

# **FINAL**

**Contract No. DACA87-03-D-0014**

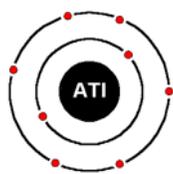
**Task Order 0001**

**Work Plan  
for  
Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Removal Action and Supporting Functions  
Waikoloa Maneuver Area  
Hawaii, Hawaii**

Prepared For:  
U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center  
Huntsville, Alabama



Prepared By:  
American Technologies, Inc.  
142 Fairbanks Road  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830



The project is located in the  
U.S. Army Engineer District: Honolulu

October 09, 2003  
Revision 1: December 12, 2003

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Reviewed By:



Lee Robinson  
Quality Assurance Manager

October 09, 2003  
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## Table of Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1	General Introduction .....	1-1
1.2	Site Location .....	1-1
1.3	Site History .....	1-1
1.4	Topography .....	1-2
1.5	Climate .....	1-3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1	Guidance, Regulations and Policy .....	2-1
2.2	Discussion, assumptions and procedures relating to Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) .....	2-1
2.3	Procedures for OE that cannot be destroyed on site and unidentifiable OE .....	2-1
2.4	Technical Scope of the Project.....	2-2
2.5	Procedures for change in site conditions .....	2-6
2.6	Organization .....	2-7
2.7	Mobilization Plan .....	2-18
2.8	Site Preparation .....	2-18
2.9	Sampling Plan .....	2-18
2.10	Reporting and Disposition of OE .....	2-18
2.11	Ordnance Related Scrap and Other Scrap .....	2-32
2.12	Turn-in of Recovered Inert OE-related .....	2-33
2.13	OE Accountability and Records Management .....	2-33
2.14	Additional Tasks .....	2-34
2.15	Lessons Learned .....	2-34
<b>3.0</b>	<b>EXPLOSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1	Acquisition .....	3-1
3.2	Initial Receipt .....	3-1
3.3	Storage .....	3-2
3.4	Transportation .....	3-3
3.5	Receipt Procedures .....	3-4
3.6	Inventory .....	3-5
3.7	Lost, Stolen, or Unauthorized Use of Explosives .....	3-5
3.8	Returning of Excess Daily Issue .....	3-5
3.9	Disposal of Unused Explosive Materials .....	3-6
<b>4.0</b>	<b>EXPLOSIVES SITING PLAN</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1	Ordnance and Explosives Areas .....	4-1

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Planned or Established Demolition Areas</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Foot Print Areas</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Explosives Storage Magazines</b> .....	<b>4-2</b>
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Site Map</b> .....	<b>4-3</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>GEOPHYSICAL PROVE-OUT PLAN AND REPORT</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Geophysical Prove-Out Plan</b> .....	<b>5-1</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Geophysical Prove-Out Report</b> .....	<b>5-1</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION PLAN</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Unexploded Ordnance Safety</b> .....	<b>6-1</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Personnel Qualifications</b> .....	<b>6-1</b>
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Site Description</b> .....	<b>6-1</b>
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Geophysical Investigation Methods</b> .....	<b>6-6</b>
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Instrument Standardization</b> .....	<b>6-9</b>
<b>6.6</b>	<b>The following tests will be conducted</b> .....	<b>6-9</b>
<b>6.7</b>	<b>Personnel Test</b> .....	<b>6-10</b>
<b>6.8</b>	<b>Record Relative Sensor Positions</b> .....	<b>6-10</b>
<b>6.9</b>	<b>Vibration Test (Cable Shake)</b> .....	<b>6-10</b>
<b>6.10</b>	<b>Static Background and Static Standard Response (Spike) Test</b> .....	<b>6-10</b>
<b>6.11</b>	<b>Six Line Test</b> .....	<b>6-11</b>
<b>6.12</b>	<b>Repeat Data</b> .....	<b>6-11</b>
<b>6.13</b>	<b>Height Optimization</b> .....	<b>6-12</b>
<b>6.14</b>	<b>TM5<sub>EMU</sub> Calibration</b> .....	<b>6-12</b>
<b>6.15</b>	<b>Data Position Check</b> .....	<b>6-12</b>
<b>6.16</b>	<b>Data Processing, Corrections, and Analysis</b> .....	<b>6-12</b>
<b>6.17</b>	<b>Dig Sheet Development</b> .....	<b>6-14</b>
<b>6.18</b>	<b>Reacquisition</b> .....	<b>6-14</b>
<b>6.19</b>	<b>Feed-Back Process</b> .....	<b>6-14</b>
<b>6.20</b>	<b>Quality Control</b> .....	<b>6-14</b>
<b>6.21</b>	<b>Corrective Measures</b> .....	<b>6-16</b>
<b>6.22</b>	<b>Records Management</b> .....	<b>6-17</b>
<b>6.23</b>	<b>Interim Reporting</b> .....	<b>6-17</b>
<b>6.24</b>	<b>Map Format</b> .....	<b>6-18</b>
<b>6.25</b>	<b>Final Report</b> .....	<b>6-18</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>LOCATION SURVEYS AND MAPPING PLAN</b> .....	<b>7-1</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<b>General</b> .....	<b>7-1</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Digital Data</b> .....	<b>7-3</b>
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Digital Format for Survey and Mapping</b> .....	<b>7-3</b>

