

GLOSSARY

Section I Acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AEL	Airborne Exposure Limit
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AOC	Army Operations Center
ABP	Agent Breakdown Products
AR	Army Regulation
ARAR	Applicable, Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
ARB	Anomaly Review Board
ASA (I&E)	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment)
ASR	Archives Search Report
ASSHP	Abbreviated Site Safety and Health Plan
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BWM	Biological Warfare Material
CACM	Chemical Agent Contaminated Media
CAIRA	Chemical Accident or Incident Response or Assistance
CAIS	Chemical Agent Identification Sets
CBD	Commerce Business Daily
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Phosgene
CHP	Certified Health Physicist
CIH	Certified Industrial Hygienist
CK	Cyanogen Chloride
CO	Contracting Officer
CoC	Chain-of-Custody
COPC	Contaminants of Potential Concern
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPU	Chemical Protective Undergarment
CRP	Community Relations Plan

EP 75-1-3
30 Nov 04

CSP	Certified Safety Professional or Conceptual Site Plan
CSS	Chemical Safety Submission
CSSIS	Chemical Safety Submission Information Sheet
CWA	Chemical Warfare Agent
CWM	Chemical Warfare Materiel
CX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
D2PC	Downwind Hazard Prediction Model
DA	Department of the Army
DA Pam	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DAAMS	Depot Area Air Monitoring System
DACASC	Department of Army Chemical Agent Safety Council
DACS-SF	Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Staff
DASAF	Director of Army Safety
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DID	Data Item Description
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
ECBC	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center
ECS	Engineering Control Structure
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
EZ	Exclusion Zone
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FPD	Flame Photometric Detector
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
GB	Sarin (Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate)
GC	Gas Chromatography
GFP	Government Furnished Property
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPL	General Population Limit

H	Levinstein Mustard (bis[2-chloroethyl] sulfide)
HN-1	Nitrogen Mustard (2.2' dichloro-triethylamine)
HN-3	Nitrogen Mustard (2.2'.2-trichloro-triethylamine)
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQUSACE	Headquarters, United States Army Corps of Engineers
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
IAW	IAW
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IDW	Investigation Derived Waste
IGE	Independent Government Estimate
IHF	Interim Holding Facility
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
L	Lewisite
LDR	Land Disposal Restriction
LPM	Liters Per Minute
LUC	Land Use Control
MACOM	Major Command
MAP	Mobile Analytical Platform
MARB	Materiel Assessment Review Board
MCE	Maximum Credible Event
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MINICAMS	Miniature Chemical Agent Monitoring System
MM CX	Military Munitions Response Mandatory Center of Expertise
MMR MCX	Military Munitions Response Mandatory Center of Expertise
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MRC	Multiple Round Container
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MSD	Minimal Separation Distance
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NDAI	No DOD Action Indicated
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOSE.....	No Significant Effects
NTCRA.....	Non-Time Critical Removal Action
NVLAP.....	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program
OC.....	Office of Counsel
OSG.....	Office of the Surgeon General
OSHA.....	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA.....	Preliminary Assessment
PAED.....	Public Access Exclusion Distance
PAO.....	Public Affairs Office (or Officer)
PAT.....	Proficiency Analytical Test
PCB.....	Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyl
PDS.....	Personnel Decontamination Station
PDT.....	Project Delivery Team
PINS.....	Portable Isotopic Neutron Spectroscopy
PL.....	Public Law
PM.....	Project Manager
PMNSCM.....	Product Manager for Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel
PMECW.....	Program Manager for the Elimination of Chemical Weapons
POC.....	Point of Contact
PPE.....	Personal Protective Equipment
Pre-Op.....	Pre-Operational Survey
PS.....	Chloropicrin
PSP.....	Physical Security Plan
Q-D.....	Quantity Distance
QA.....	Quality Assurance
QC.....	Quality Control
OP-FTIR.....	Open-Path Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometry Air Monitoring
RAB.....	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA.....	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCWM.....	Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel
RDECOM.....	Research, Development, and Engineering Command
RFP.....	Request for Proposal
RI/FS.....	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROE.....	Right-of-Entry
RSO.....	Radiation Safety Officer
SARA.....	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SI.....	Site Inspection
SOP.....	Standard Operating Procedure

SOW	Statement of Work
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
SUXOS	Senior UXO Supervisor
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TCL	Target Compound List
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action
TEU	Technical Escort Unit
TM	Technical Manual
TSDF	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility
TWA	Time Weighted Average
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USACHPPM.....	U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
USAESCH	U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
USATCES	U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety
USC	United States Code
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
UXOSO	UXO Safety Officer
VCS	Vapor Containment Structure
VOC.....	Volatile Organic Compounds
VX	V Agent (O-ethyl ester)
WPL.....	Worker Population Limit
XSD	Halogen Specific Detector

