

Level II data	Segments of seismic data as recorded at individual stations (often referred to as "wave-form data")
Lg	A seismic phase that propagates in the upper crustal layers of the earth. For continental paths, Lg is often the strongest phase on a seismogram
Local events	A seismic event located within about 2° (about 200 kilometres distance from a station)
Long-period (LP) waves	Seismic waves of period more than 20 seconds
LP	See long-period waves
Magnitude	A measure of the size of a seismic event, as determined from seismograph observations
mb	Body wave magnitude, usually calculated from recorded vertical-component short-period P-wave data
Ms	Surface wave magnitude, usually calculated from recorded vertical-component long-period Rayleigh wave data
NDC	National Data Centre operated by individual countries
Parameter	A quantity (usually a number) describing a particular feature of the recorded data
Parse	To verify that a message conforms to a specified format, and resolve the message into its component parts
P-wave	A seismic body-wave of the compressional type
PKP-wave	A P-wave that has propagated through the Earth's core
Period	The time interval corresponding to one cycle of a vibration on a seismogram
PSDN	International Packet-Switched Data Network
Quality control	Measures and procedures to ensure that a satisfactory quality of data is produced at every stage of processing in the global system