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7.4	Items and Data .....	7-3
<b>8.0</b>	<b>WORK, DATA AND COST MANAGEMENT PLAN .....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
8.1	Work, Data, and Cost Management .....	8-1
<b>9.0</b>	<b>PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN .....</b>	<b>9-1</b>
9.1	American Technologies, Inc. does not anticipate the use of Government Property during activities under this Task Order .....	9-1
9.2	The requirement of this chapter does not apply .....	9-1
<b>10.0</b>	<b>QUALITY CONTROL PLAN.....</b>	<b>10-1</b>
10.1	QC Objectives .....	10-1
10.2	Quality Policies .....	10-1
10.3	Definitions .....	10-2
10.4	QC Responsibility .....	10-4
10.5	Quality Management .....	10-4
10.6	QC Plan Processes .....	10-5
10.7	Scheduled Audits .....	10-6
10.8	Daily QC Audits .....	10-6
10.9	Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Standards.....	10-9
10.10	QC Files .....	10-9
10.11	Corrective/Preventive Action.....	10-10
10.12	Customer Complaints .....	10-10
10.13	Document Control and Data Management .....	10-11
10.14	Data Management .....	10-12
10.15	Photographic Records .....	10-13
10.16	Logs and Reports .....	10-13
10.17	Field Office/Communications .....	10-15
10.18	Lessons Learned .....	10-16
10.19	Reviews and Approvals .....	10-16
10.20	Training .....	10-16
10.21	Current Physical Examination .....	10-16
10.22	Chemical Quality Data Management (CQDM) .....	10-17
10.23	QC Documentation Submittal .....	10-17
10.24	QC Record Retention .....	10-17
<b>11.0</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>11-1</b>
11.1	Site Characterization and Mitigation Approach .....	11-1
11.2	Existing Conditions Survey .....	11-1
11.3	Potential Environmental Resource Impact .....	11-1

<b>11.4</b>	<b>Mitigating Procedures .....</b>	<b>11-3</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>INVESTIGATIVE DERIVED WASTE PLAN .....</b>	<b>12-1</b>
<b>12.1</b>	<b>In accordance with the Scope of Work, the Investigative Derived Waste Plan is not required by the Task Order .....</b>	<b>12-1</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM PLAN .....</b>	<b>13-1</b>
<b>13.1</b>	<b>General .....</b>	<b>13-1</b>
<b>13.2</b>	<b>Sources and Standard .....</b>	<b>13-1</b>
<b>13.3</b>	<b>Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Incorporation .....</b>	<b>13-1</b>
<b>13.4</b>	<b>Computer Files .....</b>	<b>13-2</b>
<b>14.0</b>	<b>INTERIM HOLDING FACILITY SITING PLAN FOR RCWM PROJECTS.....</b>	<b>14-1</b>
<b>14.1</b>	<b>In accordance with the Scope of Work, the Interim Holding Facility Siting Plan for RCWM Projects is not required by the Task Order .....</b>	<b>14-1</b>
<b>15.0</b>	<b>PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN FOR RCMW PROJECT SITES</b>	<b>15-1</b>
<b>15.1</b>	<b>In accordance with the Scope of Work, the Physical Security Plan for RCWM Project Sites is not required by the Task Order .....</b>	<b>15-1</b>
<b>16.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>16-1</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A – SCOPE OF WORK</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX B – SITE MAP</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX C – LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX D – SITE SAFTEY AND HEALTH PLAN</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX E – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX F – SITE FORMS</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX G – MSD CALCULATION SHEETS</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX H - RESUMES</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX I - GEOPHYSICAL PROVE-OUT REPORT</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX J - MSDS</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX K - PROJECT SCHEDULE</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX L – EVACUATION PLAN</b>	

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General Information**

1.1.1 This Work Plan (WP) details the Ordnance and Explosive (OE) Removal Action as stipulated in the CEHNC Scope of Work (SOW) for Task Order 0001 for contract DACA87-03-D-0014 as additional Task Orders are awarded amendments to this Work Plan and Safety Plan will be submitted as needed. The purpose of this WP is to present the site background, project management, objectives, methodology for OE removal actions, OE accountability, explosive storage, demolition procedures, project personnel, and the equipment to be used for the removal action.

1.1.2 The work required under this Scope of Work (SOW) falls under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program-for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). Ordnance and explosives (OE) hazards exist as a result of Department of Defense activities. Ordnance and Explosives (OE) may exist on property owned or leased by the Department of Army. During this removal action, it is the Government's intent that the contractor destroy all OE encountered on-site and that the contractor's work is to be performed in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 104 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Sections 300.120(d) and 300.400(e).

1.1.3 Ordnance and Explosive (OE) is a safety hazard and may constitute an imminent and substantial endangerment to the site personnel and local populace, thus 29 CFR 1910.120 applies.

### **1.2 Site Location**

1.2.1 The Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area and Nansay Sites are situated on the Island of Hawaii, Hawaii, on the northwest side of the island approximately 30 miles north of the city of Kailua-Kona in the South Kohala District. The former maneuver area is bordered by Queen Kaahumanu Highway (State Highway 19) on the west, the South Kohala/North Kona District boundary line to the south, the South Kohala/Hamakua District boundary line to the east, and Kawaihae Road to the north. See Appendix B for site maps.

### **1.3 Site History**

1.3.1 The U. S. Navy through a licensing agreement with Richard Smart of Parker Ranch acquired 91,000 acres in Waikoloa in December 1943. It was used as an artillery firing range on which live ammunition and other explosives were employed, with the remaining acreage utilized for troop maneuvers, and the largest encampment on the island of Hawaii consisting

of approximately 467 acres of tents and Quonset huts. The 2nd Marine Division was assigned to Waikoloa in December 1943 for five months of training, in preparation for the Saipan-Tinian campaign. The 5th Marine Division began arriving in August 1944 at the camp vacated by the 2nd Marine Division. Property comprising the Waikoloa Maneuver Area was surrendered to the Parker Ranch in September 1946, although the Marines had departed as of 30 June 1946. At least two ordnance clearance efforts were conducted, one in 1946 just prior to the departure of the 5th Marine Division, and the other in 1954 following accidental detonation of a dud fuse or shell killing two civilians and seriously injuring three others. The 1954 effort detected as many as 400 dud items including hand grenades, 60 and 81 mm mortars, 75 mm shells, and 105 and 155 mm shell fuses, 31 mm anti-tank cannon shells, and 4.2 inch mortars. OE continues to be discovered at the former Waikoloa Maneuver Area as development progresses. OE may be buried beneath the site or be on the ground surface and could still be capable of functioning. In the mid-to-late 1960's Parker Ranch subsequently sold off two parcels (Puako and Ouli) to the present owners, Nansay Hawaii, Inc., which purchased fee simple title to the properties in April 1990. Nansay Hawaii, Inc. plans to construct golf communities thereon. Construction of a residential subdivision at the Ouli parcel of the Nansay Hawaii site is currently ongoing while the Puako parcel remains vacant and undeveloped.

