

**APPENDIX D
GLOSSARY**

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ANOMALY

A deviation from uniformity in physical properties, or a perturbation from a normal, uniform, or predictable response in geophysical data. This irregularity should deviate from the expected subsurface ferrous and non-ferrous material at a site (i.e., pipes, power lines, etc.).

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT (ASR)

A detailed investigation to report on past OE activities conducted on 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-FUDES. There are four general steps in an Archives Search: records search phase, site safety and health plan, site survey, and archives search report including risk assessment.

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENT

A chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. Includes V- and G-series nerve agents, H-series blister agents, and lewisite (L). Chemical warfare agents are usually a component (or subset) of chemical warfare materiel.

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)

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (CERCLA)

CERCLA authorizes federal action to respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment or a release or threat of release of a pollutant or contaminant into the environment that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare.

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)

DEPOT AREA AIR MONITORING SYSTEM (DAAMS)

The DAAMS is a portable air-sampling unit, which is designed to draw a controlled volume of air through a glass tube filled with a collection material. After a specified length of time, the tube is removed and analyzed.

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ)

The exclusion zone is a safety zone established around an OE work area. Only authorized project personnel 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 by military personnel.

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).

FRAGMENTATION DISTANCE

The maximum distance that fragments of an ordnance item will travel when that ordnance item is detonated without the use of engineering controls.

GENERAL AREA MONITORING

Provides notification to personnel that there is a problem within the work zone and that action must be taken. This monitoring requires a monitoring device or sampling port to be placed in strategic locations in the work area where there is a potential for encountering agent vapors.

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

Techniques used for the detection and measurement of buried anomalies (e.g., ferromagnetic indicators and ground penetrating radar) to investigate the presence of munitions.

HEADSPACE

A procedure using a closed, sealed container, where items suspected of being RCWM related are tested. The items are placed in the container and the container is either heated from an outside source or allowed to heat by solar conduction. The vapors inside the container are monitored through a sampling port for indications of chemical warfare agent.

HOT LINE

The Hot Line marks the boundary of the EZ. The contaminant reduction zone, including the personnel decontamination station (PDS), is located outside this line.

INTRUSIVE ACTIVITY

An activity that 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.

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 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 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 thereof. 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)

MINIATURE CHEMICAL AGENT MONITORING SYSTEM (MINICAMS)

MINICAMS is an automatic air monitoring system that collects compounds on a solid sorbent trap, thermally desorbs them into a capillary gas chromatography column for separation, detects the compounds with a Flame Photometric Detector (FPD) or Halogen Specific Detector (XSD). It is a lightweight; portable, low-level detector designed to respond in less than ten minutes with alarm capability.

MOST PROBABLE MUNITION (MPM)

The MPM is the military munition that has a reasonable probability of being found on the site and is the type most likely to be found if a munition is discovered.

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.

NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS (NOSE) DOSAGE

This is a distance calculated by the U.S. Army computer program D2PC that is a downwind from the MCE where beyond this distance no significant effects will occur if a MCE should occur. This distance is calculated using worst-case atmospheric conditions at the site at the time of release.

NON-STOCKPILE CHEMICAL WARFARE

CWM (see definition) 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)

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”)

PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR (PID)

A PID is a portable instrument used to detect, measure, and provide a direct reading of the concentration of a variety of trace gases based on the principle of photoionization. The process involves the absorption of ultraviolet light by a gas molecule leading to ionization.

RECOVERED CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIEL (RCWM)

Non-stockpile CWM that was previously discarded, buried, or fired, and discovered unexpectedly or during planned environmental restoration operations. Chemical warfare agent in soil and debris is not considered RCWM.

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)