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Place: Ohrid*

Knowledge FOr Resilient soCiEty

DRM&FSE GLOSSARY DEVELOPMENT

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Sources of DRM&FSE terminology

The first version of the K-FORCE GLOSSARY has been made by the UNIZA team.

It was briefly discussed at the meeting in Zilina, Slovakia.

Partners agreed to widen the sources and use ISO standards glossaries and web-based glossaries, as well as other good sources of DRM&FSE terminology.



Glossaries on the Web

Fire safety glossaries

<http://www.derby-fire.gov.uk/fire-safety-at-work-and-other-places/advice-and-guidance/glossary-of-fire-safety-terms/> SKINUTL REQ PO REQ

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_firefighting

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_firefighting_equipment |

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_wildfire_terms

<https://firesprinkler.co.uk/fire-safety-glossary/>

SAICUVANQ



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

<http://www.nfpa.org/news-and-research/news-and-media/press-room/reporters-guide-to-fire-and-nfpa/glossary> FS1

Whitby Fire and Emergency Services
Fire Safety Plan
Glossary of Terms

http://www2.whitby.ca/asset/fs-community_firesafetyplanglossaryofterms.pdf

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/estates/maintenance/fire/documents/UCLFire_TN_006.pdf

<http://www.solutionsfiresafety.co.uk/Fire-literatures-PDF/Fire-Safety-Glossary.pdf>

GENERAL FIRE SERVICE TERMS

<https://www.fs.fed.us/nwacfire/home/terminology.html> SNIUJLJENQ

<http://www.fireserviceinfo.com/glossary.html>

<http://www.translationdirectory.com/glossaries/glossary093.htm> PREUZETO SA WIKIPEDIJE

<http://www.carmel.in.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=195> SNIUJLJENQ

<https://www.hSDL.org/?view&did=34510> SNIUJLJENQ

<http://www.euramcosafety.com/wp-content/uploads/FireFighting-Glossary-Terms.pdf> SNIUJLJENQ

There are plenty interesting compilations of terms in the field of DRM&FSE on the WWW made by relevant organizations or institutions. For instance, fire terminology is displayed on these websites.



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Glossaries on the Web

FS 1



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

<http://www.nfpa.org/news-and-research/news-and-media/press-room/reporters-guide-to-fire-and-nfpa/glossary>

Glossary

from "A Reporter's Guide to Fire and the NFPA"

A

Accelerants. Materials, usually flammable liquids, used to initiate or increase the spread of fire.

Aerial fire apparatus. A fire truck equipped with an aerial ladder that brings firefighters, water or equipment to higher levels, and also provides a means of escape from upper stories

Aerial ladder. A power-operated ladder permanently mounted on a piece of apparatus.

All hands. A working fire at which all units of the first alarm assignment are engaged in firefighting.

Apparatus. A motor-driven fire truck or a collective group of such trucks.

Arson. The crime of willfully burning one's own or another's property.

Authority having jurisdiction. A term used in many standards and codes to refer to the organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, procedures and construction in a town, county, city or state.

B

Backdraft. The explosion of heated gases that occurs when oxygen is introduced into a space within a burning building where the oxygen has been depleted by the fire.

Basic life support. Noninvasive emergency life-saving care to treat airway obstruction, cardiac arrest or respiratory arrest.

Battalion chief. The lowest ranking chief officer, also called district chief. These chiefs are often in charge of running calls and supervising multiple stations or districts within a city. A battalion chief is usually the officer in charge of a single-alarm working fire.

Bunker coat, bunker pants. The protective coat structural firefighting. Also called turnout coat and pants.

C

Captain. The second ranking officer, between the first and lieutenant, often in charge of a company or fire station.

Carbon monoxide. A toxic gas, odorless and colorless, produced by incomplete combustion.

Combustible. Capable of reacting with oxygen and burning.

Commission on Fire Accreditation International. An international organization of fire service agencies.

Company officer. The captain or lieutenant, or other officer in charge of a fire company or team of firefighters, both on scene and at the station.

Conduction. Heat transfer within an item or from one item to another.

Convection. Heat transfer by circulation within a fluid.

E

Egress. A way out or exit.

