APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY

Section I
Abbreviations/Acronyms

AR
Army Regulation

ASR
Archives Search Report

BRAC
Base Realignment and Closure

BWM
Biological Warfare Materiel

CBDCOM
Chemical and Biological Defense Command

CEMP-R
Corps of Engineers Military Programs, Environmental Division

CERCLA
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CESO
Corps of Engineers Safety Office

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations

CO
Contracting Officer

CWM
chemical warfare materiel

DA
Department of the Army

DA Pam
Department of Army Pamphlet

DDESB
Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board

DERP
Defense Environmental Restoration Program

DID
Data Item Description

DOD
Department of Defense

DOE
Department of Energy

EE/CA
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

EM
Engineer Manual

EOD
Explosives Ordnance Disposal

EPA
Environmental Protection Agency

ER
Engineer Regulation

ERDEC
Edgewood Research Development Engineering Center

ESS
Explosives Safety Submission

FUDS
Formerly Used Defense Site

HTRW
Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HQUSACE
Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

HSDA
Health and Safety Design Analysis

IGE
Independent Government Estimate

IHF
Interim Holding Facility

INPR
Inventory Project Report

IR
Installation Restoration

MCE
Maximum Credible Event

MCX
Mandatory Center of Expertise

MIPR
Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

MSC
Major Subordinate Command

NCP
National Contingency Plan

NOSE
No Significant Effects

O&M
Operations and Maintenance

OC
Office of Counsel

OE
Ordnance and Explosives

OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PA
Preliminary Assessment

PAP
Protective Action Plan

PL
Public Law

PM
Project Manager

PMP
Project Management Plan

QA
Quality Assurance

QC
Quality Control

QMP
Quality Management Plan

RAB
Restoration Advisory Board

RAC
Risk Assessment Code

RCRA
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SARA
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SOW
Statement of Work

SSHP
Site Safety and Health Plan

TAPP
Technical Assistance for Public Participation

TCRA
Time Critical Removal Action

USACE
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USAEC
U.S. Army Environmental Center

USAESCH
U. S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

USATCES
U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety

UXO
Unexploded Ordnance

Section II
Terms

Active Range
A military range that is currently in service and is being regularly used for range activities. (40 CFR 266.201)

Administrative Record
The body of documents that "forms the basis" for the selection of a particular response at the site. Documents that are included are relevant documents that were relied upon in selecting the response action as well as relevant documents that were considered but ultimately rejected.

Chemical Warfare Materiel
An item configured as a munition containing a chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. Also includes V- and G- series nerve agent, H- series blister agent, and lewisite in other-than-munition configurations. Due to their hazards, prevalence, and military-unique application, chemical agent identification sets (CAIS) are also considered CWM. CWM does not include: riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and flame producing items, or soil, water, debris or other media contaminated with chemical agent. (HQDA Interim Guidance for Biological Warfare

Materiel (BWM) and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Response Activities)

Construction Support
Support provided by qualified UXO personnel during construction activities at potential OE sites to ensure the safety of construction personnel from the harmful effects of UXO. When a determination is made that the probability of encountering UXO is low (e.g., current or previous land use leads to an initial determination that OE may be present), a minimum of a two person UXO team will stand by in case the construction contractor encounters a suspected UXO. When a determination is made that the probability of encountering a UXO is moderate to high (current or previous land use leads to a determination that OE was employed or disposed of in the parcel of concern, e.g., open burn and open detonation areas, maneuver areas, etc.), UXO teams are required to conduct subsurface UXO clearance for the known construction footprint either in conjunction with the construction contractor or prior to construction intrusive activities. The level of effort will be determined on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the OE MCX.

Conventional Ordnance and Explosives
The term "conventional OE" refers to ordnance and explosives (see definition) other than CWM, BWM, and nuclear ordnance.

Design Center
A specified USACE field office assigned a singular technical mission that is permanent and USACE-wide in scope. The designated office is to be considered the "lead activity" in a specialized area where capability needs to be concentrated for maximum effectiveness, economy, and efficiency. Should the district approved to execute removals elect not to do so, the OE Design Center (in coordination with the district PM) will execute all phases of the OE response project after the approval of the InPR. Only the USAESCH OE Design Center is authorized to execute any phase of a Non-Stockpile CWM response.

Downwind Hazard Methodology Plan
This plan includes an analysis of site activities with a potential for agent release off-site. The Maximum Credible Event calculations are contained in this plan.

Explosive Soil
Explosive soil refers to mixtures of explosives in soil, sand, clay, or other solid media at concentrations such that the mixture itself is explosive.
(a) The concentration of a particular explosive in soil necessary to present an explosion hazard depends on whether the particular explosive is classified as "primary" or "secondary." Guidance on whether an explosive is classified as "primary" or "secondary" can be obtained from the OE MCX or Chapters 7 and 8 of TM 9-1300-214, Military Explosives.
(b) Primary explosives are those extremely sensitive explosives (or mixtures thereof) that are used in primers, detonators, and blasting caps. They are easily detonated by heat, sparks, impact, or friction. Examples of primary explosives include Lead Azide, Lead Styphnate, and Mercury Fulminate.
(c) Secondary explosives are bursting and boostering explosives (i.e., they are used as the main bursting charge or as the booster that

sets off the main bursting charge). Secondary explosives are much less sensitive than primary explosives. They are less likely to detonate if struck or when exposed to friction or to electrical sparks. Examples of secondary explosives include Trinitrotoluene (TNT), Composition B, and Ammonium Picrate (Explosive D).

