survivors can be taken for shelter
/FAC/OPR	STCOCN	Strategic Co-	The Strategic coordinating Group and supporting cells to

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		ordination Centre	assist the Gold Commander deliver his/ her strategy
/FAC/OPR	STCTCN	Strategic Command and Control Centre	Strategic Command and Control to address the wider operational considerations of a major incident or emergency including emergency responders. Also know as Gold Control in UK
/FAC/OPR	TCCTCN	Tactical command and control centre	Tactical command and control centre at the scene of operations. Also known as Bronze Control in UK
/FAC/OTH	ACCOM	Unit of accommodation	An amount of living space distinct and separate
/FAC/OTH	AIRFLD	Airfield	A facility that is an area prepared for the accommodation landing and take off of aircraft.
/FAC/OTH	BANK	Bank	An establishment where money is stored for saving or commercial purposes.
/FAC/OTH	BATH	Bath	A facility used for personal cleanliness.
/FAC/OTH	CAN	Canal	A man-made or improved natural waterway used for transportation.
/FAC/OTH	CEM	Cemetery/graveyard/burial ground	An area of land for burying the dead.
/FAC/OTH	DCH	Ditch	A channel constructed for the purpose of irrigation or drainage.
/FAC/OTH	ELCINS	Electronic installation	A facility whose essential function is based on the use of electronic equipment.
/FAC/OTH	ELCSPL	Electrical supply	A facility containing the equipment used for the production and/or distribution of electricity.
/FAC/OTH	EQIMFT	Equipment, manufacture	A facility generally used specifically to support the manufacture of equipment.
/FAC/OTH	FACGOV	Governmental leadership	A facility used to support governmental leadership functions.
/FAC/OTH	FACPOW	Service, research, utility facility, electric power facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of electric power.
/FAC/OTH	FACTEC	Service, research, utility facility, technological research facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of technological research.
/FAC/OTH	FACTEL	Service, research, utility facility, telecommunications facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of telecommunications.
/FAC/OTH	FACTRN	Transport facility	A facility that is used to support transport functions.
/FAC/OTH	FACWAT	Service, research, utility facility, public water service	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of public water services.
/FAC/OTH	FERINS	Ferry installation	A facility (including the terminals and the water craft) to enable moving equipment and personnel across a body of water.
/FAC/OTH	FHPT	Fuel handling point	A facility for refuelling of POL products.
/FAC/OTH	LGRLPT	Logistics release point	The point along the supply route where the supported unit meets the supporting unit to transfer supplies.
/FAC/OTH	MAINTF	Maintenance facility	A facility containing the resources and infrastructure to enable it to be used for the repair and servicing of equipment.
/FAC/OTH	PTL	Power transmission line	A system of above ground wires including their supports, which transmit electricity over distance.
/FAC/OTH	RES	Reservoir	A man-made open enclosure or area formed for the storage of water.
/FAC/OTH	VST	Vehicle	An open land area used for storing or parking vehicles or

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
		storage/parking area	vessels. (Including Recreational Vehicles).
/FAC/OTH	WATSPL	Water supply	A facility containing the equipment used for the storage and/or distribution of water.
/FAC/OTH	WSHFAC	Washing facility	A facility for washing personnel and/or equipment.
/FAC/WAT FIR	FOMBLK	Bulk Foam Storage	The storage of large quantities of foam concentrate either on site at an identified risk or at given strategic locations for use at emergency incidents.
/FAC/WAT FIR	HYDRNT	Hydrant storage facility	Hydrant storage facility
/FAC/WAT FIR	TOWNMN	Towns Mains location	Pipework grid work that supplies fire hydrants.
/HUM	CAPAB	Capability	The potential resources that can be used or developed
/HUM	PERSON	Person	Person
/HUM	UNIT	Unit	Unit
/HUM/CAP AB	AMB	Ambulance capability	Ambulance capability
/HUM/CAP AB	FIR	Fire fighting capability	Fire fighting capability
/HUM/CAP AB	MED	Medical capability	Medical capability
/HUM/CAP AB	MIL	Military capability	Military capability
/HUM/CAP AB	POL	Police functions	Police functions
/HUM/CAP AB	TRP	Transportation capability	Transportation capability
/HUM/CAP AB/AMB	INCOFF	Ambulance Incident Officer	The officer of the ambulance service with overall responsibility at a major incident who works closely with the medical incident officer.
/HUM/CAP AB/AMB	PARAMD	Ambulance Paramedic	Paramedics are the senior ambulance service health care professionals at an accident or a medical emergency. Working either on their own or with an ambulance technician
/HUM/CAP AB/AMB	SAFOFF	Ambulance Safety Officer	The officer responsible for monitoring operations and ensuring safety of personnel working under their control.
/HUM/CAP AB/AMB	TECHNIC	Ambulance Technician	Technicians work alongside a paramedic providing essential emergency care
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	BACOFF	Breathing Apparatus Main Control Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring the provision of adequate resources for breathing apparatus on a large incident. This control system is used when there is more than one BA entry control board.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	BAEOFF	Breathing Apparatus Entry Control Officer	A term to describe a system for ensuring the safety of Breathing Apparatus (BA) crews.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	COMOFF	Communications Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring effective radio communications on the incident ground
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	CONOFF	Control Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for the co-ordination of a control unit or incident command unit at the incident ground
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	DECOFF	Decontamination Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for managing the decontamination process and procedures on the incident ground
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	FINOFF	Fire Investigation Officer	A term to describe an individual who would investigate the cause of fire. This might also be referred to Fire Analyst (Netherlands)
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	FOMOFF	Foam Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring appropriate and sufficient quantities of foam

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			for fire fighting purposes on the incident ground
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	HAZOFF	HAZMATS Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for assessing the nature and risk to emergency responders and others from hazardous materials involved in the emergency incident.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	INCCOM	Incident Commander	A term to describe an individual who has overall responsibility for an emergency incident. Also known as 'OIC' (see alternative use for Operational Incident Command) and COMANDO INCIDETE - Portugal
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	LIAOFF	Liaison Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring liaison with emergency responders, before, after and during an emergency
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	LOGOFF	Logistics Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring the provision of resources
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	MAROFF	Marshalling Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for co-ordinating resources arriving and leaving the incident ground.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	MEDOFF	Media Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for media liaison on the incident ground
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	OPRCOM	Operations commander	Individual who would be responsible for management and support of an incident within an Operational Command environment that is located remote to the incident ground operations. Operational Command forms the link between tactical Command requirements and strategic Command issues.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	SAFOFF	Safety Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for managing the safety of emergency responders on the incident ground. Safety on Scene Veilig Werkers (Netherlands)
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	SALOFF	Salvage Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring the protection of property affected by the incident / event
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	SECCOM	Sector Commander	A term to describe an individual who would have responsibility for firefighting or rescue operations within a particular geographical area of the incident ground.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	STAOFF	Stability Officer	Individual who would be responsible for monitoring the stability of a vessel whilst fire fighting operations are in progress.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	STRCOM	Strategic Commander	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for strategic management of an incident.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	TACCOM	Tactical / On Site Commander	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for management and co-ordination of an incident within a tactical environment on the incident ground.
/HUM/CAP AB/FIR	WATOFF	Water Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring the provision of adequate water supplies for fire fighting purposes on the incident ground
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	ANSPHY	Anaesthetics physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in the administration of an agent that causes the loss of sensation with or without the loss of consciousness
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	DNTPHY	Dentistry physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician dealing with the prevention and treatment of diseases and malformations of the teeth, gums, and oral cavity, and the removal, correction, and replacement of decayed, damaged, or lost parts, including such operations as the filling and crowning of teeth, the straightening of teeth, and the construction of artificial dentures
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	DOCTOR	Doctor	A person licensed to practice medicine, as a physician, surgeon or dentist