Emergency medical technician (EMT). A professional who provides prehospital care for people who are sick or injured, including transport, medication and the use of defibrillators. EMTs have differing levels of training:

EMT - Basic. An emergency medical technician trained in basic emergency care skills, including oxygen therapy, bleeding control, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, automated external defibrillation, use of basic airway devices, and assisting patients with certain medication. Most EMTs fall into this category.

EMT - Intermediate. An emergency medical technician trained to do EMT-Basic care, plus IV therapy, interpretation of cardiac rhythms, defibrillation, and airway intubation.

EMT - Paramedic. An emergency medical technician with the most advanced training, capable of cardiac monitoring, administering drugs, inserting advanced airways, manual defibrillation, and other advanced assessment and treatment skills.

Petrovic B

From: "Petrovic B" <petrovic.b@vtas.edu.rs>
To: <mroslava.vandickova@fb.uniza.sk>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:02 PM
Subject: K-FORCE glossary
Dear Miroslava,

Here are some useful web addresses with glossaries to help make the K-FORCE glossary containing DRM&FSE terminology.

Internationally agreed glossary of basic terms related to Disaster Management, United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, can be found on the following web pages:

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/004DFD3E15B89A67C1256C4C00-dha-glossary-1992.pdf>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/internationally-agreed-glossary-basic-terms-related-disaster-management>

There are plenty other interesting compilations of terms in the field of DRM&FSE on the WWW made by relevant institutions. For instance, fire terminology is displayed on:

<https://www.fs.fed.us/nwacfire/home/terminology.html>
<http://www.nfpa.org/news-and-research/news-and-media/press-room/reporters-guide-to-fire-and-nfpa/glossary>
http://www2.whitby.ca/asset/fs-community_firesafetyplanglossaryofterms.pdf
<http://www.derbys-fire.gov.uk/fire-safety-at-work-and-other-places/advice-and-guidance/glossary-of-fire-safety-terms/>

Selected terms from such glossaries can be used to form the K-FORCE glossary. Definitions can be modified if necessary. The websites will be listed in the references, of course.

Nice regards,

Branka Petrovic
VTSNS, Novi Sad, Serbia



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Glossaries on the Web

<https://www.fs.fed.us/nwacfire/home/terminology.html>

Fire Terminology

The following glossary contains fire terms. The entire glossary is in ABC order and by scrolling down, or by skipping to a particular section by selecting a letter.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

Aerial Fuels: All live and dead vegetation in the forest canopy or above surface fuel tree branches, twigs and cones, snags, moss, and high brush.

Aerial Ignition: Ignition of fuels by dropping incendiary devices or materials from

Air Tanker: A fixed-wing aircraft equipped to drop fire retardants or suppressants.

Agency: Any federal, state, or county government organization participating with jurisdiction responsibilities.

Anchor Point: An advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which building a fire line. An anchor point is used to reduce the chance of firefighters being fire.

Aramid: The generic name for a high-strength, flame-resistant synthetic fabric used and jeans of firefighters. Nomex, a brand name for aramid fabric, is the term commonly used by firefighters.

Aspect: Direction toward which a slope faces.

B

Backfire: A fire set along the inner edge of a fireline to consume the fuel in the path of a wildfire and/or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column.

Backpack Pump: A portable sprayer with hand-pump, fed from a liquid-filled container fitted with straps, used mainly in fire and pest control. (See also Bladder Bag.)

Bambi Bucket: A collapsible bucket slung below a helicopter. Used to dip water from a variety of sources for fire suppression.

Behave: A system of interactive computer programs for modeling fuel and fire behavior that consists of two systems: BURN and FUEL.



Whitby Fire and Emergency Services Fire Safety Plan Glossary of Terms

Terms from the source have been included in the second version of the K-FORCE glossary.

Access for fire fighting means an unobstructed approach to the building including access to the fire route, fire hydrant(s), fire department connections, principal entrance and the means of egress for the occupants.

Access to exit means part of a means of egress within a floor area that provides access to an exit serving the floor area.

Appliance means a device to convert fuel into energy.

Approved means approved by the Chief Fire Official.

Assembly occupancy means the use of a building by a gathering of persons for civic, religious, social, educational, recreational purposes or for the consumption of food or drink.

Building means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Burning Index: An estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to the flame length at the most rapidly spreading portion of a fire's perimeter.