(d) Soil containing 10 percent or more by weight of any secondary explosive or mixture of secondary explosives is considered "explosive soil." This determination was based on information provided by the USAEC as a result of studies conducted and reported in USAEC Report AMXTH-TE-CR 86096.

(e) Soil containing propellants (as opposed to primary or secondary high explosives) may also present explosion hazards.

Inactive Range

A military range that is not currently being used, but that is still under military control and considered by the military to be a potential range area, and that has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. (40 CFR 266.201)

Mandatory Center of Expertise

An MCX is a USACE organization that has been approved by HQUSACE as having a unique or exceptional technical capability in a specialized subject area that is critical to other USACE commands. Specific mandatory services to be rendered by an MCX are identified on the MCX's homepage. These services may be reimbursable or centrally funded. The USAESCH is the OE MCX for the USACE.

Maximum Credible Event

The worst single event that could occur at any time, with maximum release of a chemical agent from a munition, container, or process as a result of unintended, unplanned, or accidental occurrence. (HQDA Interim Guidance for Biological Warfare Materiel (BWM) and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Response Activities)

Military Munitions

All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the U.S. DOD or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the DOD, the U.S. Coast Guard, the US Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components there-of. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed. (40 CFR 260.10)

Military Range

Designated land and water areas set aside, managed, and used to conduct research on, develop, test, and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance or weapons systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas. (40 CFR 266.201)

No Significant Effects (NOSE) Dosage
That dose at which the general population (to include more susceptible subpopulations) would not experience any significant effects. (DA Pam 385-61)

Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel
CWM (defined above) that is not included in the chemical stockpile. Non-stockpile CWM is divided into five categories: buried CWM, recovered chemical weapons (items recovered during range clearing operations, from chemical burial sites, and from research and development testing), former chemical weapon production facilities, binary chemical weapons, and miscellaneous CWM (unfilled munitions and devices and equipment specially designed for use directly in connection with employment of chemical weapons). (HQDA Interim Guidance for Biological Warfare Materiel (BWM) and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Response Activities)

Ordnance and Explosives
OE consists of either (1) or (2) below:
(1) Ammunition, ammunition components, chemical or biological warfare materiel or explosives that have been abandoned, expelled from demolition pits or burning pads, lost, discarded, buried, or fired. Such ammunition, ammunition components, and explosives are no longer under accountable record control of any DOD organization or activity. (HQDA Policy Memorandum "Explosives Safety Policy for Real Property Containing Conventional OE")
(2) Explosive Soil. See definition under "Explosive Soil."

OE Project Team
The OE Project Team consists of the customer(s), the PM, and multi-disciplined representatives from the technical/functional elements necessary to execute the project.

OE Removal District
A district with requisite capabilities to perform the assigned mission of OE removal actions, which has been specifically selected and approved by the MSC Commander in coordination with the OE MCX.

OE Safety Specialist
USACE Personnel, classified as a GS-018 Safety Specialist, and who is UXO qualified. OE Safety Specialists perform safety, quality assurance and UXO subject matter expert functions for the Government. The Safety Specialist may reside in and report to the construction field office or may reside in the engineering/construction office within the OE Design Center.

Ordnance/Anomaly Avoidance
Techniques employed by EOD or UXO personnel at sites with known or suspected OE to avoid any potential surface UXO and any subsurface anomalies. This usually occurs at mixed hazard sites when HTRW investigations must occur prior to execution of

an OE removal action. Intrusive anomaly investigation is not authorized during ordnance avoidance operations.

Pre-Operational Survey
Survey to ascertain that personnel, equipment, and materials required for work activities are on site, that personnel are trained and qualified to perform their work assignments, and that work procedures and safety controls are appropriate for the tasks, effective in accomplishing the work objectives, and provide for a adequate level of safety. Pre-operational surveys are based on the approved safety submission, incorporate personnel interviews, records reviews, equipment and material inventories and performance tests, and simulations of planned work and emergency response activities. (HQDA Interim Guidance for Biological Warfare Materiel (BWM) and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Response Activities)

Removal Action
The cleanup or removal of OE from the environment to include the disposal of removed materiel. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

Response Action
Action taken instead of or in addition to a removal action to prevent or minimize the release of OE so that it does not cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment.

Restoration Advisory Board
A forum for discussion and exchange of information between agencies and affected communities. RABs provide an opportunity for stakeholders to have a voice and actively participate in the review of technical documents, to review restoration progress, and to provide individual advice to decision makers regarding restoration activities.

Tabletop Exercise
An exercise utilizing simulations to conduct drills of emergency response to differing non-stockpile CWM accident/incident scenarios. The purposes of the tabletop exercises are to ensure the effectiveness of these responses, to identify deficiencies or omissions in the emergency response process, and to establish continuity and coordination among response agencies. (HQDA Interim Guidance for Biological Warfare Materiel (BWM) and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) Response Activities)

Technical Assistance for Public Participation
Program that can provide independent assistance to Restoration Advisory Boards in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of OE hazards and response activities at an OE project site.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)
Military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (40 CFR 266.201)

UXO Personnel

Contractor personnel who have completed specialized military training in EOD methods and have satisfactorily performed the EOD function while serving in the military. Various grades and contract positions are established based on skills and experience. Check with the OE MCX for current ratings.