## **1.4 Topography**

1.4.1 The rolling terrain characteristic of the former maneuver area encompasses two physiographic landforms: slightly dissected uplands and lava plains. The upland area of the slope is cut by widely spaced gullies formed by erosion, while the lava plains are broad with little topographic relief. The lava areas are pocked and scarred by lava blisters and stacks formed by gas pockets rupturing the surface and breaking the lava's crust. Caves and lava tubes are prevalent in these areas. From its coastal origin in the west, the former maneuver area rises eastward up the slope of Mauna Kea to a height of approximately 5,500 feet above MSL. Except at its easternmost boundary, the slope of the land is less than 10 percent. Among the prominent landforms in the former maneuver area are ancient cinder cones. Pu'u Pa cinder cone rises approximately 300 feet (elevation 2,667 feet above MSL) above the pastureland west of Mamalahoa. To the east of Mamalahoa Highway is Holoholoku cinder cone, which rises approximately 350 feet (elevation 3,265 feet above MSL) above the mildly sloping grasslands. South of the intersection of Mamalahoa Highway and Saddle Road is the Nahonaohae Pu'u. This pu'u and the surrounding area is a conservation area for native Hawaiian plants. South of Waikoloa Road is Pu'u Hinai, a cinder cone approximately 1 mile southeast of Waikoloa Village.

## **1.5 Climate**

- 1.5.1 Due to the large size and varied elevation (i.e., sea level to 5,500 feet above mean sea level [MSL]) of the former maneuver area, several climatic zones are present. At the westernmost boundary where the former maneuver area nears the Pacific Ocean, the climate is classified as a hot desert. As the land rises eastward up the slope of Mauna Kea, the former maneuver area is transected by a band of hot, semi-desert conditions that terminate at its far eastward reach in a summer-dry, warm temperate climate. Temperatures within the former maneuver area range from the high 90s to the low 50s (in degrees Fahrenheit).
- 1.5.2 The leeward position of the former maneuver area, in the rain shadow of Mauna Kea, makes it one of the drier regions in Hawaii. Precipitation throughout the former maneuver area ranges between 10 and 20 inches per year.

## **2.0 TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **2.1 Guidance, Regulations and Policy**

2.1.1 American Technologies, Inc. (ATI) received Contract Number DACA87-03-D-0014 issued by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH). Task Order 0001 was issued for the purpose of performing the work identified in the Scope of Work, Ordnance and Explosives (OE) at Waikoloa Maneuver Area Hawaii, HI.

2.1.2 The work required under the Scope of Work (SOW) for Waikoloa Maneuver Area Hawaii, HI, falls under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program-for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) and is authorized per Action Memorandum signed August 2002 by the Commander of Honolulu District, Corps of Engineers.

2.1.3 Ordnance and Explosive (OE) is a safety hazard and may constitute an imminent and substantial endangerment to the site personnel and local populace, thus 29 CFR 1910.120 applies. ATI's work is to be performed in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability ACT (CERCLA), Section 104 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Sections 300.120(d) and 300.400(e).

### **2.2 Discussion, assumptions and procedures relating to Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM).**

2.2.1 Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) is not suspected at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. If, during OE removal actions, ATI personnel identify or suspect CWM, all personnel will immediately withdraw upwind, from the work area, and ATI will contact the OE Safety Specialist. ATI will secure the site by positioning two UXO Technicians (Level II) upwind of the suspected CWM until they are relieved by the Technical Escort Unit (TEU) or Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel.

### **2.3 Procedures for OE that cannot be destroyed on site and unidentifiable OE**

2.3.1 If OE is encountered that cannot be moved due to its condition and the location prevents disposal in place, then the OE Safety Specialist will be notified.

2.3.2 If an unidentifiable OE is found the OE Safety Specialist will be notified and a request for EOD support will be made.

## **2.4 Technical Scope of the Project**

- 2.4.1 A subsurface clearance action will be in accordance with the CEHNC Scope of Work. All OE operations will comply with EP 385-1-95a, Basic Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosive Operations.
- 2.4.1.1 ATI will establish a 50 meter by 100 meter grid system. The primary purpose of the grid system is to assist the government in the Quality Assurance inspection of completed areas. The grids will be laid in as depicted in Appendix B.
- 2.4.1.2 Operations will begin by surface clearing 50 meter by 100 meter grids of all metal residue. UXO Removal Teams will be used to conduct the surface clearance activities. UXO Removal Teams will separation distance of 200 ft. or K50 of MGF D at all times. Ordnance related scrap and non-ordnance related scrap will be collected and all OE will be marked for the Disposal Team.
- 2.4.2 Surface clearance
- 2.4.2.1 This section describes ATI's standard practices for surface clearance operations and procedures for collecting, processing, and controlling the data associated with the clearance action conducted at the site.
- 2.4.2.2 The objective is to safely locate, identify, and dispose of all surface OE and ordnance-related scrap.
- 2.4.2.3 The UXO Removal teams will locate a corner of a grid and GPS the corner. Based on the terrain and the density of munitions encountered, the UXO Technician III Team Leader will specify the distance between team members that will be used.
- 2.4.2.4 The UXO Removal teams, consisting of all team members, will maintain a specified distance, between team members determined by the UXO Team Leader. The team will stay on line by using a GPS unit operated by an individual deemed competent in its operation. The team member on the left (western) side of the sweep line will use a GPS to stay aligned with the western boundary. This individual will also place pin flags to delineate the clearance boundary. The remaining team members will align themselves on this individual. The team member on the right side of the line will place temporary pin flags to mark the extent of clearance. Upon reaching the northern boundary of the grid, the team will swing around and align themselves to sweep back to the southern boundary of the grid. The team member now on the right side of the line will pull the previously placed pin flags. The team member on the left side of the line will place temporary pin flags. The clearance will continue in this manner until the grid is cleared of OE and ordnance-related scrap.