Burning Period: That part of each 24-hour period when fires spread most rapidly, typically from 10:00 a.m. to sundown.



Glossaries on the Web

Terms from the source have been included in the second version of the K-FORCE glossary.

The screenshot shows the ReliefWeb website interface. At the top, the URL is <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/internationally-agreed-glossary-basic-terms-related-disaster-management>. The navigation bar includes links for 'Getting Started', 'Latest Headlines', 'VTS Informacioni Sistem', and the ReliefWeb logo. Below the logo are links for 'LABS', 'BLOG', and 'MOBILE'. The main navigation menu includes 'HOME', 'UPDATES', 'COUNTRIES', 'DISASTERS', 'TOPICS', 'ORGANIZATIONS', 'JOBS', and 'TRAINING'. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area displays the title 'Internationally Agreed Glossary of Basic Terms Related to Disaster Management' with a date of '01 Jan 1992' and social media sharing icons. A sidebar on the right shows 'Ongoing' status, 'Primary country: World', 'Content Format: Manual and Guideline', 'Language: English', and 'Theme: Coordination Disaster Management'. A 'Download PDF (183.24 KB)' button is visible. The bottom of the page features a footer with the logo of the Higher Education Technical School of Professional Studies, Novi Sad, and the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.

https://reliefweb.int/report/world/internationally-agreed-glossary-basic-terms-related-disaster-management

Getting Started Latest Headlines VTS Informacioni Sistem

reliefweb LABS BLOG MOBILE ABOUT US HELP LOGIN / REGISTER f t in y

HOME UPDATES COUNTRIES DISASTERS TOPICS ORGANIZATIONS JOBS TRAINING Search ReliefWeb

01 Jan 1992

f t G+ in e

Internationally Agreed Glossary of Basic Terms Related to Disaster Management

REPORT from UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Published on 01 Jan 1992

This glossary over terms related to disaster management aims to meet the need for rapid and unequivocal communication among individuals, teams and involved institutions in actual disaster response activities, as well as in disaster mitigation by prevention and preparedness.

Providing terms in English, French and Spanish, the glossary is a result of a joint effort of a number of inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and national institutions.

Download PDF (183.24 KB)

Ongoing

Primary country
World

Content Format:
Manual and Guideline

Language:
English

Theme:
Coordination
Disaster Management



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Glossaries on the Web

Internationally agreed glossary of basic terms related to
Disaster Management

Glosario multilingüe de términos convenidos internacionalmente relat
gestión de desastres

Glossaire international multilingue agréé de termes relatifs à la
gestion des catastrophes

IDNDR 1990-2000
DHA-Geneva - December 1992

**Terms from the source
have been included in
the second version of
the K-FORCE glossary.**

Shelter

Physical protection requirements of disaster victims who no longer have access to normal habitation facilities. Immediate post-disaster needs are met by the use of tents. Alternatives may include polypropylene houses, plastic sheeting, geodesic domes and other similar types of temporary housing.

Refugio

Requerimientos de protección física para las víctimas de un desastre, que no tienen la posibilidad de acceso a facilidades de habitación normales. Se cumplen las necesidades inmediatas de post-desastre, mediante el uso de carpas. Se pueden incluir otras alternativas como el uso de casas de polipropileno, domos geodésicas y otros tipos similares de vivienda temporal.

Refuge (Syn. abri)

Besoins de protection physique des victimes de catastrophes qui n'ont plus accès à des logements normaux. Les besoins immédiats post-catastrophe sont satisfaits à l'aide de tentes. Des abris en polypropylène, des bâches en plastique et toute autre habitation provisoire du même type peuvent constituer d'autres solutions.

Simulation exercise

Decision making exercise and disaster drills within threatened communities in order to represent disaster situations to promote more effective coordination of response from relevant authorities and the population.

Ejercicio de simulación

Ejercicio para toma de decisiones y adiestramiento en desastres dentro de una comunidad amenazada, con el fin de representar situaciones de desastre para promover una coordinación más efectiva de respuesta, por parte de autoridades pertinentes y de la población.

Exercice de simulation

Exercice de prise de décision et manoeuvres d'entraînement aux catastrophes au sein de communautés menacées, afin de simuler des situations de catastrophe pour favoriser une coordination plus efficace de la réponse des autorités compétentes et de la population.