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	GYNPHY	Gynaecology physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in a branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and routine physical care of the reproductive system of women
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	HDNPHY	Head/neck physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Psychology.
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	INMPHY	Internal medicine physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Pathology being the scientific study of the nature of disease and its causes, processes, development, and consequences
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	NURSE	Nurse	A person educated and trained in the care of the sick or infirm
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	ORTPHY	Orthopaedics physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in the correction of deformities or functional impairments of the skeletal system, esp. the extremities and the spine, and associated structures, as muscles and ligaments
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	OTHPHY	Other physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Surgery.
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	PRCPHY	Primary care physician	Medically trained person who can refer persons to specialists as needed within the medical system
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	PSYPHY	Psychology physician	Medically trained person in the science of the mind or of mental states and processes
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	PTHPHY	Pathology physician	Person medically trained in the science or the study of the origin, nature, and course of diseases
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	RADPHY	Radiology physician	Specially trained person who takes x-rays for the examination or photographing of organs, bones, etc
/HUM/CAP AB/MED	SURPHY	Surgical physician	Specially training doctor who performs operations
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	AUTCDR	Authorised commander	A military capability that is identified as the duly appointed officer in charge of a unit, post, camp, or operation.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	INTOFF	Intelligence officer	A military capability that is identified as the officer who is responsible for activities relating to gathering and analysing information about an actual or potential foe.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	LIAISN	Liaison officer	A military capability responsible for liaison duties.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF1	OF-1	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Lieutenant/Second Lieutenant.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF10	OF-10	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Field Marshal.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF2	OF-2	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Captain.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF3	OF-3	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Major.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF4	OF-4	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF5	OF-5	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Colonel.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF6	OF-6	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Brigadier.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF7	OF-7	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Major General.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF8	OF-8	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Lieutenant General.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OF9	OF-9	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of General.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OFFR	Officer, not otherwise specified	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for an individual who is invested with authority by means of a commission in the armed forces.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OPSOFF	Operations officer	A military capability that is identified as the officer who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing military operations.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR1	OR-1	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Private (Class 4).
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR2	OR-2	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Private (Class 1-3).
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR3	OR-3	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Lance Corporal.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR4	OR-4	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Corporal.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR5	OR-5	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Sergeant (Junior).
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR6	OR-6	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Sergeant (3 Years Seniority).
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR7	OR-7	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Staff Sergeant.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR8	OR-8	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OR9	OR-9	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Warrant Officer Class 1.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	OTHR	Other ranks	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for an individual who does not hold an officer's commission in the armed forces.
/HUM/CAP AB/MIL	POC	Point of contact	A military capability responsible to coordinate details for each element of support required.
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	BMBOFF	Bomb Squad Officer	Should this be a Specialist Unit?
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	CASOFF	Casualty Bureau Officer	Casualty Bureau Officer
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	COFF	Cordon Officer	Ensures the general public and media do not cross the cordon line
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	DETCTV	Detective	Person in charge of the investigations.
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	DIVER	Police Diver	Conduct search and recovery operations in an attempt to recover bodies/exhibits submerged in water
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	MOM	Mortuary Operations Manager	In charge of the mortuary teams and will be deployed in the 'wet' area of the mortuary. This person will provide the liaison between the Mortuary Documentation Officer and lead pathologist whilst ensuring that the decided mortuary procedure policy is implemented. The Mortuary Operations Manager will supervise the collection of all data, samples and personal property seized from the deceased or remains ensuring that documentation in relation to each body/body part processed is accurately compiled and submitted to the Mortuary Documentation Officer.
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	PIO	Police Incident Officer	Silver or ground commander, responsible for decisions at a tactical level. (From the Major Incident Procedure Manual 7th Edition, published in 2007 by the London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP).)
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	PMR	Police media representative	Senior police appointee chosen by the overall incident commander to be responsible for the release of information on behalf of the police. (From the Major Incident Procedure Manual 7th Edition, published in 2007 by the London

