

GLOSSARY

Section I Abbreviations

AR.....	Army Regulation
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
BEM	Buried Explosion Module
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESO.....	Corps of Engineers Safety Office
DA	Department of the Army
DA Pam	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DERP.....	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DID.....	Data Item Description
DOD	Department of Defense
EB	Enclosed Barricade
EE/CA.....	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EM.....	Engineer Manual
EOD.....	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EP	Engineer Pamphlet
EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency
ER.....	Engineer Regulation
ESS	Explosives Safety Submission
FUDS.....	Formerly Used Defense Site
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
HQDA.....	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQUSACE	Headquarters, United States Army Corps of Engineers
IRP.....	Installation Restoration Program
MACOM.....	Major Command
MCX.....	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MOFB.....	Miniature Open Front Barricade
MGFD.....	Munition With The Greatest Fragmentation Distance
MSC.....	Major Subordinate Command
MSD	Minimum Separation Distance
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NDAI	No DOD Action Indicated
NTCRA.....	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action

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OE..... Ordnance and Explosives
OE MCX..... Ordnance and Explosives Mandatory Center of Expertise
OFB Open Front Barricade
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM Project Manager
Q-D..... Quantity Distance
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCWM Recovered Chemical Warfare Material
TCRA Time-Critical Removal Action
USACE..... United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAESCH..... U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
USATCES U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety
UXO Unexploded Ordnance

Section II

Terms

Action Memorandum

Approves time-critical removal action and also concludes the engineering evaluation/cost analysis. Provides a concise, written record of the decision to select an appropriate removal action. As the primary decision document, it substantiates the need for a removal action, identifies the proposed action, and explains the rationale for the removal action selected.

Active Installations

Installations under the custody and control of DOD. Includes operating installations, installations in a standby or layaway status, and installations awaiting closure under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation. Examples include but are not limited to posts, camps (including National Guard camps), forts, depots, activities, ports, ammunition supply points, basic load ammunition storage areas, and ammunition plants.

Administrative Record

The body of documents that “forms the basis” for the selection of a particular response at a 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 were ultimately rejected. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Applicable, Relevant, and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

Applicable requirements are cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements promulgated under federal or state environmental law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Relevant and appropriate

requirements are cleanup standards that while not “applicable”, address situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at a CERCLA site that their use is well-suited to the particular site.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

Program governing the scheduled closing of Department of Defense sites. (Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988, Public Law 100-526, 102 Stat. 2623, and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-510, 104 Stat. 1808)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

Also known as “Superfund”, this congressionally enacted legislation provides the methodology for the removal of hazardous substances resultant from past / former operations. Response actions must be performed in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Conventional Ordnance and Explosives

The term “conventional OE” refers to ordnance and explosives (see definition) other than CWM, BWM and nuclear ordnance. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)

Established in 1984, DERP promotes and coordinates efforts for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at Department of Defense installations. (10 U.S.C. 2701)

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. 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 unless the removal action is transferred to an approved district. Only the USAESCH OE Design Center is authorized to execute any phase of a Non-Stockpile CWM response. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Districts Approved to Execute OE Removal Actions

These districts are selected and approved by the MSC Commander with concurrence from the OE MCX, trained, and assigned the mission of conducting OE removal actions. The districts are responsible for final removal action execution. (ER 1110-1-8153)

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Easement

An easement allows the holder to use the land of another or to restrict the uses of the land. An easement “appurtenant” provides a specific benefit to a particular piece of land. For example, allowing a neighbor to walk across your land to get to the beach. The neighbor’s land, the holder of the easement, benefits by having beach access through your land. An easement “in gross” benefits an individual or company. For example, allowing the utility company to come on your land to lay a gas line. The utility company, the holder of the easement, benefits by having use of the land to lay the gas line. An affirmative easement allows the holder to use another person’s land in a way that, without the easement, would be unlawful - for example, allowing a use that would otherwise be a trespass. A negative easement prohibits a lawful use of land - for example, creating a restriction on the type and amount of development of land.