Second version of the K-FORCE glossary

B2		An undesirable or unfortunate happening that occurs unintentionally and usually results in harm, injury, damage, or loss.	
A	B	C	
31	Critical fire load	Fire load required in a fire compartment to produce a fire of sufficient severity to cause failure of a fire barrier(s) or structural member(s) located within or bounding the fire.	ISO 13943:2017
32	Critical infrastructure	Critical infrastructure means an asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions. "European critical infrastructure" or "ECI" means critical infrastructure located in Member States the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact on at least two Member States. The significance of the impact shall be assessed in terms of cross-cutting criteria. This includes effects resulting from cross-sector dependencies on Computer crime, or cybercrime, refers to any crime that involves a computer and a network, where the computers may or may not have played an instrumental part in the commission of a crime.	Source: Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection. Retrieved December 2010, from: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:345:0075:01:EN:HTML
33	Cybercrime	Computer crime, or cybercrime, refers to any crime that involves a computer and a network, where the computers may or may not have played an instrumental part in the commission of a crime.	Moore, R. (2005) "Cybercrime: Investigating High-Technology Computer Crime," Cleveland, Mississippi: Anderson Publishing.
34	Design earthquake	Earthquake parameters selected for designing an earthquake resistant structure according to code requirements.	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/internationally-agreed-glossary-basic-terms-related-disaster-management
36	Disaster	A disaster can be defined as an occurrence causing widespread destruction and distress.	https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/disaster-management-definition-process-various-phases-chatterjee/
37	Disaster impact	Is the total effect, including negative effects (e.g., economic losses) of a hazardous event or a disaster. The term includes economic, human and environmental impacts, and may include death, injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being.	https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology
38	Disaster management	A broad term covering all aspects of the handling of a disaster. Disaster management is a cross-disciplinary discipline of planning for and responding to emergencies and disasters, including both pre- and post-event activities. It refers to the management of both the risk and the consequences of an event.	https://books.google.sk/books?id=VqE2DwAAQBAJ&pg=PT59&pg=PT59&dq=broad+term+covering+all+aspects+of+the+handling+of+a+disaster.Disaster+management+is+a+cross-disciplinary+discipline&source=bl&ots=V9fU8f3K&sig=2pViN_no0vYFb2ZKnfZgTUcBg&hl=sk&sa=X&ved=0ahUKUwT9vOw8aLZA9HwSe8AKHUBIAwCQ6AEIjzAA#v=onepage&q=broad%20term%20covering%20all%20aspects%20of%20the%20handling%20of%20a%20disaster.Disaster%20management%20is%20a%20cross-disciplinary%20discipline&f=false
39	Economic security	Economic security is composed of basic social security, defined by access to basic needs infrastructure pertaining to health, education, dwelling, information, and social protection, as well as work-related security	
40	Emergency	Emergencies take many forms. They can involve any combination of consequences stemming from: a) Technological and man-made hazards: nuclear waste disposal spills; radiological, toxic substance, or hazardous materials accidents; utilities failures; pollution; epidemics; crashes; explosions; urban fires. b) Natural disasters: earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, sea surges, freezes, blizzards of snow and ice, extreme cold, forest fires, drought, and range infestation c) Internal disturbances: civil disorders such as riots, demonstrations run amok, large-scale prison breaks, strikes leading to violence, and acts of terrorism. d) Energy and material shortages: from strikes, price wars, labor problems, and resource scarcity. e) Attack: the ultimate emergency—nuclear, conventional, chemical, or biological warfare."	
41	Emergency medicine	The specialized institutional system and resources required to meet immediate and unexpected medical needs.	1992.pdf
42	Energy security	The uninterrupted physical availability at an affordable price, while respecting environment concerns. Energy Security has many aspects: long-term energy security is mainly linked to timely investments to supply energy in line with economic developments and environmental needs. On the other hand, short-term energy security is the ability of the energy system to react promptly to sudden changes in supply and demand. Another way to look at energy security is to study the different energy sources (coal, oil, gas, and renewables), intermediate means (electricity, refineries) and transportation modes (roads,	Source: Energy security, International Energy Agency, Retrieved December 2010, from: http://www.iea.org/subjectqueries/keyresult.asp?KEYWORD_ID=4103

23 terms from two sources suggested by the VTSNS have been included in the second version of the K-FORCE glossary.