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP.)
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	RDINV	Road Accident Investigator	Conducts detailed investigations into road traffic accidents
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	SCO	Scene of Crime Officer	Attend and examine the crime scene to collect evidence.
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	SIO	Senior Investigating Officer	Police senior detective officer appointed by Gold to assume responsibility for all aspects of the police investigation. (From the Major Incident Procedure Manual 7th Edition, published in 2007 by the London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP).)
/HUM/CAP AB/POL	STTTK	Statement Taker	The officer who interviews witnesses and records their statements
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	AIRFW	Air, fixed wing	The capability to pilot an aircraft
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	AIRRW	Air, rotary wing	The capability to pilot a helicopter
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	AMPH	Amphibious	The capability to pilot an amphibious vehicle
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	LNDRAI	Land, railed	The capability to pilot a train
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	LNDWHL	Land, wheeled	The capability to pilot a land vehicle (car, truck, motorbike, etc.)
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	SEASS	Sea, subsurface	The capability to pilot a submarine
/HUM/CAP AB/TRP	SEASUR	Sea, surface	The capability to pilot a ship
/HUM/PER SON	CFIROF	Chief Fire Officer	A person type who has the responsibility for the regulation, discipline, and control of a fire and rescue service for a given area.
/HUM/PER SON	GOVEMP	Government employee	A person type who is representing a Governmental Organisation and is not a uniformed member of a regular armed force.
/HUM/PER SON	INTLCT	Intellectual	A person type who is an intellectual being, a person possessing or supposed to possess superior powers of intellect.
/HUM/PER SON	JRNLS	Journalist	A person type who earns a living by editing or writing for a public journal.
/HUM/PER SON	MEDIA	Media	A person type who is reporting for mass communications (especially television, radio, and newspapers)
/HUM/PER SON	NONGVE	Non-government employee	A person type who is representing a Non-Governmental Organisation and is not a uniformed member of a regular armed force.
/HUM/PER SON	POLCHF	Police chief	A person type who has the responsibility for the regulation, discipline, and control of a community for the enforcement of law and public order.
/HUM/PER SON	VILELD	Village elder	A person type of ripe years and experience whose counsel is therefore sought and valued.
/HUM/PER SON	WRITER	Writer	A person type who practices or performs writing.
/HUM/UNI T	AIRLSN	Air liaison officer	A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical.
/HUM/UNI T	C2	Command and Control Unit	Specialist unit used as a command and control centre on an incident ground.
/HUM/UNI T	CBRN	CBRN	A unit type whose principal designation is nuclear, biological and chemical defence.
/HUM/UNI T	CONST	Construction	A unit type whose designation indicates an ability to build various facilities in direct support of military operations.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/HUM/UNIT	CRSMAN	Crisis Management Team	Personnel brought together under the chief executive to manage and co-ordinate the local authority response to an emergency.
/HUM/UNIT	DISID	Disaster Identification Team	Team used to identify bodies at a disaster.
/HUM/UNIT	EMPOFF	Emergency Planning Officer	A local authority officer involved with pre-planning liaison with the emergency services PROTECCAO-CIVIL (Portugal)
/HUM/UNIT	ENG	Engineer	A unit type whose principal designation is major construction, demolition, and extensive camouflage projects.
/HUM/UNIT	ENVOFF	Environmental Protection Officer	A term to describe an individual who would be responsible for ensuring co-ordination of any measures to protect the environment throughout the course of the emergency incident.
/HUM/UNIT	FINANC	Finance	A unit type that provides pay and entitlement services.
/HUM/UNIT	FIXWNG	Fixed wing	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of fixed-wing assets in the air regime.
/HUM/UNIT	GUID	Guiding unit	Unit for welcoming and dispatching supporting teams
/HUM/UNIT	HELCTR	Helicopter	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of rotary-wing assets in the air regime.
/HUM/UNIT	LAWENF	Law enforcement	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of law enforcement services.
/HUM/UNIT	LNDSP	Landing support	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of landing support services.
/HUM/UNIT	LOG	Logistics	A unit type whose principal designation is the planning and carrying out of the movement and maintenance of forces.
/HUM/UNIT	MAGRSP	Multi-Agency Response team	Response to an emergency by a number of emergency responders. Also known as - Multi-Agency Co-operation (Portugal) & Co-responder Incident
/HUM/UNIT	MAINT	Maintenance	A unit type whose principal designation is the repair and maintenance of equipment.
/HUM/UNIT	MDSADV	Major Disaster Advisory Team	A police service team available at short notice to give advice on major incident management
/HUM/UNIT	MEDCL	Medical	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of medical and dental services and the evacuation of casualties.
/HUM/UNIT	MST	Mobile Surgical Team	A specialist health service unit that attends incidents delivering onsite emergency procedures.
/HUM/UNIT	MSURTM	Mobile Surgical Team	A specialist health service unit that attends incidents delivering onsite emergency procedures.
/HUM/UNIT	NAVAL	Naval	A unit type whose designation indicates employment in the naval regime.
/HUM/UNIT	POL	Police Units	Police Units
/HUM/UNIT	PSYCH	Psychological	A unit type that provides treatment dealing with the mental and emotional state of a person.
/HUM/UNIT	RAILWY	Railway	A unit type whose designation indicates employment on or along a railway.
/HUM/UNIT	RECCE	Reconnaissance	A unit type whose principal designation is to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of a hazard or potential threat, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/HUM/UNIT	RELCHP	Religious/chaplain	A unit type that provides religious services.
/HUM/UNIT	RIVERN	Riverine	A unit type whose designation indicates employment on or along a river.
/HUM/UNIT	SAR	Search and Rescue	A unit type that provides search and rescue capabilities and support
/HUM/UNIT	SECPOL	Security police	A unit type that provides security police services.
/HUM/UNIT	SHRPAT	Shore patrol	A unit type that provides shore patrol services.
/HUM/UNIT	SPECIA	Specialist police units	Specialist units: also covers the scientific advisors. The detailed description shall be provided in the free text area. Examples: Qualified scientific and technical adviser at incidents involving hazardous and or radioactive substances, specialists in firearms, etc.
/HUM/UNIT	SURG	Surgical	A unit type that provides surgical services.
/HUM/UNIT	TRAUMA	Trauma Team	Emergency medial team that respond to incidents. Ireland: also known as MUG Medical Urgency Group
/HUM/UNIT	TRNPTN	Transportation	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of transport for personnel and/or materiel.
/HUM/UNIT	VET	Veterinary	A unit type that provides the medical or surgical treatment for animals.
/HUM/UNIT	WLFCOR	Welfare Co-ordination Team	Department designed to look after the longer-term welfare needs of those injured in or affected by the incident.
/HUM/UNIT/POL	AIRSPT	Air Support Unit	The use of helicopters to assist with missing person searches, vehicle searches, aerial photography for surveillance, scene illumination and rapid transport of specialist resources
/HUM/UNIT/POL	MNTPOL	Mounted Police	A specialist police unit mounted on horses normally used for crowd control Shock Police units - established to handle public disorder in Portugal. Also see Public Order Unit
/HUM/UNIT/POL	PUBORD	Public Order Unit	Comprises of tactical advisors, instructors and trained officers capable of providing a response during public order situations, demonstrations, marches or disturbances. More commonly members of the team, who are located throughout the force, are used to assist operational officers respond to various situations from drug operations to hostage situations and public demonstrations to more commonly violent prisoners.
/HUM/UNIT/POL	RDSPT	Road Support Unit	Responsible for enforcing the law, dealing with incidents such as collisions and hazards and educating the public about road safety and legislation
/HUM/UNIT/POL	SPCLST	Specialist Units	including Firearms, Fingerprints, different types of Forensics (including Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Toxicology, Psychiatry, Psychology)
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	CSAR	Cave SAR	Specialist cave search and rescue teams.
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	MSAR	Mountain SAR	Specialist mountain search and rescue teams
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	RSAR	Radiological SAR	(for nuclear installations)
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	RST	Rope rescue team	Specialist rescue team trained in above and below ground rescues.
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	SSAR	Sea SAR	Off shore search and rescue teams.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	USAR	Urban SAR	Specialist search and rescue teams trained for working in urban environments.
/HUM/UNIT/SAR	WSAR	Water SAR	Inland (rivers, lakes, etc.)
/HUM/UNIT/SAR/USAR	CANIN	Canine teams	Dog teams used in search and rescue operations
/HUM/UNIT/SAR/USAR	DETEC	Detection teams	Detection teams
/MAT	CM	Consumable	Consumable
/MAT	EQ	Equipment	Equipment
/MAT	VEH	Vehicle	Vehicle
/MAT/CM	ABSAG	Absorbent agent	Absorbent agent
/MAT/CM	BIOAGN	Biological Agent	Any bacterium or virus or toxin that could be used in biological care
/MAT/CM	CHMAGN	Chemical agent	An agent that produces chemical reactions
/MAT/CM	CON	Construction materials	Any material that may be used in construction.
/MAT/CM	EXTAG	Extinguishing agent	Extinguishing agent
/MAT/CM	FOO	Food	Material to be used as nourishment in solid or liquid form.
/MAT/CM	FUEL	Fuel	An energy source for engines, power plants, or reactors: Kerosene is used as jet engine fuel.
/MAT/CM	FUSE	Fuse	A device that initiates an explosive train
/MAT/CM	LUBRIC	Lubricant	A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery.
/MAT/CM	MATING	Matting	Steel or other material used to construct a supporting surface over ground.
/MAT/CM	MEDICN	Medicine	Any substance or substances used in treating disease or illness, medication, remedy
/MAT/CM	MEDSPL	Medical supply	Supplies for the treatment of injuries, illness and disease, including drugs.
/MAT/CM	MEGPHN	Megaphone	An instrument for carrying sound a long distance.
/MAT/CM	MONEY	Money	The official currency, coins and negotiable paper notes issued by a government.
/MAT/CM	OIL	Oil	A substance having the following characters (or most of them): viz. those of being liquid at ordinary temperatures, of a viscid consistence and characteristic smooth and sticky (unctuous) feel, lighter than water and insoluble in it, soluble in alcohol and ether, inflammable, chemically neutral.
/MAT/CM	PAINT	Paint	A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface.
/MAT/CM	PAPER	Paper	A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web.
/MAT/CM	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	A term to describe clothing and equipment manufactured to prevent risks to personnel from vapours, gases, and particulates from hazardous waste.
/MAT/CM	RATCO	Rations, combat	A package of fixed portions of food allotted for persons.
/MAT/CM	RATFR	Rations, fresh	Fresh food allotted for persons.
/MAT/CM	RATTI	Rations, tin	Food preserved in a container allotted for persons.
/MAT/CM	RETAG	Retardant agent	Retardant agent
/MAT/CM	TIMBER	Timber	Wood used for construction
/MAT/CM	UNIFRM	Uniform	A distinctive dress of uniform cut, materials, and colour worn by all the members of a particular naval, military, or other force to which it is recognised as properly belonging and peculiar.