Section II Terms

1 Percent Lethality Distance

Distance that is calculated from a given MCE and meteorological conditions (temperature, wind speed, and so forth) and is established as the distance at which dosage from an MCE or actual agent release would be 150 mg-min/m³ for H and HD agents, 75 mg-min/m³ for HT agent, 150 mg-min/m³ Lewisite, 10 mg-min/m³ for GB agent, 4.3 mg-min/m³ for VX vapor, and 0.1 mg for inhalation/deposition of liquid VX. The meteorological conditions used will be the existing conditions in the event of an actual release or the realistic, worst-case conditions used will be the existing conditions for siting purposes.

3X

This is an indication of the level of decontamination to which an item has been subjected. XXX indicates the item has been surface decontaminated by locally approved procedures, has been bagged or contained in an agent-tight barrier (plastic bags may be used if they have been tested and found to be effective for the purpose) of sufficient volume to permit sample air to be withdrawn while minimizing dilution with incoming air, and/or appropriate tests/monitoring have verified that concentrations above 0.0001 mg/m³ for agents GA/GB, 0.00001 mg/m³ for agent VX, 0.003 mg/m³ for H or L, or 0.00003 mg/m³ for agent GD (unmasked worker AEL values for other covered chemicals do not exist).

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.

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 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)

Anomaly

Any item that is seen as a subsurface irregularity after geophysical investigation. This irregularity should deviate from the expected subsurface ferrous and non-ferrous material at a site (i.e., pipes, power lines, etc.). (EP 1110-1-18)

Anomaly Avoidance

Techniques employed by EOD or UXO personnel at sites with known or suspected MEC to avoid any potential surface MEC and any subsurface anomalies. This usually occurs at mixed hazard sites when HTRW investigations must occur prior to execution of munitions response. Intrusive anomaly investigation is not authorized during ordnance avoidance operations. (EP 75-1-2)

Anomaly Review Board (ARB)

A technical group established to provide technical guidance and quality assurance oversight of the review and resolution of geophysical information related to unresolved anomalies at a site. (EP 1110-1-18)

Applicable or 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.

Approval Memorandum

Secures management approval and funding to conduct the engineering evaluation/cost analysis.

EP 75-1-3
30 Nov 04

Archives Search Report (ASR)

A detailed investigation to report on past munitions-related activities conducted at an installation. The principal purpose of the Archives Search is to assemble historical records and available field data, assess potential ordnance presence, and recommend follow-up actions at a DERP-FUDS. There are four general steps in an Archives Search: records search phase, site safety and health plan, site survey, archives search report including risk assessment.

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)

Chemical Agent

A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. Excluded are research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) solutions, industrial chemicals, riot control agents, chemical defoliants and herbicides, smoke flame, and incendiaries. (ER 385-1-95)

Chemical Agent Contaminated Media (CACM)

Any mixture of detectable concentrations of chemical agent(s) with soil, water, debris, or other solid or liquid media.

Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM)

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 and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel Response Activities)

Chemical Weapons Design Center (CW-DC)

A design center is the specified USACE field office assigned a singular technical mission that is permanent and USACE-wide in scope. This 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 CW-DC is the USACE Design Center

authorized to execute RCWM response actions. The CW-DC is located within USAESCH. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Collective Protection

Protective equipment or methods used to insulate a group of people from the chemical, thermal, explosive or other hazards presented by the environment in which they are working. For example, such items as tents and engineering control structures.

Community Relations Plan (CRP)

The Community Relations Plan (CRP) or Public Involvement Plan for FUDS projects serves as the framework to establish a successful information exchange with the public for munitions response actions. The CRP follows guidelines set forth under CERCLA and the SARA. Each CRP must be tailored to fit the individual site and situation and should also accommodate any site-specific agreements between the U.S. Army and the EPA or state environmental agencies. The CRP is not a static document and should be revised to reflect the project's development/progress.

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 former operations. Response actions must be performed IAW the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Construction Support

Support provided by qualified UXO personnel during construction activities at potential MEC 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, a two-person UXO team stands 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, UXO teams are required to conduct subsurface UXO clearance for the known construction footprint in conjunction with the construction contractor during intrusive activities. The level of effort for construction support will be determined on a case-by-case basis in coordination with MM CX. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Conventional Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)

The term "conventional MEC" refers to munitions and explosives of concern (see definition) other than CWM, BWM and nuclear ordnance. (EP 75-1-2)

EP 75-1-3
30 Nov 04

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)

Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)

Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(2))

Districts Approved to Execute Munitions Response Actions

These districts are selected and approved by the MSC Commander with concurrence from the MM CX, trained, and assigned the mission of conducting munitions response actions. The districts are responsible for final response action execution. Only USAESCH is authorized to execute any phase of a RCWM response action. (ER 1110-1-8153)

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.