- 2.4.2.5 The last row of pin flags at the end of each work day will remain in place until the sweep is resumed the next morning.
- 2.4.2.6 Each member will carry magnetometers to assist in the surface clearance. These magnetometers will be used to investigate suspicious areas and areas where vegetation obscures a thorough visual clearance.
- 2.4.2.7 If sub munitions are encountered, the Senior UXO Supervisor will direct personnel to cease operations immediately and to evacuate the area. The OE Safety Specialist will be notified as soon as possible.
- 2.4.2.8 If suspected CWM is encountered, operations will cease immediately and an area 500 meters (m) around the item will be secured, the OE Safety Specialist will be notified as soon as possible. UXO personnel will take a position 500m upwind of the item in an area where the site can be viewed at all times. The OE Safety Specialist will report the incident.
- 2.4.2.9 All encountered OE will be inspected by a UXO qualified person to determine its condition, (i.e., live, armed, inert, etc.).
- 2.4.2.10 OE determined to be live, or containing hazardous components, will be marked for final disposal procedures by Disposal Team. If an item's condition cannot be determined, it will be considered live and marked for the Disposal Team.
- 2.4.2.11 The Senior UXO Supervisor, and/or an UXO Technician III will be responsible for final determination of an OE item that is suspected to be live. At least two UXO personnel must agree on the condition of an OE item before any removal action is attempted. In addition, the OE Safety Specialist must concur before any removal action takes place. Site office publications will be researched, as required. If publications are not available on-site, the Senior UXO Supervisor will request pertinent publications/information from the OE Safety Specialist.
- 2.4.2.12 If the item is not acceptable to move it will be clearly marked with a stake approximately 36 inches high with fluorescent marking tape. The stake will contain sufficient fluorescent marking tape to be visible from a distance. GPS coordinates will be taken and reported to the Disposal Team.
- 2.4.2.13 All live OE items located will be logged, marked and GPS coordinates will be taken prior to disposal. All data required by the SOW will be entered into the OE database provided by CEHNC.
- 2.4.2.14 Inert OE items requiring venting will be collected within the grid for venting. It is the Team Leader's responsibility to verify that only inert OE items leave the grid.

- 2.4.2.15 The disposal actions by ATI will generate fragments and scrap that will be inspected and removed by ATI after disposal operations are conducted. All access/excavation/detonation holes will be back-filled to grade.
- 2.4.2.16 A post-disposal investigation will be conducted to verify the final disposal procedures were accomplished.
- 2.4.2.17 Ordnance-related scrap, that does not require demilitarization, is collected, inspected by the Team Leader and carried in the on-site pick-up truck for transport to the holding area and processed at the end of the day. It is the Team Leader's responsibility to assure that his team members handle only inert items during this process.
- 2.4.2.18 Ordnance-related scrap, which has been placed in the holding area, will not be mingled with other types of material and will be held in securable containers.
- 2.4.2.19 In the event that live or suspected live OE is discovered, within ordnance related scrap piles, the following procedures shall be followed:
- Stop work immediately and evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
  - Secure the area to prevent access of non-essential personnel.
  - Notify a Supervisor, who will notify the Senior UXO Supervisor, and the UXO Safety Officer.
  - The Senior UXO Supervisor or the UXO Safety Officer will notify the OE Safety Specialist, Project Manager and plan a course of action to be taken.
  - The OE Safety Specialist will be consulted, prior to any course of action being taken, for concurrence and approval.
  - After the application of the course of action, the Senior UXO Supervisor shall prepare a report of the incident to be submitted to the USACE Contracting Officer and Program Manager.
- 2.4.2.20 Inert OE items will be mechanically vented, as required. Inert OE items and ordnance-related scrap will be demilitarized in accordance with applicable regulations. OE items that are not acceptable to move will be "blown in-place" on-site by the Demolition Team. If a scenario is encountered as described in EP385-1-95a (Para 9.a and 9.c) that precludes detonating OE on-site, the on-site OE Safety Specialist will request EOD support.

- 2.4.2.21 Personnel used to conduct surface/subsurface clearance activities shall meet the requirements and qualifications outlined in OE-25.01 of the basic contract. Team composition will be as follows:
- 2.4.2.22 The UXO Removal Teams will consist of seven individuals with at least one UXO Technician Level III, six UXO Technician I/II's.
- 2.4.2.23 The Disposal Team will consist of a Demolition Team and Support Team. The Demolition Team will consist of a minimum of one UXO Technician III, two UXO Technicians Level II and one UXO Sweep Personnel. The Support team will consist of three equipment operators/Labors. A UXO Technician III will be in charge of, and oversee all operations of, the Demolition Team. Only UXO qualified personnel will be involved in actual explosive operations.
- 2.4.2.24 The Senior UXO Supervisor, UXO Safety Officer and UXO Quality Control Specialist will interact with all operations conducted on-site.
- 2.4.3 EM Sweep operations
- 2.4.3.1 This section describes ATI's standard practices for EM Sweep operations and procedures for collecting, processing, and controlling the data associated with the clearance action conducted at the site.
- 2.4.3.2 The objective is to safely locate, identify, and dispose of all surface OE and ordnance-related scrap and flag detected subsurface anomalies using metal detectors .
- 2.4.3.3 The UXO Removal teams will locate a corner of a grid and GPS the corner. Based on the terrain and the density of munitions encountered, the UXO Technician III Team Leader will specify the distance between team members that will be used. Each team member will be using metal detectors to assist in the location of subsurface anomalies.
- 2.4.3.4 The UXO Removal teams, consisting of all team members, will maintain a specified distance, between team members. The team will stay on line by using a GPS unit operated by an individual deemed competent in its operation. The team member on the left (western) side of the sweep line will use a GPS to stay aligned with the western boundary. This individual will also place pin flags to delineate the clearance boundary. The remaining team members will align themselves on this individual in a formation by the Team leader. The team member on the right side of the line will place temporary pin flags to mark the extent of clearance. As subsurface anomalies are detected the location of the anomaly will be marked and the GPS information will be recorded. Upon reaching the northern boundary of the grid, the team will swing around and align themselves to sweep back to the southern boundary of the grid. The team member now on the right side of the line will pull the previously placed