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/MAT/CM	WIRE	Wire	A pliable metallic strand or rod made in many lengths and diameters.
/MAT/CM	WTREXT	Water	H2O that can be used as an extinguishing material
/MAT/CM	WTRPOT	Water, fit for human consumption	H2O that has been filtered and processed to remove poisons/toxins harmful to humans.
/MAT/CM/ ABSAG	CHM	Chemical absorbent	Specialist substance used to absorb chemical.
/MAT/CM/ ABSAG	PHY	Physical absorbent	Specialist substance used to absorb hazardous materials
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	CO2	CO2	Specialist extinguisher agent often found within fixed installation and portable fire extinguishers designed and used to smother a fire by removing the oxygen.
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	DRYMIN	Dry minerals	Non combustible materials used in fire extinguishers
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	FATFIR	FAT fires extinguisher	Specialist fire extinguisher suitable for use on fat fires
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	FOAM	Foam concentrate	Foam concentrate used on flammable liquid fires designed and used to smother a fire by removing the oxygen
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	HALON	Halon	Specialist fire extinguishing agent that has been replaced due to environmental concerns
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	INERT	Inert agent	Fire extinguishing agent used on specialist fires due to nature of the fire or the elements involved
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	METPWD	Metal powder	Specialist powder used to extinguisher a wide range of fires.
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG	POWDER	Powder	Specialist powder used to extinguisher a wide range of fires
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG/F OAM	AFFF	AFFF	Specialist fire fighting foam used on flammable liquid fires designed and used to smother a fire by removing the oxygen
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG/F OAM	AFFFAR	AFFF (Alcohol resistant)	Specialist fire fighting foam used on flammable liquid fires designed and used to smother a fire by removing the oxygen
/MAT/CM/ EXTAG/F OAM	OTH	Others	(full list to be supplied)
/MAT/CM/ FUEL	AVNFU	Aviation fuel	A petroleum fraction used as fuel in airplane engines.
/MAT/CM/ FUEL	DIESEL	Diesel fuel	A petroleum fraction intended to be used as fuel in diesel engines.
/MAT/CM/ FUEL	KEROS	Kerosene	A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, a commercial product of the distillation of petroleum intended to be used in kerosene based engines.
/MAT/CM/ FUEL	LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas	A gas liquefied by compression, consisting of flammable hydrocarbons, as propane and butane, obtained as a by-product from the refining of petroleum or from natural gas
/MAT/CM/ FUEL	NATGAS	Natural gas	A flammable gas, consisting largely of methane and other hydrocarbons, occurring naturally underground and used as fuel.
/MAT/CM/ FUEL	PETROL	Petrol	A refined petroleum product intended to be used as fuel in gasoline engines.
/MAT/CM/ MEDICN	1STAID	First Aid	The provision of limited care for an illness or injury, which is provided to a sick or injured patient until definitive medical treatment can be accessed
/MAT/CM/ MEDICN	AMPHTM	Amphetamine	A synthetic drug used esp. as a stimulant.
/MAT/CM/ MEDICN	BLOOD	Blood	The red liquid circulating in the arteries and veins of man and the higher animals, by which the tissues are constantly

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			nourished and renewed.
/MAT/CM/MEDICN	BNDDR	Bandages/dressings	Medical material applied to cover and protect an injury.
/MAT/CM/MEDICN	KTMINE	Ketamine	An anaesthetic and pain-killing drug, also used (illicitly) as a hallucinogen.
/MAT/CM/MEDICN	MORFIN	Morfin	An analgesic and narcotic drug obtained from opium and used medicinally to relieve pain.
/MAT/CM/MEDICN	WTRMED	Water, fit for medical use	H2O that has been filtered and processed to remove poisons/toxins harmful to humans and that has also been sterilised to enable it to be used for medical purposes.
/MAT/CM/PPE	CBRNKIT	CBRN kit	The personal equipment and or medical supplies issued to a person for protection against and nuclear, biological or chemical contamination or exposure.
/MAT/CM/PPE	CLOTH	Protective clothing	Protective clothing
/MAT/CM/PPE	RESP	Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection
/MAT/CM/PPE	SURCOT	Surcoat	Specialist piece of clothing used provide high viability of the wearer and also identify a functional role on the incident ground.
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH	CHEMCL	Chemical protective clothing	Chemical protective clothing
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH	FFCLO	Forest fire clothing	(incl. special kind of boots and helmets)
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH	FKIT	Fire kit	Structural fire fighting clothing, including boots, gloves, helmet, tunic, leggings
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH/CHEMCL	CHEMB	Chem-boots	Personal protective equipment used for protecting feet when working within hazardous environments
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH/CHEMCL	CHEMG	Chem-gloves	Personal protective equipment used for hand protection when working within hazardous environments
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH/CHEMCL	GASSU	Gas-tight suit	Specialist personal protective equipment used in conjunction with breathing apparatus within certain hazardous environments of the highest levels of personal protection
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH/CHEMCL	LIQSU	Liquid-tight suit	Specialist personal protective equipment used within certain hazardous environments design to withstand penetration by liquids
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH/CHEMCL	SPLASU	Splash suit	Specialist personal protective equipment used within certain hazardous environments to afford protection and offer ease of decontamination
/MAT/CM/PPE/CLOTH/CHEMCL	TEMPSU	High temperature protecting cloth	Specialist personal protective equipment used within certain hazardous environments designed to withstand extreme temperatures
/MAT/EQ	CBRN	CBRN equipment	CBRN equipment
/MAT/EQ	ELC	Electronic equipment	Electronic equipment
/MAT/EQ	ENG	Engineering equipment	Engineering equipment