Fire safety glossary in English, German and Serbian

Nikola Kleut, dipl. maš. inž. - Duška Kleut, dipl. inž. el.
GLOSAR BEZBEDNOSTI OD POŽARA
sa rečnikom ISO 13943 : 2000

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КЛЕУТ, Никола

Glosar bezbednosti od požara : sa rečnikom ISO
13943 : 2000 / Nikola Kleut, Duška Kleut. - Beograd :
AGM knjiga, 2008. (Beograd : Studio MS). - 219 str. : ilust. : 25 cm.

Tiraž: 500.

ISBN 978 - 86 - 86363 - 08 - 4

1. Kleut, Duška (autor)

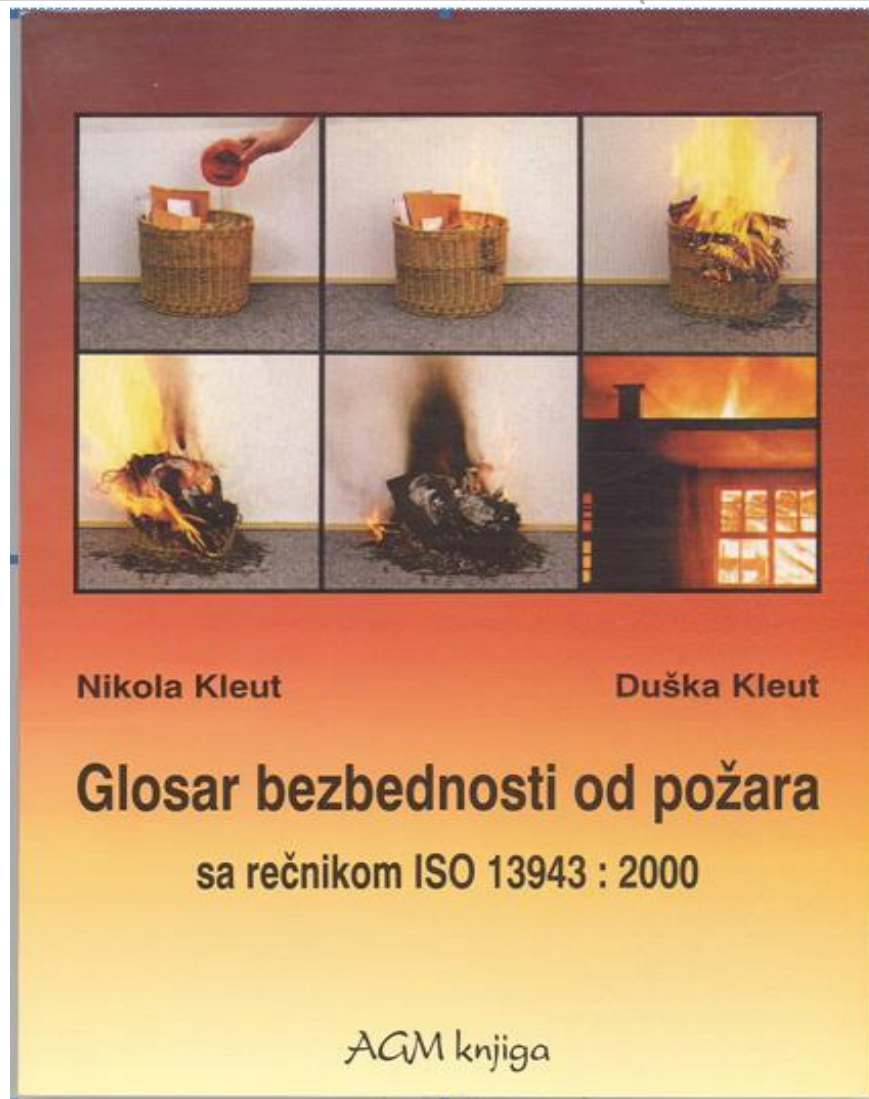
a) Заштита од пожара - Српско-енглески речник б) Заштита од пожара -
Енглеско-српски речник, терминолошки
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Fire safety glossary in English, German and Serbian