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 (EZ)

A safety zone established around a MEC work area. Only project personnel and authorized, escorted visitors are allowed within the EZ. Examples of EZs are safety zones around MEC

intrusive activities and safety zones where MEC is intentionally detonated. The EZ is the area where potential contamination may exist. (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 or Munitions Emergency Response

An immediate response by explosives and munitions emergency response personnel to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions or their transport to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen or uncontrollable circumstance does not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities. (40 CFR §260.10)

Explosives Safety Submission (ESS)

The document that 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 MM CX 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 booster 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.

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).

General Population Limit (GPL)

The GPL is an occupational chemical exposure limit for the general population. It is expressed as a time-weighted average that should not be exceeded during any twenty-four hour period.

Geophysical Techniques

Techniques utilized for the detection and measurement of buried anomalies (e.g., ferromagnetic indicators and ground penetrating radar) to investigate the presence of munitions. (ER 385-1-95)

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Activities

HTRW activities include those activities undertaken for the Environmental Protection Agency’s Superfund program, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), including Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), and Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites at active DOD facilities, HTRW actions associated with Civil Works activities, and any other mission or non-mission work performed for others at HTRW sites. (ER 385-1-92)

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH)

The IDLH concentration is a limit for personal exposure to a substance defined by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) that is normally expressed in parts per million (ppm). The IDLH concentration is considered to be the limit beyond which an individual will not be capable of escaping death or permanent injury without help in less than thirty minutes.

Information Repository

A repository, generally located at libraries or other publicly accessible locations, which contains documents reflecting the on-going environmental restoration activities. This may include the EE/CA, CRP, RAB meeting minutes, public notices, public comments and responses to those comments, etc.

Intrusive activity

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

Inventory Project Report (INPR)

The report resulting from the preliminary assessment. The INPR includes data as well as a recommendation for further action and guides investigators through further site studies. Documents whether DOD is responsible for contamination at a FUDS.

Mandatory Center of Expertise (CX)

A CX 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 a CX are identified on the CX's homepage. These services may be reimbursable or centrally funded. The USAESCH is the MM CX for the USACE. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)

Material potentially containing explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris); or material potentially contaminated with a high enough concentration of explosives such that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, ventilation ducts) associated with munitions production, demilitarization or disposal operations. Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within DOD's established munitions management system and other hazardous

items that may present explosion hazards (e.g., gasoline cans, compressed gas cylinders) that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions.

Maximum Credible Event (MCE)

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 for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, 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. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, except that the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy 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(e)(3)(A))

Minimum Separation Distance (MSD)

The minimum separation distance required for personnel (public and UXO Qualified), as a result of an intentional and unintentional detonation of an item of ordnance, that could occur during activities involving MEC. The event must be realistic with reasonable probability of occurrence. (ER 385-1-95)

Most Probable Event (MPE)

The MPE is the most likely event that could occur during munitions response activities as a result of an accidental, unplanned, or unintended detonation of an ordnance item. The event must be realistic with reasonable probability of occurrence. (ER 385-1-95)

Munition with the Greatest Fragmentation Distance (MGFD)

The munition with the greatest fragmentation distance that might be recovered as a result of previous training during actions based on historical information. The selected MGFD must be realistic with reasonable probability of occurrence. (DOD 6055.9-STD)

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)

This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, means:

- (a) Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e) (9);
- (b) Discarded Military Munitions (DMM), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e) (2), or
- (c) Munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX) present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

Munitions Constituents (MC)

Any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance and munitions. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(4))

Munitions Debris

Remnants of munitions (e.g., penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, links, fins) remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal.

Munitions Response

Response actions, including investigation, removal and remedial actions to address the explosives safety, human health, or environmental risks presented by unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC).

Munitions Response Area (MRA)

Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A MRA is comprised of one or more MRSs.

Munitions Response Site (MRS)

A discrete location within a MRA that is known to require a munitions response.

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-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel

CWM (see definition) that is not included in the chemical stockpile. Non-stockpile CWM is divided into five categories: buried CWM, recovered CWM (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)

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.