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/MAT/EQ	OTH	Other equipment	Other equipment
/MAT/EQ	POLICE	Police specific equipment	Police specific equipment
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	ABICHM	Automated chemical and biological agent detector	An unattended chemical and biological detection and alarm system.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	ABIDET	Automated biological detector	An unattended biological detection and alarm system.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	ACHDET	Automated chemical detector	An unattended chemical detection and alarm system.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	ARDDET	Automated radiation detector	An unattended radiation detector.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	BIOINT	Biological integrated detector	An integrated biological detection, alarm, and identification system.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	BIOSTO	Biological stand-off detection system	A detector capable of remotely detecting biological contamination.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	CBRNDE C	CBRN decontamination vehicle	A vehicle that, as its primary, is equipped to decontaminate persons or equipment contaminated by a CBRN exposure.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	CBRNRE C	CBRN reconnaissance vehicle	A vehicle that, as its primary, is equipped to perform by visual observation or other detection methods, information a particular area potentially contaminated by a CBRN event.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	CHMMON	Chemical agent monitor	A handheld chemical agent detector.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	MSSPTR	Mass spectrometer	An apparatus used for recording and measuring the mass spectra of particles, especially as a method of analysis.
/MAT/EQ/CBRN	RDSPTR	Radiation spectrometer	An apparatus used for recording and measuring a radiation energy spectra, especially as a method of analysis.
/MAT/EQ/ELC	AMTRAD	Amateur radio device	The transmission and reception of radio-frequency electromagnetic waves as a means of communication usually as a hobby
/MAT/EQ/ELC	C3I	C3I	Equipment specifically designed to be used for C3I
/MAT/EQ/ELC	COMSYS	Communication system	A term to describe equipment enabling personnel to communicate. This would include public address systems, including megaphone, radio broadcast device, telephone exchange system, video broadcast, pager system, etc
/MAT/EQ/ELC	COMVEH	Communication vehicle	A vehicle equipped with communication devices
/MAT/EQ/ELC	MULTIRE	Multimedia recording device	(and transmitting equipment, including CCTV)
/MAT/EQ/ELC	NAV	Navigation	A group of interrelated navigation equipments and/or instruments designed to aid in movement from one point to another
/MAT/EQ/ELC	NAVRAD	Navigation radar	A radar used to monitor the moving parameters of a craft
/MAT/EQ/ELC	OTH	Other	(to be continued)
/MAT/EQ/ELC	POWGN	Power generator	Portable unit used to generate electrical power.
/MAT/EQ/ELC	RIDD	Remote intrusion detection device	A term to describe equipment used to detect objects moving into or within an area of interest
/MAT/EQ/ELC	SEN	Sensor	A device that detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates, or otherwise responds to it. (subtypes to be defined)
/MAT/EQ/ELC	SONAR	SonarSound Navigation Ranging	A sonic device used primarily for the detection and location of underwater

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/MAT/EQ/ELC	THIMC	Thermal image cameras	Specialist heat seeking equipment used to locate heat sources at incidents
/MAT/EQ/ELC	VIBRA	Vibraphone	Electronic equipment used at search and rescue emergency to detect any sound from personnel who may be trapped
/MAT/EQ/ELC/COM SYS	MEGPHN	Megaphone	Portable, usually hand-held, funnel-shaped device whose application is to send a person's natural voice toward a targeted direction for a specified purpose (from Wikipedia)
/MAT/EQ/ELC/COM SYS	PAGER	Pager system	Simple personal telecommunications device for short messages. A one-way numeric pager can only receive a message consisting of a few digits, typically a phone number that the user is then expected to call. Alphanumeric pagers are also available, and two-way ones can send email or SMS messages as well as receiving (from Wikipedia)
/MAT/EQ/ELC/COM SYS	PMRRDIO	PMR Radio system	Private Mobile Radio (PMR) in the UK and Land Mobile Radio (LMR) in North America) are field radio communications systems which use portable, mobile, base station, and dispatch console radios and are sometimes based on such standards as MPT-1327, TETRA, TETRAPOL and APCO 25 which are designed for dedicated use by specific organizations (from Wikipedia)
/MAT/EQ/ELC/COM SYS	PUBADD	Public address	Electronic amplification system with a mixer, amplifier and loudspeakers, used to reinforce a given sound and distributing the 'sound' to the general public around a building (from Wikipedia)
/MAT/EQ/ELC/COM SYS	RDBRCT	Radio Broadcast equipment	Equipment for transmitting information to a relatively large audience, using AM and / or FM radio frequencies.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	BRIDGG	Bridging	Equipment designed for the crossing of gaps and other obstacles.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	CNSTVE	Construction vehicle	A vehicle used in the construction industry.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	CONST	Construction	Equipment and resources used to build a facility
/MAT/EQ/ENG	DOZER	Dozer	A heavy caterpillar tractor fitted with a broad steel blade in front, used for removing obstacles, levelling uneven surfaces, etc.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	ERTHMV	Earthmover	A vehicle designed for the excavation or shifting of large quantities of earth.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	FIRFGT	Fire Fighting	A vehicle designed to carry fire fighters and equipment to an incident
/MAT/EQ/ENG	INTEL	Intelligence equipment (surveillance, etc.)	Intelligence equipment (surveillance, etc.)
/MAT/EQ/ENG	MINECL	Mine-clearing	An equipment whose purpose is to remove or destroy mines.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	MINEDT	Mine-detection	An equipment whose purpose is to detect the presence of mines.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	MINEMR	Minefield marking	An equipment used to delimit a minefield.
/MAT/EQ/ENG	WPNPRT	Weapons and protection against weapons	Weapons and protection against weapons
/MAT/EQ/ENG/FIRFGT	BRHTAP	Breathing Apparatus	Self contained equipment used to sustain the life of the wearer when entering a non-breathable atmosphere.
/MAT/EQ/ENG/FIRFGT	CEAR	Respiratory assistance cell	Respiratory assistance cell

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
GT			
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CEC	Compressor cell	Compressor cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CECH	Chemical intervention cell	Chemical intervention cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CEEV	Lighting and ventilation cell	Lighting and ventilation cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CEM	Emulsion cell	Emulsion cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CEPC	Command and control cell	Command and control cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CEPO	Powder cell	Powder cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CEPOL	Anti pollution cell	Anti pollution cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CER	Radio activity intervention cell	Radio activity intervention cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	CESD	Rescue and clearing cell	Rescue and clearing cell
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	GRDMON	Ground Monitor	Ground branch for applying large quantities of water or foam concentrate onto a fire.
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	MPR	Motor-driven pump on a trailer	Mobile pump used in fire fighting operations for the movement of water from any given location to the incident ground. Also to remove water from areas of flooding
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	RAR	Advanced Medical Post	Advanced Medical Post
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	UMIR	Mobile chemical intervention unit	Mobile chemical intervention unit
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/FIRF GT	VAMUR	Mobile radio-activity intervention unit	Mobile radio-activity intervention unit
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/INTE L	CAMERA	Camera	Device used to capture images as still photographs
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/INTE L	CCTVCM	CCTV Camera	Closed Circuit Television is the use of video cameras to transmit signal to a specific limited set of monitors. CCTV systems may operate continuously or only as required to monitor a particular event, e.g surveillance
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/INTE L	CDVDOG	Cadaver Dog	Trained in detecting the odour of decomposing bodies
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/INTE L	FSPDCM	Fixed Speed Camera	A system including a camera and a vehicle monitoring device used to detect and identify vehicles disobeying a speed limit or some other road legal requirement
/MAT/EQ/	FTFLCM	Fixed Traffic Light	Used to detect vehicles which cross a stop-line or