10

36 uslovi upotrebe predviđeni uslovi kojima će uzorak biti podvrgnut tokom svog normalnog radnog veka kada se koristi u skladu sa uputstvima proizvođača	– end-use conditions intended conditions to which an item will be subjected during its normal working life, when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
37 okolina uslovi i okruženje koje može imati uticaja na ponašanje uzorka ili lica kada su izloženi vatri (40)	– environment, umgebung conditions and surroundings that may influence the behavior of an item or persons when exposed to fire (40)
38 eksplozija vrlo nagla ekspanzija gasova koja može nastati od brze oksidacione ili dekompozicione reakcije, sa ili bez povećanja temperature	– explosion abrupt expansion of gas which may result from a rapid oxidation or decomposition reaction, with or without an increase in temperature
39 vreme izlaganja vreme (period) u kome su ljudi, životinje ili uzorci izloženi pod utvrđenim uslovima <i>Napomena:</i> Izražava se u s.	– exposure time, einwirkungsduer length of time for which people, animals or specimens are exposed under specified conditions NOTE It is expressed in seconds.
40 vatra (kontrolisano) samoodržavajuće gorenje (23) koje je sa namerom tako aranžirano da daje korisne efekte i koja je kontrolisana u svom razvoju u vremenu i prostoru <i>Napomena:</i> U engleskom, reč "fire" može imati dva značenja koja se prevode u dve različite reči u francuskom i nemačkom jeziku.	– fire, feuer (controlled) self-supporting combustion which has been deliberately arranged to produce useful effects and which is controlled in its extent in time and space NOTE In the English language the word "fire" can have two meanings which translate into two different words in both French and German.
41 požar (nekontrolisano) samoodržavajuće gorenje (23) koje se širi nekontrolisano tokom vremena u prostoru	– fire, brand (uncontrolled) self-supporting combustion (23) which spreads uncontrolled in time and space
42 prepreka za požar razdvajajući element koji je otporan na prolaz plamena (60) i/ili toplote i/ili efluenata tokom perioda vremena pod utvrđenim uslovima	– fire barrier, gegen feureinwirkung schützendes bauteil separating element which resists fire passage of flame (60) and/or heat and/or effluents for a period of time under specified conditions
43 ponašanje na dejstvo vatre promene fizičkih i/ili hemijskih osobina uzorka i/ili konstrukcije izložene vatri (40) <i>Napomena 1:</i> Ovakvoj obuhvata i reakciju na vatru (138) i otpornost na požar (54). <i>Napomena 2:</i> U engleskom ovaj termin može biti korišćen da opiše razvoj požara.	– fire behavior, brandverhalten change in the physical properties of an item and/or structure exposed to fire (40) NOTE 1 This concept covers both reaction to fire (138) and fire resistance (54) NOTE 2 In English, this term may be used to describe the behavior of a fire.

177 terms with definitions in three languages

15

76 temperatura zapaljivosti, plamitište najniža temperatura pri kojoj materijal ili proizvod mora biti zagrejan da se emitovana isparenja zapale (93) momentalno u prisustvu plamena (60) pod utvrđenim uslovima. <i>Napomena:</i> Izražava se u °C.	– flash point, flammpunkt minimum temperature to which a material or a product must be heated for a vaporous emitted to ignite (93) momentarily in the presence of flame (60) under specified conditions. NOTE It is expressed in degrees Celsius.
77 fleš-over prelazak na stanje potpunog zahvatanja vatom (40) površina gorivih materijala (21) u prostoriji	– flash-over transition to state of total surface involvement in a fire (40) of combustible (21) materials within an enclosure.
78 plamenanje postojanje plamena (60) koje se ponavlja u vrlo kratkim periodima (na primer između 0 s i 1 s) na ili preko površine uzorka	– flashing, flash über der oberfläche existence of flame (60) repeated for very short periods of time (e.g. between 0 s and 1 s) on or over the surface of a specimen).
	– fire development, entwicklung zum brand transition of a fire (40) to a state of full flaming combustible (21) materials
	– development fire, vollbrand of total involvement of combustible (21) materials in a fire (40)
81 gasifikacija transformacija čvrstog i/ili tečnog materijala u gasovito stanje	– gasification, vergasung transformation of a solid and/or fluid material to a gaseous state
82 gasifikuje transformiše čvrsti i/ili tečni materijal u gasovito stanje	– gasify, vergasen to transform a solid and/or liquid material into a gaseous state
83 užaren (usijan) načinjen svetlim kao posledica toplote uporedi inkadescencija (101)	– glowing, gluhend made luminous by heat cf. incandescence (101)
84 gorenje žarenjem gorenje (23) materijala u čvrstoj fazi bez plamena (60) ali sa emisijom svetlosti iz zone gorenja (23) uporedi inkadescencija (101)	– glowing combustion, glimmen combustion (23) of a material in the solid phase without flame (60) but with emission of light from the combustion (23) zone cf. incandescence (101)
85 toplotni fluks iznos toplotne energije emitovane, prenešene ili primljene po jedinici površine u jedinici vremena <i>Napomena:</i> Izražava se u W/m².	– heat flux, wärmefluss amount of thermal energy emitted, transmitted or received per unit area and unit time NOTE It is expressed in watts per square metre.