- pin flags. The team member on the left side of the line will place temporary pin flags. The clearance will continue in this manner until the grid is cleared of OE and ordnance-related scrap.
- 2.4.3.5 The last row of pin flags at the end of each work day will remain in place until the sweep is resumed the next morning.
- 2.4.3.6 If sub munitions are encountered, the Senior UXO Supervisor will direct personnel to cease operations immediately and to evacuate the area. The OE Safety Specialist will be notified as soon as possible.
- 2.4.3.7 If suspected CWM is encountered, operations will cease immediately and an area 500 meters (m) around the item will be secured, the OE Safety Specialist will be notified as soon as possible. UXO personnel will take a position 500m upwind of the item in an area where the site can be viewed at all times. The OE Safety Specialist will report the incident.
- 2.4.3.8 All encountered OE will be inspected by a UXO qualified person to determine its condition, (i.e., live, armed, inert, etc.).
- 2.4.3.9 OE determined to be live, or containing hazardous components, will be marked for final disposal procedures by Disposal Team. If an item's condition cannot be determined, it will be considered live and marked for the Disposal Team.
- 2.4.3.10 The Senior UXO Supervisor, and/or an UXO Technician III will be responsible for final determination of an OE item that is suspected to be live. At least two UXO personnel must agree on the condition of an OE item before any removal action is attempted. In addition, the OE Safety Specialist must concur before any removal action takes place. Site office publications will be researched, as required. If publications are not available on-site, the Senior UXO Supervisor will request pertinent publications/information from the OE Safety Specialist.
- 2.4.3.11 If the item is not acceptable to move it will be clearly marked with a stake approximately 36 inches high with fluorescent marking tape. The stake will contain sufficient fluorescent marking tape to be visible from a distance. GPS coordinates will be taken and reported to the Disposal Team.
- 2.4.3.12 All live OE items located will be logged, marked and GPS coordinates will be taken prior to disposal. All data required by the SOW will be entered into the OE database provided by CEHNC.
- 2.4.3.13 Inert OE items requiring venting will be collected within the grid for venting. It is the Team Leader's responsibility to verify that only inert OE items leave the grid.

- 2.4.3.14 The disposal actions by ATI will generate fragments and scrap that will be inspected and removed by ATI after disposal operations are conducted. All access/excavation/detonation holes will be back-filled to grade.
- 2.4.3.15 A post-disposal investigation will be conducted to verify the final disposal procedures were accomplished.
- 2.4.3.16 Ordnance-related scrap, that does not require demilitarization, is collected, inspected by the Team Leader and carried in the on-site pick-up truck for transport to the holding area and processed at the end of the day. It is the Team Leader's responsibility to assure that his team members handle only inert items during this process.
- 2.4.3.17 Ordnance-related scrap, which has been placed in the holding area, will not be mingled with other types of material and will be held in securable containers.
- 2.4.3.18 In the event that live or suspected live OE is discovered, within ordnance related scrap piles, the following procedures shall be followed:
- Stop work immediately and evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
  - Secure the area to prevent access of non-essential personnel.
  - Notify a Supervisor, who will notify the Senior UXO Supervisor, and the UXO Safety Officer.
  - The Senior UXO Supervisor or the UXO Safety Officer will notify the OE Safety Specialist, Project Manager and plan a course of action to be taken.
  - The OE Safety Specialist will be consulted, prior to any course of action being taken, for concurrence and approval.
  - After the application of the course of action, the Senior UXO Supervisor shall prepare a report of the incident to be submitted to the USACE Contracting Officer and Program Manager.
- 2.4.3.19 Inert OE items will be mechanically vented, as required. Inert OE items and ordnance-related scrap will be demilitarized in accordance with applicable regulations. OE items that are not acceptable to move will be "blown in-place" on-site by the Demolition Team. If a scenario is encountered as described in EP385-1-95a (Para 9.a and 9.c) that precludes detonating OE on-site, the on-site OE Safety Specialist will request EOD support.

- 2.4.3.20 Personnel used to conduct surface/subsurface clearance activities shall meet the requirements and qualifications outlined in OE-25.01 of the basic contract. Team composition will be as follows:
- 2.4.3.21 The UXO Removal Teams will consist of seven individuals with at least one UXO Technician Level III, six UXO Technician I/II's.
- 2.4.3.22 The Disposal Team will consist of a Demolition Team and Support Team. The Demolition Team will consist of a minimum of one UXO Technician III, two UXO Technicians Level II and one UXO Sweep Personnel. The Support team will consist of three equipment operators/Labors. A UXO Technician III will be in charge of, and oversee all operations of, the Demolition Team. Only UXO qualified personnel will be involved in actual explosive operations.
- 2.4.3.23 The Senior UXO Supervisor, UXO Safety Officer and UXO Quality Control Specialist will interact with all operations conducted on-site.
- 2.4.4 Subsurface Clearance
- 2.4.4.1 This section describes ATI's standard practices for subsurface removal actions.
- 2.4.4.2 The UXO removal operation will start after the geophysical survey is completed and all target anomalies have been reacquired and marked.
- 2.4.4.3 All excavations will be completed by the minimum number of UXO personnel using hand tools or mechanical means. Open Front Barricades will be used to reduce the number of public evacuations. Engineering controls consisting of Miniature Open Front Barricades (MOFB) will be used for 81mm mortars and below to protect personnel and property within the maximum fragmentation range. For items larger than 81 mm (up to 155mm), Open Front Barricades (OFB) will be used to protect personnel and property within the maximum fragmentation range.
- 2.4.4.4 OE will be cleared to depth subject to the capabilities of the detection instruments as determined during the geophysical prove out. Each anomaly will be treated as a suspect UXO until it has been determined otherwise. The clearance team will use Garrett Sea Hunter MK II Metal Detector to aid in locating the source of the anomaly reading. If possible, the item causing the anomaly reading will be removed from the area so the area can be checked for other readings. If no metallic object is found within the clearance depth of soil, the OE Clearance of that designated anomaly will be deemed complete and the area will be returned to its original condition.
- 2.4.4.5 Items recovered during excavation will be inspected by the Senior UXO Supervisor, or a UXO Technician III.

