

APPENDIX A
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APPENDIX B

Glossary of Terms

I Ordnance and Explosives (OE). OE consists of either (1) or (2) below:

(1) Ammunition, ammunition components, chemical or biological warfare material 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

A. 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)

B. Biological Warfare Materiel (BWM). An item configured as a munition containing an etiologic agent that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects; includes biological agent identification sets. BWM can also include etiologic agents that are designed to damage or destroy crops that are intended for human consumption. (HQDA Interim Guidance for Biological Warfare Materiel and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel Response Activities)

C. 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)

D. Training Ammunition. Ammunition used for training persons in marksmanship, handling weapons, etc. (Glossary of Ordnance Terms, Ordnance Engineering Handbook Office Duke University)

i). **Inert Ammunition.** Ammunition or ammunition components void of explosive or chemical material. An inert material may be used to represent an explosive filler or material. (AR 385-65)

(ii). **Dummy ammunition.** Ammunition or ammunition components having the appearance of actual items. Dummy ammunition is used for exhibits and for training operations, such as assembly and handling, and dry run operations of weapons or weapon systems. (AR 385-65)

(iii). **Empty Ammunition.** Ammunition or ammunition components void of any type of filler. (AR 385-65)

(iv). **Practice ammunition.** Ammunition or ammunition components used for training. Practice ammunition simulates a service item in weight, design, and ballistic properties. A practice round may be inert or have a small quantity of explosive filler, such as black powder used as a spotting charge. (AR 385-65)

(2) 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 Styphanate, 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 electric sparks. Examples of secondary explosives include Trinitrofluorene (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 explosive hazards.

Other related terms commonly used:

Conventional Ordnance and Explosives (OE). The term "conventional OE" refers to ordnance and explosives other than CWM, BWM and nuclear ordnance. (ER 1110-8153)

Training Device. A device or item of equipment designed or modified for use by the trainee in training. (Glossary of Ordnance Terms, Ordnance Engineering Handbook Office, Duke University)

Range Residue. Material including, but not limited to practice bombs, expended artillery, small arms and mortar projectiles aircraft bombs and missiles, rockets and rocket motors, hard targets, grenades, incendiary devices, experimental items, demolition devices, and any other material fired on, or upon a range. (Also referred to as Ordnance Related Scrap).

Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel (NSCWM). CWM that is not included in the chemical stockpile. NSCWM 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 and Non-Stockpile Chemical Warfare Materiel Response Activities)