VTSNS translation of the UN glossary



KnowledgeFOR
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Glossary/Glosar (prevod na srpski uradila Branka Petrovic/Serbian translation provided by Branka Petrovic)

Originalni naziv i izvor/Original title and source

Internationally agreed glossary of basic terms related to Disaster Management, United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Međunarodno usaglašen rečnik osnovnih pojmova vezanih za upravljanje katastrofama

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/004DFD3E15B69A67C1256C4C006225C2-dha-glossary-1992.pdf>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/internationally-agreed-glossary-basic-terms-related-disaster-management>



1	Acceleration Ubrzanje	A change in velocity with time; in seismology and in earthquake engineering, it is expressed as a fraction of gravity (g), with reference to vibrations of the ground or of a structure. Promena brzine s vremenom; u seizmologiji i zemljotresnom inženjerstvu, izražava se kao razlomak gravitacije (g), i vibracija tla ili objekta.
2	Accelerograph Akcelerograf	Instrument for recording acceleration. Instrument za snimanje ubrzanja.
3	Acceptable risk Prihvatljiv rizik	Degree of human and material loss that is perceived by the community or relevant authorities as tolerable in actions to minimize disaster risk. Stepen ljudskih i materijalnih gubitaka koji zajednica ili relevantni organi smatraju prihvatljivim u akcijama za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa.
4	Acid rain Kiselak kiša	Rain containing dissolved acidic compounds, resulting from chemical pollution of the atmosphere by sulphur and nitrogen compounds. When deposited these increase the acidity of the soil and water causing agricultural and ecological damage. Kiša koja sadrži rastvorena kiselak jedinjenja, kao rezultat hemijskog zagađenja atmosfere sumpornim i azotnim jedinjenjima. Kada se depozuju, ona povećavaju kiselost tla i vode uzrokujući poljoprivrednu i ekološku štetu.
5	Aftershock Naknadni udar	A smaller earthquake that follows the main shock and originates close to its focus. Aftershocks generally decrease in number and magnitude over time. Manji zemljotres koji prati glavni udar i nastaje blizu njegovog žarišta. S vremenom se obično smanjuje broj i veličina naknadnih udara.

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6	Alarm Alarm	Signal giving warning of danger. Signal koji upozorava na opasnost.
7	Alert Poziv na oprez	Advisory that hazard is approaching but is less imminent than implied by warning message. See also "warning". Saopštenje da se opasnost približava, ali nije tako neposredna kao što se podrazumeva porukom upozorenja. Vidi i "upozorenje".
8	Amplitude Amplituda	The difference between zero level and peak of any wave such as a seismic wave. Razlika između nultog nivoa i vrha bilo kog talasa kao što je npr. seizmički talas.
9	Anemometer Anemometar	Instrument which measures wind speed or wind speed and direction. (H) Instrument koji meri brzinu vetra ili brzinu i smer vetra. (H)
10	Annual flood Godišnja poplava	Highest peak discharge in a year. Najviši vrhni protok u godini.
11	Antecedent precipitation index Indeks prethodnih padavina	
12	Anticyclone (area high pressure) Anticiklon (oblast visokog vazdušnog pritiska)	
13	Areal precipitation Količina padavina	
14	Arid zone Sušna zona	An area in which the water resources from ground water and rainfall are insufficient to counterbalance the evaporation. Područje u kome vodni resursi iz podzemnih voda i padavina nisu dovoljni da se uspostavi ravnoteža sa isparavanjem.
15	Aseismic Aseizmički	Nonseismic; used to designate an area free from seismic activity or a tectonic deformation process not accompanied by seismic events. Neseizmički; koristi se za označavanje područja bez seizmičke aktivnosti ili tektonskog procesa deformacije koji nije praćen seizmičkim događajima.
16	Ash flow Piroklastički tok	Pyroclastic flow including a liquid phase and a solid phase composed mainly of ashes. Piroklastički tok uključuje tečnu fazu i čvrstu fazu sastavljenu uglavnom od pepela.
17	Assessment Procena	Survey of a real or potential disaster to estimate the actual or expected damages and to make recommendations for prevention.