- 2.4.4.6 OE determined to be live, or containing hazardous components, will be marked for final disposal procedures by Disposal Team. If an item's condition cannot be determined, it will be considered live and marked for the Disposal Team.
- 2.4.4.7 The Senior UXO Supervisor, and/or an UXO Technician III will be responsible for final determination of an OE item that is suspected to be live. At least two UXO personnel must agree on the condition of an OE item before any removal action is attempted. In addition, the OE Safety Specialist must concur before any removal action takes place. Site office publications will be researched, as required. If publications are not available on-site, the Senior UXO Supervisor will request pertinent publications/information from the OE Safety Specialist.
- 2.4.5 Selection criteria for detection(s) systems
  - 2.4.5.1 American Technologies Inc. (ATI) will use a combination of man-portable and towed geophysical instruments to complete this OE removal action. Such a combination of geophysical instruments has been successfully used for past OE removal activities.
  - 2.4.5.2 The use of a sensor platform in a specified grid is dependent upon the following three factors: Final decision will be made on site for each grid.
  - 2.4.5.3 Terrain and vegetative cover - Some areas have steep rugged terrain and heavy vegetative cover.
  - 2.4.5.4 Known Ordnance Items – The ability of a specific instrument to detect all of the known ordnance items suspected to be found in a specific grid (may be smaller than the MGFDF).
  - 2.4.5.5 The instrument chosen for this project is the G-Tek TM-5EMU for digital geophysical mapping. If an instrument is needed to assist in the surface clearance of an area, the Garrett Sea Hunter MK II Metal Detector will be the primary instrument. The Garrett will not be used for anything other than surface clearance assistance unless it demonstrates the capability to detect the target ordnance at its maximum detectable EM depths during the prove-out at the site.
- 2.5 Procedures for change in site conditions.**
  - 2.5.1 The following are possible changes in site conditions, which may occur during the project along with the procedures to be followed.
    - 2.5.1.1 Water covers the grid. Cease operations since OE and/or scrap cannot be seen.

2.5.1.2 Mud covers the grid to the extent that UXO Removal team is immobile.  
Cease operations.

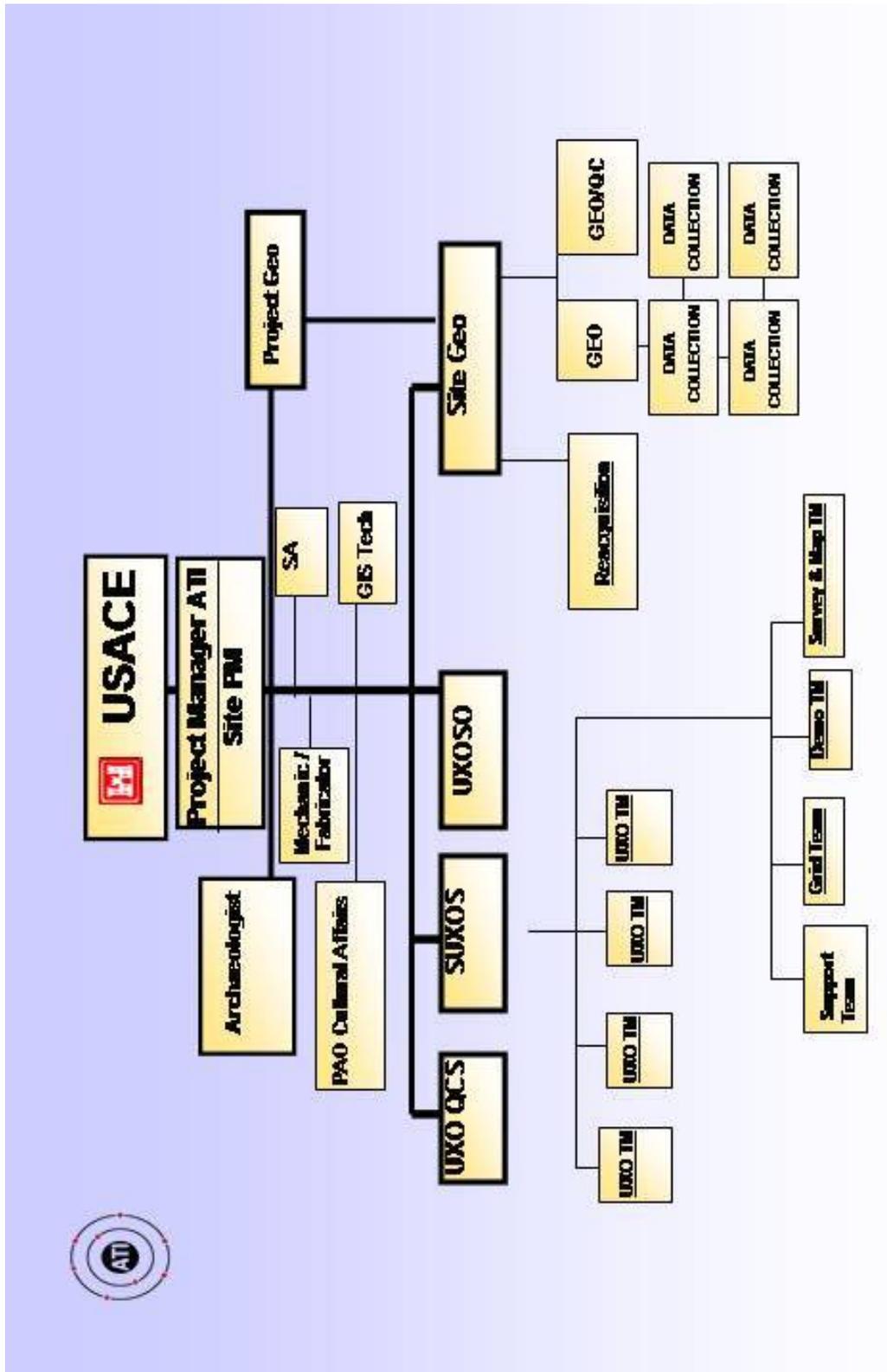
2.5.1.3 Regardless of the reason for the change in site conditions, ATI will immediately notify the USACE Contracting Officer and the USACE Project Manager of the changed condition and the action taken. Telephone/fax communication will be followed up with a hard copy.