Ordnance and Explosive Safety Specialist

USACE Personnel, classified as a GS-018 Safety Specialist, and who is UXO-qualified. Ordnance and Explosive Safety Specialists perform safety, quality assurance and UXO subject matter expert functions for the Government. The Ordnance and Explosive Safety Specialist for RCWM response actions is located within the USAESCH Ordnance and Explosives Directorate.. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Whatever protective equipment may be used to insulate an individual from the chemical, thermal, explosive or other hazards presented by the environment in which he or she is working. For example, such items as safety glasses, hard hats, protective shoes, chemical-resistant clothing, and breathing apparatus.

Preliminary Assessment of Eligibility (PA)

The PA is the initial phase of the non-time-critical response action process. A PA includes a review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate. The findings of the PA are reported in the INPR, along with

recommendations for further action, if appropriate. This document is used to determine property and project eligibility under DERP-FUDS.

Project Delivery Team (PDT)

The PDT is a multi-disciplined team, led by the Project Manager, with responsibility for assuring that project activities stay focused, first and foremost on the public interest, and on the customer's needs and expectations and that all work is integrated and done IAW a PMP and approved business and quality management processes. The PDT focuses on the quality of project delivery, with heavy reliance on partnering and relationship development to achieve better performance. (ER 5-1-11)

Project Manager (PM)

Within the TPP process, the PM is the decision maker responsible for leading the team's TPP efforts, progressing towards site closeout, and meeting the customer's expectations. (EM 200-1-2).

Public Access Exclusion Distance (PAED)

The greater of the inhabited building distance (IBD) (based on the fragment hazard distance or the net explosive weight (NEW) of the munitions) or the one percent lethality distance of the MCE.

Quality Assurance (QA)

A process that provides oversight to quality control and involves an audit/review of the quality control process. (ER 1110-1-12)

Quality Control (QC)

A process that monitors and checks the design process to insure that the product will meet agreed-upon requirements of the customer, is on schedule and within budget. (ER 1110-1-12)

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 will be used whenever possible. (DOD 6055.9-STD)

Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM)

Non-stockpile CWM that was previously discarded, buried, or fired and discovered either unexpectedly or during planned environmental restoration operations. (ER 385-1-95)

Remedial or Remedial Action

Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of or in addition to removal actions in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health, welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage; confinement; perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches; clay cover; neutralization; cleanup of released hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials; recycling or reuse; diversion; destruction; segregation of reactive wastes; dredging or excavations; repair or replacement of leaking containers; collection of leachate and runoff; onsite treatment or incineration; provision of alternative water supplies; and any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health, welfare and the environment. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities where the President determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, such relocation is more cost-effective and environmentally preferable to the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition offsite of hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare. The term includes offsite transport and offsite storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials. (DERP Management Guidance)

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

An in depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of known contamination at a site, assess risk to human health and the environment, and establish criteria for cleaning up the site. During the FS, the RI data is analyzed and remedial alternatives are identified. The FS serves as the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.

Removal or Removal Action

The cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment. Such actions may be taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of

release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under section 9604(b) of this title, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.] The requirements for removal actions are addressed in 40 CFR §§300.410 and 330.415. The three types of removals are emergency, time-critical, and non time-critical removals. (DERP Management Guidance)

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 munitions response process is affected by RCRA if MEC must be disposed off-site.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

A forum for discussion and exchange of information between agencies and the 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. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Risk Assessment Code (RAC)

An expression of the risk associated with a hazard. The RAC combines the hazard severity and accident probability into a single arabic number on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being the greatest risk and 5 the lowest. The RAC is used to prioritize response actions.

Short-term Exposure Limit (STEL)

The STEL is defined by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency. Workers can be exposed to a maximum of four STEL periods per eight-hour shift, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods.

Site Inspection (SI)

Activities undertaken to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the PA and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine the presence, type,

EP 75-1-3
30 Nov 04

distribution, density and location of MEC. The results of the SI are reported in an Archives Search Report (ASR).

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 that is to undergo a munitions response. (ER 385-1-95)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization (SARA)

Enacted in 1986, this legislation establishes standards for cleanup activities, requires federal facility compliance with CERCLA, and clarifies public involvement requirements.

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.

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

Program that can provide independent assistance to Restoration Advisory Boards in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of MEC hazards and response activities at a MEC project. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Technical Escort Unit (TEU)

Military chemical agent response unit. (EP 1110-1-18)

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

Military munitions that: (a) Have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; (b) Have been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and (c) Remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (U.S.C. 2710 (e) (9))

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 MM CX for current ratings. (ER 1110-1-8153)

Worker Population Limit (WPL)

The WPL is an occupational chemical exposure limit for workers. It is expressed as a time-weighted average that should not be exceeded during an eight hour working day.