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
ENG/INTE L		Camera	designated stopping place after a red traffic light shows.
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/INTE L	PSPDCM	Portable Speed Camera	Portable Speed Camera
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/INTE L	TCKDOG	Tracking Dog	Locate suspects or to find missing persons or objects
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	BALVST	Ballistic Vest	An item of armour that absorbs the impact from gun-fired projectiles and explosive fragments fired at the torso
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	BATON	Baton	Type of striking weapon
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	ENFDOG	Public Order enforcement dog	A dog that is used to enforce public order by chasing and holding suspects
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	FIREARM	Firearm	A device that can be used as a weapon that fires either a single or multiple projectiles propelled at high velocity by the gases produced through rapid confined burning of a propellant
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	HNDCUF	Handcuff	A restraint device designed to secure an individual's wrists close together
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	OFFPRT	Officer Protection	Officer Protection
/MAT/EQ/ ENG/WPN PRT	PRSCNT	Prisoner Control	Prisoner Control
/MAT/EQ/ OTH	BLNKT	Blanket	A large, rectangular piece of soft fabric, often with bound edges, used esp. for warmth as a bed covering
/MAT/EQ/ OTH	CONTNR	Container	A receptacle in which material is held or carried.
/MAT/EQ/ OTH	CUTING	Cutting Equipment	Specialist equipment used for cutting - this can be either manual, hydraulically, compressed air or electrically operated. Equipamento Corte (Portugal)
/MAT/EQ/ OTH	TANK	Tank	A large receptacle or storage chamber, especially for liquid or gas.
/MAT/EQ/ OTH	TENT	Tent	A portable shelter of skins, canvas, plastic, or the like, supported by one or more poles or a frame and often secured by ropes fastened to pegs in the ground
/MAT/EQ/ OTH	WATPUR	Water purifier	Device used to make pure water, free from anything that debases, pollutes, adulterates, or contaminates
/MAT/EQ/P OLICE	BRTEST	Traffic - Breath Test	Device used to measure level of alcohol in a driver's breath and to assess whether the amount is greater than the legal limit
/MAT/EQ/P OLICE	CONE	Traffic Control - Cone	A plastic or rubber cone-shaped object used as a temporary road marker or barrier, e.g. to close off part of a road after an accident
/MAT/EQ/P OLICE	LAMP	Traffic Control - Lamp	Traffic Control - Lamp
/MAT/EQ/P OLICE	STINGER	Traffic Control - Stinger	Device that is covered in spikes and can be thrown across a road to puncture an automobiles tyres
/MAT/EQ/P OLICE	TORCH	Torch	A hand held portable electric spot light or flashlight
/MAT/EQ/P	UNFRMC	Uniform Item -	Uniform Item - Clothing

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
OLICE		Clothing	
/MAT/EQ/P OLICE	UNFRMN	Uniform Item - Not Clothing	Uniform Item - Not Clothing
/MAT/VEH	AIRCRF	Aircraft	Aircraft
/MAT/VEH	HORSE	Horse	Employed for specialised duties ranging from patrol of parks to riot duty
/MAT/VEH	RAILVE	Railcar vehicles	Railcar vehicles
/MAT/VEH	ROADVE	Road car vehicles	Road car vehicles
/MAT/VEH	VESSEL	Vessels	Vessels
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	AIRTRS	Air transport	Transportations by air
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	CMDCTL	Command and control airplane	An airplane designed and equipped to allow a commander to exercise authority and direction over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	HEL	Helicopter	Helicopter carrier.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	HELCMD	Command and control helicopter	A helicopter designed and equipped to allow a commander to exercise authority and direction over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	HELMED	Medical evacuation helicopter	A helicopter designed and equipped to perform medical evacuation
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	HELREC	Helicopter, reconnaissance	Helicopter used for reconnaissance purposes.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	MEDEVC	Medical evacuation airplane	An airplane designed and equipped to perform medical evacuation
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	PLANE	Airplane	Airplane carrier.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	POLHEL	Police helicopter	Commonly used for traffic control, ground support, search & rescue, high-speed car pursuits and riot control. Normally equipped with variants such as night vision, surveillance cameras and infrared
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	RECCE	Reconnaissance	An aircraft used for reconnaissance purposes.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	SAR	Search and rescue	An aircraft designed and equipped to look for and bring back any lost, or incapacitated person or group of persons.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	TANKER	Tanker (other term?)	An aircraft used for carrying water in bulk, esp. for forest fire fighting.
/MAT/VEH /AIRCRF	UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle	An unmanned aircraft which conducts its mission by being controlled from a distant location through a communication link.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	LCMDSE	Locomotive, diesel/electric	A locomotive that uses diesel engine(s) to produce electricity for electric engine(s) that provides the engine with its source of tractive power.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	LCMDSL	Locomotive, diesel	A locomotive that uses diesel engine(s) as its source of tractive power.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	LCMELC	Locomotive, electric	A locomotive that uses electric engine(s) as its source of tractive power, the electricity being supplied from an external source, typically via a pantograph (overhead electrical cable).
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	LCMSTM	Locomotive, steam	A locomotive that uses the principle of heating water above its boiling point to produce steam, the expansion in a sealed vessel the pressure becomes the engine(s) source of tractive power.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	LCMTND	Locomotive, tender	A locomotive tender is used to carry coal and water for a steam locomotive when not integral to the locomotive design.
/MAT/VEH	LCMTVE	Locomotive	A detachable, wheeled engine used for pulling trains.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/RAILVE			
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	RLDEQP	Railed equipment	Mobile equipment that uses rails to move on, for example, dockyard cranes.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	RLLSTK	Rolling stock	Generic term for wagons, either passenger, freight or specialised that are used to form a train.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	TRAM	Tram	A passenger carrying vehicle that runs on rails normally along roads, with minimal earthworks, typically powered by electricity from overhead power cables via a pantograph.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNART	Wagon, articulated vehicle transporter	Rolling stock specifically designed to carry an articulated truck by rail (for example EUROSTAR).
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNBRK	Wagon, brake	Rolling stock used to assist with the control of a formed train, that when used are manned and contain auxiliary braking apparatus.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNCAR	Wagon, car transporter	Rolling stock specifically designed to carry civilian or military cars by rail (for example EURORAIL).
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNCRG	Wagon, cargo (enclosed)	Rolling stock used to move boxed or palletised equipment/stores and closed by means of fixed doors either sliding or hinged.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNCSS	Wagon, cargo, sliding sides	Rolling stock used to move boxed or palletised equipment/stores and closed by means of sliding curtained side panels.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNCTL	Wagon, cattle	Rolling stock used to move livestock by rail.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNFLB	Wagon, flatbed	Rolling stock used to move either large bulky cargoes, for example B vehicles, or large linear cargoes, for example logs/cut timber, replacement sections of track.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNFUL	Wagon, bulk fuel	Rolling stock used to move bulk fuel by rail. [Also often known as tank wagons.]
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNHPR	Wagon, hopper	Rolling stock used to move bulk loose material by rail and unloaded by gravity through bottom doors. [Mineral or foodstuffs e.g. grain are typical cargoes.]
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNISO	Wagon, ISO container(s)	Rolling stock used to move standard ISO containers, either single or multiple containers.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNLQD	Wagon, liquid	Rolling stock used to move bulk liquids by rail.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNMNR	Wagon, mineral	Rolling stock used to move bulk mineral by rail with unloading facilities from either side.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNOPC	Wagon, open container	Rolling stock used to move bulk loose items by rail.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNPAS	Wagon, passenger	Rolling stock used for the transportation of passengers.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNRFG	Wagon, refrigerated	Rolling stock used to move refrigerated cargoes by rail.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNRPR	Wagon, track repair and maintenance	Rolling stock used to repair (replace track) or maintain the railway track and track bed.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNSPP	Wagon, special purpose	Rolling stock used to move specialised or oversized loads by rail, for example MBTs, other oversized loads.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNWAT	Wagon, potable water	Rolling stock used to move potable water by rail.
/MAT/VEH /RAILVE	WGNWFL	Wagon, warflat	Rolling stock used to move specific military loads, for example AIFVs (UK Warrior).
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	AMBUL	Ambulance	A vehicle for conveying sick, wounded, incapacitated, or injured persons.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	AUTOMO	Automobile	A self-propelled passenger vehicle.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	BICYCL	Bicycle	A vehicle of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			attached to the front wheel.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	BUS	Bus	A large passenger road vehicle.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	CCTRCK	Cross-country truck	An automotive vehicle used for transporting loads over long distances.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	CRANE	Crane	Mechanical lifting device.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	FRFGTN	Firefighting	A vehicle designed to carry fire fighters and equipment to emergency incidents.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	HETVEH	Heavy equipment transport	A vehicle designed to carry cumbersome or heavy items.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	MAINT	Maintenance	A vehicle that, as its primary function, is designed to provide equipment support facilities
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	MHVEH	Materiel handling	A vehicle that, as its primary, is designed to provide materiel handling facilities
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	MILUV	Military utility	A small, sturdy, four-wheel-drive army vehicle
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	MOTCYC	Motorcycle	A vehicle with two wheels in tandem, self-propelled and sometimes having a sidecar with a third wheel.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	POD	Portable unit	Term used to describe a portable container providing specialist equipment or facilities, or providing accommodation for personnel.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	POLICE	Police vehicle	Term used to describe a vehicle to transport police resources and equipment.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	SEMI	Semi	A road trailer that has a wheel system at the rear only and is coupled to a suitable tractor to form an articulated lorry.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	TRACTR	Tractor	A powered vehicle that pulls or draws machinery.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	TRAILR	Trailer	A vehicle designed to be towed by another. Specific Fire fighting trailers are detailed in a specific section (cf. Materiel/Vehicle/Road car/Fire fighting trailers types)
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	TRLBUS	Trolley bus	A bus powered by electricity obtained from an overhead cable by means of a trolley-wheel.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE	TRUCK	Truck	An automotive vehicle used for transporting loads.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	AERIAL	Aerial appliances	This category includes ladders and platforms.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	BREATH	Breathing apparatus support	Vehicles equipped with breathing apparatus support
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	C3	Command, control and communications	Vehicles specifically equipped for command, control and communications.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	FRF	Fire fighting vehicle	Vehicle or trailer specifically equipped for extinguishing fires. The capabilities of this vehicle are detailed in the RESOURCE/TYPE/CAPABILITY element (on/off road, capacity of the pump, capacity of the tank, crew numbers, truck or trailer or pod).
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	HAZMAT	Hazmat and CBRN	Vehicles specifically equipped for managing hazardous materials.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	OTHR	Other types of fire services vehicles	For example: airport vehicles, investigation vehicles, for logistics.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/	PERCAR	Personnel carriers	Vehicles with the primary function to carry personnels.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
FRFGTN			
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	PUMP	Pumping vehicle	Vehicle for pumping large volume of liquids, not for extinguishing.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ FRFGTN	RSC	Rescue	Vehicles used for saving of life or preventing injuries.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	COMLIA	Community Liaison Car	A standard production car, visibly marked, but without audible and visual warning devices
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	DOGUNT	Dog Unit Car	Used to transport police dogs to and from incidents or duties
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	GENPUR	Road traffic management vehicle	A marked car with 2 uniformed crew. Equipped with basic road signs for road traffic management
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	HAZMAT	Hazardous material management vehicle	A marked high performance vehicle with 2 crew and equipped with road signs for road traffic management. One of the crew will be trained to advise on the managing the spillage or release of hazardous material e.g. Chemicals.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	MBIKE	Police Motorbike	Used for the enforcement of traffic laws and to escort vehicles
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	PATROL	Patrol Car	Convey normal police officers between their duties (taking statements, visiting witnesses etc.), will most likely be fitted with visual and audible warnings.
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	RSPONSE	Response Car	Almost only ever used to respond to emergency incidents, so are designed to travel fast, and may carry specialist equipment
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	TRAFFIC	Road traffic management high performance vehicle	A marked high performance vehicle with 2 crew and equipped with road signs for road traffic management
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	TRANSIT	Transit vehicle	A personnel carrier with a Sergeant and 6 Constables taken from those officers on duty who can be dispatched to an incident within an hour
/MAT/VEH /ROADVE/ POLICE	VAN	Police van	Used by police to transport people arrested and prisoners
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	AIRCAR	Aircraft carrier	A ship designed to support and operate aircraft, engage in attacks on targets afloat or ashore, and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	AMPH	Amphibian	A vehicle designed to travel over land and on water.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	BARGE	Barge	A long flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight on canals, rivers, etc.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	BARSHIP	Barracks ship	A self-propelled ship employed as a mobile base facility and support ship for the crews of other vessels and without repair facilities.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	BRDGBT	Bridging boat	A boat used to support a bridge.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	CNTSHP	Container ship	A ship specially constructed and equipped to carry standard containers.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	CSRSHP	Casualty receiving ship	A ship, not declared to and protected by ICRC/red crescent, providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for ill or injured people.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	CSTSHP	Casualty transport ship	A ship, not declared to and protected by ICRC/red crescent, whose primary purpose is sustaining post-operative