## **2.6 Organization**

2.6.1 The Project Team

2.6.1.1 The project team consists of the USACE Project Manager and the USACE Contractor, ATI. Figure 2-2 is the project team's organization chart. Individuals assigned to the project team were chosen to meet the requirements of project job descriptions as outlined in this section of the WP.

Figure 2-1 Organizational Chart



2.6.2 Project Personnel

2.6.2.1 Project Manager

2.6.2.1.1 The Project Manager is responsible for communicating with USACE through the USACE Project Manager or the on site OE Safety Specialist. He will execute all directions received from the USACE Contracting Officer, managing all aspects of the project, overseeing the overall performance of all individuals on the project team, coordinating all contract and subcontract work, and resolving project problems. The Project Manager is also responsible for controlling the contractual cost and schedule milestones. The Project Manager will also coordinate the preparation of the WP and the implementation of onsite field activities.

2.6.2.1.2 The Project Manager will interface directly with subcontractors to keep them advised of the SOW, schedule, and budgets. The Project Manager is also responsible for ensuring that the subcontractor costs are within budget and that schedule commitments are achieved.

2.6.2.1.3 The Project Manager performs overall project management and is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and submitting Purchase Orders;
- Approving and forwarding accounts payable;
- Approving Daily Activity Report;
- Procuring necessary equipment and supplies;
- Establishing, maintaining and tracking petty cash expenditures;
- Reviewing and approving Time Sheets, Expense Reports, and Travel Order Request;
- Submitting Equipment Expense Report; and

2.6.2.1.4 The Project Manager supervises the Site Project Manager, UXOSO, UXOQC and the Field Office Administrator.

2.6.2.2 Site Project Manager

2.6.2.2.1 The Site Project Manager is responsible for all daily work activities. He will brief the Project Manager daily on all project activities to include production, quality of work, safety, equipment status and personnel status. The Site Project Manager will directly coordinate with the OE Safety Specialist with any evacuation requirements.

2.6.2.2.2 The Site Project Manager is responsible for the following:

- Resolving Site Project Problems;
- Reviewing Daily Activity Report;
- Assist in procuring necessary equipment and supplies;
- Maintaining daily liaison with the OE Safety Specialist;

- Daily monitoring of the project schedule;
  - Daily monitoring of production output;
  - Oversee project equipment maintenance program;
  - Assist in the development of all site specific and UXO training;
  - Monitoring of all site specific and UXO training;
  - Assisting in the development of operating procedures and the work plan;
  - Oversee all demil and OE scrap processing;
- 2.6.2.2.3 The Site Project Manager supervises SUXOS, and all subcontractor operations.
- 2.6.2.3 Project Geophysicist
- 2.6.2.4 The Project Geophysicist will perform daily data review. The Project Geophysicist will review all site-specific activities, progress of the survey, and identified problems. The Project Geophysicist will report all problems to the Project Manager and will assist in correcting any problems as soon as possible.
- 2.6.2.5 Site Geophysicist
- 2.6.2.5.1 The Site Geophysicist, with responsibility for processing, and dig-list picks and ensuring the completion of all applicable forms and for notifying the Project Geophysicist of site-specific activities, survey progress, problems, and results on a weekly basis (at a minimum). The Field Geophysicist will be responsible for ensuring that survey activities are performed in accordance with the QCP and method-specific procedures.
- 2.6.2.6 Field Officer Administrator.
- 2.6.2.6.1 This individual is responsible for the following:
- Receive and distribute incoming communications
  - Input data for the Daily Activity Report
  - Produce Daily Activity Report
  - Produce Weekly Live Ordnance Status Report
  - Produce Weekly Activity Summary
  - Calculate Personnel Expense Reports
  - Review Time Sheets & Personnel Expense Reports for Accuracy
  - Gather required communications for Weekly FedEx shipment
  - Maintain files
  - Reconcile Petty Cash Account
- 2.6.2.6.2 The Field Officer Administrator reports to the Project Manager.

- 2.6.2.7 Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)
- 2.6.2.7.1 The CIH, with experience in hazardous waste site operations, is responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of the project SSHP.
- 2.6.2.7.2 The CIH will oversee the development of the SSHP, by the ATI Safety Office, and review and initially approve all safety plans and recommended changes submitted to the USACE Contracting Officer for final approval.
- 2.6.2.7.3 The CIH will authorize periodic unannounced audits of this project safety program periodically during the course of the contract work on this site.
- 2.6.2.8 Safety Manager
- 2.6.2.8.1 Under the guidance of the CIH, the Safety Manager is responsible for preparation of the SSHP, and ensuring site compliance with the SSHP and the Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP). During the field effort, the Safety Manager will provide UXO safety and health consultation to the UXO Safety Officer and conduct training of site personnel, as required and conduct periodic safety audits.
- 2.6.2.8.2 The ATI Safety Office will be performing unannounced audits of this project safety program periodically during the course of contract work on this site.
- 2.6.2.9 QA/QC Manager
- 2.6.2.9.1 The QA/QC Manager is responsible for the following:
- Review of all QA/QC procedures to be used in the project to ensure compliance with the project QC guidelines presented in the WP;
  - Quality review to ensure the quality of deliverables from the project team to USACE, and
  - Interaction and communication with subcontractor and USACE QA personnel.
- 2.6.2.10 UXO Personnel and Qualifications
- 2.6.2.10.1 UXO personnel required for this project will include UXO supervisors and technicians, all of whom possess the relevant personal training and experience requirements set forth in the SOW and Data Item Description OE-025.01. UXO Technician I may be utilized to perform OE procedures when supervised by a UXO Technician III or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than the UXO Technician III. Personnel for this project have been selected from a pool of available UXO technicians. Resumes

of ATI key personnel are included in Appendix H if not listed in the UXO database maintained by CEHNC. The following paragraphs describe the specific responsibilities of UXO personnel assigned to the project team.