Emergency Removal Response Actions

Emergency Removal Response Actions address immediate, unacceptable hazards. These actions are normally accomplished by Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units and may or may not require USACE support.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

An EE/CA is prepared for all non-time-critical removal actions as required by Section 300.415(b)(4)(i) of the NCP. The goals of the EE/CA are to identify the extent of a hazard, to identify the objectives of the removal action, and to analyze the various alternatives that may be used to satisfy these objectives for cost, effectiveness, and implementability.

Exclusion Zone

A safety zone established around an OE work area. Only project personnel and authorized, escorted visitors are allowed within the exclusion zone. Examples of exclusion zones are safety zones around OE intrusive activities and safety zones where OE is intentionally detonated. (DDESB-KO, 27 January 1990)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded ordnance or munitions.

Explosives Safety Submission (ESS)

The document, which serves as the specifications for conducting work activities at the project. The ESS details the scope of the project, the planned work activities, and potential hazards (including the maximum credible event) and the methods for their control. (EP 1110-1-18)

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 boosting 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. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)

FUDS includes those properties previously owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by the U.S. and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense; or manufacturing facilities for which real property accountability rested with DOD but were operated by contractors (Government owned - contractor operated) and which were later legally disposed of. FUDS is a subprogram of the DERP. Restoration of military land was extended to formerly used sites in 1983 under Public Law 98-212. (DOD Appropriations Act of FY84).

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Intrusive Activity

An activity, which involves or results in the penetration of the ground surface at an area known or suspected to contain OE. Intrusive activities can be of an investigative or removal action nature. (ER 385-1-95)

Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX)

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. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Maximum Credible Event (MCE)

The worst single event that could occur at any one 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 Material (BWM) and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) Response Activities)

Military Munitions

All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the US DOD or the US Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the DOD, the US Coast Guard, the US 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, (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), have been completed. (10 U.S.C. 2710)

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

Revised in 1990, the NCP provides the regulatory framework for responses under CERCLA. The NCP designates the Department of Defense as the removal response authority for ordnance and explosives hazards.

Non-Time-Critical Removal Action (NTCRA)

NTCRAs are actions initiated in response to a release or threat of a release that poses a risk to human health, its welfare, or the environment. Initiation of removal cleanup actions may be delayed for six months or more.

Operational Range

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

Ordnance and Explosives (OE)

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.” (ER 1110-1-8153)

Project Completion Memorandum (PCM)

The document prepared by the agency executing a FUDS removal action to record the specific removal actions taken at a site. Guidance on preparing this document can be found in Chapter 17, EP 1110-1-18.

Quantity Distance (Q-D)

The quantity of explosives material and distance separation relationships that provide defined types of protection. These relationships are based on levels of risk considered acceptable for the stipulated exposures and are tabulated in the appropriate Q-D tables provided in DOD 6055.9-STD. Separation distances are not absolute safe distances but are relative protective safe distances. Greater distances than those shown in the Q-D tables shall be used whenever possible. (DOD 6055.9-STD)

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. (ER 1110-1-8153)

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Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Enacted in 1976, RCRA promotes the protection of health and the environment. It regulates waste generation, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal for facilities currently in operation. The OE removal process is affected by RCRA if OE must be disposed off-site.

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. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Stakeholder

Stakeholders include federal, state, and local officials, community organizations, property owners, and others having a personal interest or involvement, or having a monetary or commercial involvement in the real property, which is to undergo an OE response action. (ER 385-1-95)

Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA)

TCRAs respond to a release or threat of release that poses such a risk to public health (serious injury or death), or the environment, that clean up or stabilization actions must be initiated within six months.

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 or a recognized and certified DOD equivalent course. Various grades and contract positions are established based on skills and experience. Check with the OE MCX for current ratings.