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			casualties during transport out of theatre.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	DPSMVS	Deep-submergence vessel	A vessel able to dive deep into the water for investigation, rescue and retrieval.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FERRY	Ferry	A ship or boat used to ferry passengers or goods.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FIRBOT	Fire boat	A harbour vessel extensively equipped for fire fighting.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FLTCRN	Floating crane	A barge-like vessel usually non-self-propelled equipped with a crane.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FLTDRG	Floating dredger	A craft employed as a dredger.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FLTDRY	Floating dry dock	A floating dock capable of docking or repairing ships.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FREBLK	Freighter, bulk cargo	A ship designed to carry solid freight in cargo holds.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	FRELIQ	Freighter, liquid cargo	A ship designed to carry liquid freight.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	HOSHP	Hospital ship	A ship, declared to and protected by ICRC/red crescent and marked accordingly, providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for ill or injured people.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	HOVCRF	Hovercraft	A vehicle or craft that can be supported by a cushion of air ejected downwards against a surface close below it, and can in principle travel over any relatively smooth surface (as a body of water, marshland, gently sloping land) while having no significant contact with it.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	ICEBRK	Icebreaker	A vessel specially designed or adapted for breaking a channel through the ice.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	LAUNCH	Launch	A small vessel employed in sheltered waters for transporting personnel.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	LGHTER	Lighter	A barge-like vessel used in loading and unloading ships or in transporting loads for short distances.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	LNDCRF	Landing craft	Any of several types of amphibious warfare floating specially designed for putting troops and equipment ashore.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	MERSHP	Merchant ship	A non-naval ship designed to transport cargo or passengers.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	MOBLS	Mobile logistics ship	A warship designed for logistics assistance.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	OILER	Oiler	A ship designed to provide fuel for other ships while at sea.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	PASSGR	Passenger ship	A merchant ship designed to carry persons.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	PATVES	Patrol vessel/coast guard cutter	A vessel designed for one or more of the following functions: coastal defence, protection of life and property at sea, and enforcement of customs, immigration and navigation laws.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	POLSPD	Police speedboat	Police speedboat
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	PRV	Pollution recovery vessel	Pollution recovery vessel
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	RAFT	Raft	A flat floating structure of timber or other materials for conveying persons or goods.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	RPRSHP	Repair ship	A ship employed as a mobile repair facility.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	SAILVS	Sailing vessel	A surface vessel whose prime motive force is wind power.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	SALSHP	Salvage ship	A ship of at least 40 metres used to provide mobile salvage, repairs, diving and rescue services.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	SMLLBO	Boat, small	A small open vessel in which to traverse the surface of water, usually propelled by oars, though sometimes by a sail.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	SUBMAR	Submarine	A warship, capable of operating under water and usually equipped with torpedoes, missiles and a periscope.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	TANKER	Tanker	A ship designed for carrying liquids, especially mineral oils, in bulk.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	TENDER	Tender	A vessel designed to provide logistic support and depot facilities to other vessels.
/MAT/VEH /VESSEL	TUGBOT	Tug boat	A small powerful boat for towing larger boats and ships.
/ORG	AMBUL	Ambulances	Specialist medical service providing emergency treatment and transportation from an incident to a medical facility.
/ORG	CIVP	Civil Protection	Organisation providing civil protection arrangements for the citizen from non-military.
/ORG	COASTG	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
/ORG	DOCTOR	Medical organisation	Organisation providing medical services e.g. doctors.
/ORG	ENVAGC	Environment Agency	Agency responsible for dealing with all aspects of pollution and damage to the environment.
/ORG	FIRFS	Fire services	Fire services
/ORG	GEND	Gendarmerie	Organisation with missions similar to the police missions in non-urban areas
/ORG	HOSP	Hospitals	Building housing medical facilities
/ORG	IDCOM	Identification Commission	A group representing all aspects of the identification process which is set up to consider and determine the identity of the deceased.
/ORG	LCRESF	Local Resilience Forum	The group of all Category 1 and Category 2 responders within a police geographical area - UK specific?
/ORG	LOCAUT	Local Authority	Term to describe local government organisation responsible for delivery of public services with a geographical area.
/ORG	MARAGC	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	This includes the mobilisation, organisation and tasking of adequate resources to respond to persons either in distress at sea or to persons at risk of injury or death on the cliffs and shoreline. Examples: The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) in the UK is responsible for the initiation and co-ordination of civil maritime Search and Rescue (SAR). Also known as Ryhswaterstrat Coast Gand (Netherlands) - Insea
/ORG	METAGC	Meteorological agency	Organisation providing information about the weather
/ORG	MIL	Military	Term used to describe the armed forces
/ORG	NGO	Non Governmental Humanitarian organisation	Charitable organisations such as Red Cross, Oxfam, etc
/ORG	POLCNG	Police Community Consultative Group	Organisation representing a specific community group in their relationships with the police.
/ORG	POLICE	Police	Organisation that protects law and order
/ORG	RGRESF	Regional Resilience Forum	A forum established by a government office to discuss civil resilience from a regional perspective - UK specific?
/ORG	SPADPV	Specialist Advice Providers	A few examples: Chemet - A scheme administered by the Meteorological Office providing information on weather conditions as they affect an incident involving hazardous chemicals. Bellwin Scheme - UK Scheme for providing financial assistance to local authorities in the event of a major emergency. Chemdata - Specialist computer system for obtaining information on hazardous materials. Tremcard