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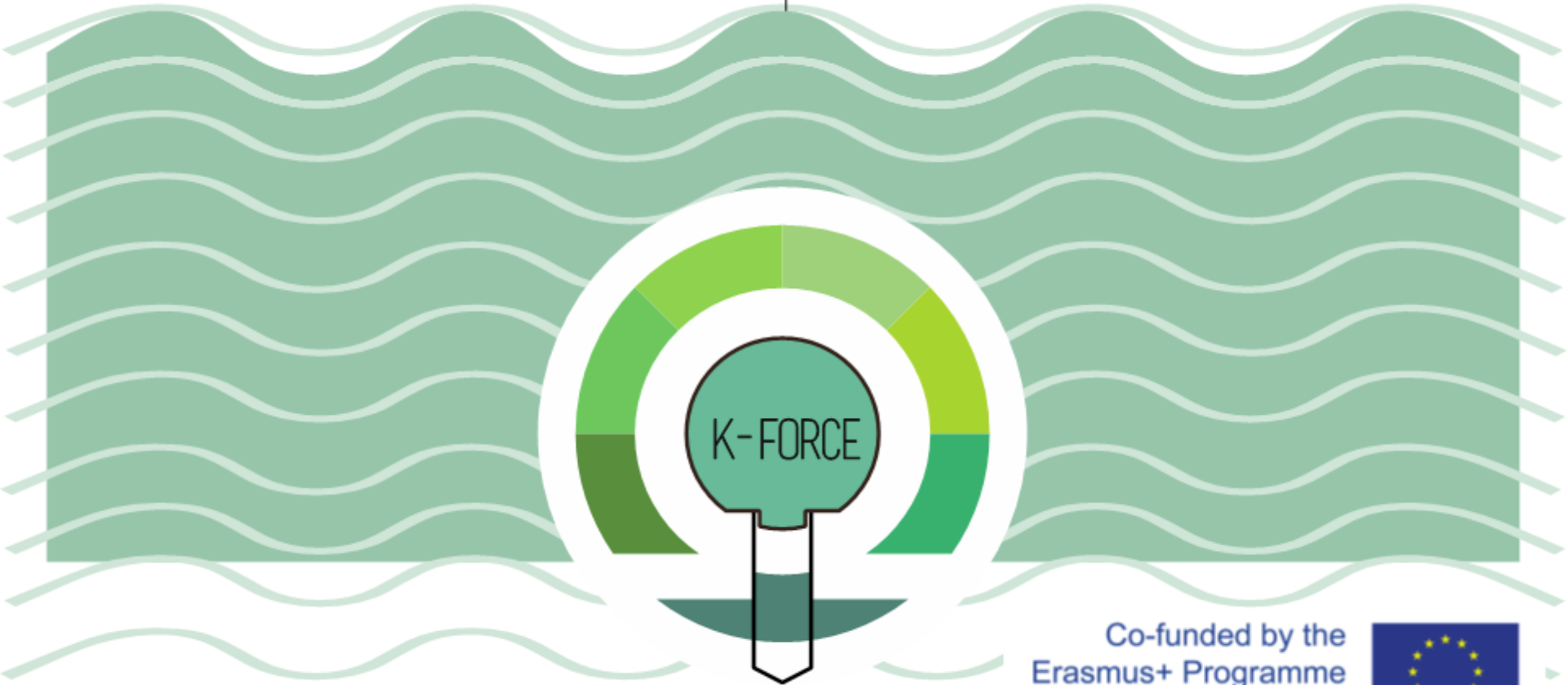
277 terms with
definitions in English
and Serbian



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Thank you
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