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Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
			- Emergency action card carried in vehicles transporting hazardous materials. Kemmler Code - Emergency action code for dealing with hazardous materials. Hazchem - Specialist computer system for obtaining information on hazardous materials. Emergency Action Code - Emergency action code on the side and backs of vehicles carrying hazardous materials. Provides advice on mitigation methods evacuation and contact number. UN Number - Data base listing the properties and emergency action procedures for chemicals and hazardous materials.
/ORG	TRS	Technical rescue services	For example the THW in Germany
/ORG	WATAGC	Water Undertakers	Water Undertakers: A term used to describe the companies with a statutory duty to provide water. NUTS - Dutch description for water undertakers and other utility service providers.

3.4.6 /RESOURCE/UM

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
	LSV	Length, surface and volume units	Length, surface and volume units
	OTH	Other units	Other units
	PKG	Packaging units	Packaging units
	TIM	Date and time units	Date and time units
	WGT	Weight units	Weight units
/LSV	CM	Cubic metre	A standard international unit
/LSV	CMH	Cubic metre(s) per hour	Units of cubic metres divided by the elapsed time in hours
/LSV	CNTLTR	Centilitre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system
/LSV	DEG	Degree	One of 360 equally divided parts of a circle
/LSV	HCTLTR	Hectolitre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system
/LSV	HCTMTR	Hectometre	A standard international unit of area in the metric system
/LSV	KM	Kilometre	1,000 metres
/LSV	KPH	Kilometre(s) per hour	Units of 1,000 metres divided by the elapsed time in hours
/LSV	LI	Litre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system
/LSV	LTPRHR	Litre(s) per hour	Units of litres divided by the elapsed time in hours.
/LSV	LTPRMN	Litre(s) per minute	Units of litres divided by the elapsed time in minutes.
/LSV	METRE	Metre	A standard international unit of length in the metric system
/LSV	MILLTR	Millilitre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system
/LSV	MILMTR	Millimetre	A standard international unit of area in the metric system
/LSV	SMH	Square metre(s) per hour	Units of square metres divided by the elapsed time in hours
/LSV	SQM	Square metre	A standard international unit of area in the metric system
/OTH	COIL	Coil	A series of connected spirals or concentric rings
/OTH	DOZEN	Dozen	A set of twelve
/OTH	EA	Each	Singly
/OTH	GROSS	Gross	A group of 144
/OTH	MANHUR	Man-hour	An hour regarded in terms of the amount of work that could be done by one person within this period.

Higher levels	Code	Definition	Additional description
/OTH	MHPRHR	Man-hour(s) per hour	Units of man-hours divided by the elapsed time in hours
/PKG	BALE	Bale	A large bound, often wrapped package of materiel.
/PKG	BARREL	Barrel	A large cylindrical container having a flat top and bottom of equal diameter.
/PKG	BLK	Bulk	Issued en masse (usually applies to liquids).
/PKG	BOX	Box	A rectangular container usually having a lid or cover.
/PKG	CASE	Case	A container.
/PKG	CONTNR	Container	A receptacle for holding or carrying material
/PKG	CRATE	Crate	A container, as a slatted wooden case
/PKG	DRM	Drum	A container for holding or carrying materials or liquids
/PKG	JERCAN	Jerrican	A container that holds 20 litres
/PKG	PAK	Pack	Holdall for carrying person equipment
/PKG	PAL	Pallet	Issued in units of standard NATO pallets
/PKG	RATION	Ration	A fixed portion
/TIM	DAY	Day	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a day
/TIM	HR	Hour	A unit of 3,600 seconds duration
/TIM	MINUTE	Minute	A standard international unit of time.
/TIM	MON	Month	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a month.
/TIM	SECOND	Second	A standard international unit of time.
/TIM	WEK	Week	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a week.
/TIM	YEA	Year	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a year.
/WGT	CNTGRM	Centigram	A standard international unit
/WGT	GRAM	Gram	A metric unit of mass and weight equal to 1,000th of a kilogram
/WGT	KG	Kilogram	1,000 grams
/WGT	KGH	Kilogram(s) per hour	Units of 1,000 grams divided by the elapsed time in hours
/WGT	KILTON	Kiloton	One thousand tons
/WGT	MILGRM	Milligram	A standard international unit
/WGT	MTRCTN	Metric ton	1,000 kilograms