#### 2.6.2.11 Senior UXO Supervisor (SUXOS)

2.6.2.11.1 The SUXOS has more than 15 years military/civilian EOD/UXO experience. The SUXOS will manage all on-site field activities. The SUXOS will keep the Project Manager apprised of activities requiring his notification. The responsibilities of the SUXOS include:

- Identification of personnel and equipment requirements;
- Supervision of all daily field team activities;
- Early detection and identification of potential problem areas and institution of corrective measures;
- Assisting with the preparation of all project reports;
- Preparation of a daily report, which will include man-hours expended, grids cleared, explosives expended and any other information required by the Project manager;
- Providing on-the-job training for selected UXO Supervisor(s) who may be called upon to temporarily perform SUXOS duties during his absence from the site; and
- Supervision of UXO Technicians
- The SUXOS reports to the Site Project Manager and maintains day-to-day communications with him, assisting with documentation of site conditions and activities and interfacing with the OE Safety Specialist.
- Daily duties will include scheduling and executing a daily safety meeting, scheduling and coordinating subcontractor field team activities and oversight of all field activities.

#### 2.6.2.12 UXO Safety Officer (UXOSO)

2.6.2.12.1 The UXOSO has more than ten years of military/civilian EOD/UXO experience. The UXOSO is responsible for implementing all site SSHP requirements, on-site training requirements and recommending changes to level of personal protection equipment (PPE) to the SUXOS as site conditions warrant. The UXOSO has Stop Work Authority for safety conditions. He will report all safety work stoppages immediately to the OE Safety Specialist. The UXOSO evaluates and analyzes any potential

safety problems, implements safety-related corrective actions, and maintains a Daily Safety Log. The UXOSO reports to the Safety Manager. The UXOSO will:

- Perform on-the-job training for selected UXO Technicians who may be called upon to temporarily perform the duties of UXOSO during his absence from the site, upon approval of the OE Safety Specialist.
- Maintain daily liaison with the OE Safety Specialist.

2.6.2.13 UXO Quality Control Specialist (UXOQCS)

2.6.2.13.1 The UXOQCS has more than ten years of military/civilian EOD/UXO experience. The UXOQCS will inspect/review all project operations, including explosives inventories, daily reports, time sheets and other documentation, and will inspect and approve each grid prior to turnover to the OE Safety Specialist. The UXOQCS specific duties are outlined in Chapter 11. He maintains daily liaison with the OE Safety Specialist

2.6.2.14 UXO Technician III

2.6.2.14.1 This individual, who supervises a project team, shall be a graduate of a school listed in paragraph 10.2.a. or 10.2.b of DID OE-025.01. This individual shall have experience in OE clearance operations and supervising personnel, and shall have at least ten years combined active duty military EOD and contractor UXO experience. This individual must be able to fully perform all functions enumerated for UXO Sweep Personnel, UXO Technicians I and II.

Specific duties of the UXO Technician III's include:

- Reconnaissance and classification of UXO
- Identifying fuzes and determining fuze conditions of all munitions including U.S. and foreign
  - Guided missiles
  - Bombs and bomb fuzes
  - Projectiles and projectile fuzes
  - Grenades and grenade fuzes
  - Rockets and rocket fuzes
  - Land mines and associated components
  - Pyrotechnic items
  - Military explosives and demolition materials
  - Submunitions
- Supervising the conduct of all on-site operations directly related to OE operations.
- Supervise the location of subsurface UXO using military and/or civilian magnetometers and related equipment.
- Supervises

- Excavation and recovery of subsurface UXO by manual means or mechanical means.
- Construction of UXO-related protective works
- Location of surface UXO by visual means
- Transporting and storing UXO/OE assuring compliance with Federal, state, and local laws
- Disposal of UXO by burning/detonation
- Preparation of an UXO disposal site
- Preparation of an on-site safe holding area for UXO.
- Determine UXO-related storage compatibility.
- Preparing explosives storage plans in accordance with all applicable guidance
- Supervise
  - Donning and doffing of personal protective equipment
  - Operation of a personnel decontamination station
  - Maintenance and operator checks on all team equipment
- Preparing required OE- UXO related administrative reports
- Preparing SOPs for on-site OE operations
- Conducting daily site safety briefings
- Supervise:
  - Segregation of UXO-related scrap from non-UXO related scrap
  - Safe handling procedures;
  - Team preventive medicine and field sanitation procedures
- Perform
  - Risk hazard analysis
  - Interpret x-ray of UXO
- Supervise
  - Field expedient identification procedures to ID explosive contaminated soil
  - Determining of a magnetic azimuth using a lensatic compass

#### 2.6.2.15 UXO Technician II

2.6.2.15.1 This individual shall be a graduate of a school listed in paragraph 10.2.a. or 10.2.b of DID OE-025.01. As an exception, a UXO Technician II may be an UXO Technician I with at least five years combined military EOD and contractor UXO experience. This individual must be able to fully perform all functions enumerated for UXO Sweep Personnel and UXO Technician I.

In addition, the ability to perform the following functions is a requirement of the UXO Technician II:

Perform:

- Reconnaissance and classification of UXO and other OE materials;
- Identifying fuzes and determining fuze condition of all munitions U.S.

and foreign including:

- Guided missiles
- Bombs and bomb fuzes
- Projectiles and projectile fuzes
- Grenades and grenades fuzes
- Rockets and rocket fuzes
- Land mines and associated components
- Pyrotechnics;
- Military explosives and demolition materials
- Submunitions
- Locate subsurface UXO using military and/or civilian magnetometers and related equipment.
- Perform excavation procedures on buried UXO by
  - Manual means;
  - Mechanical means.
- Perform operator maintenance of military and/or civilian magnetometers.
- Locate surface UXO using visual mean.
- Operate motor vehicle transporting UXO-OE material, when appropriate.
- Preparing an on-site holding area for UXO-OE material;
- Perform storage of UXO-OE material and demolition materials in accordance with applicable guidance;
- Prepare an UXO disposal site.
- Prepare
  - Non-electric firing system for an UXO disposal operation;
  - Electric firing system for an UXO disposal operation;
  - Detonating cord firing system.
- Dispose of UXO/explosives by
  - Burning;
  - Detonation.
- Operate a personnel decontamination station.
- Don and doff appropriate personal protective equipment in contaminated areas.
- Inspect salvage UXO-related material.
- Erect UXO-related protective works.
- Determining a magnetic azimuth using current navigational/locating equipment;
- Performing field expedient identification procedures to identify explosives contaminated soil;

2.6.2.16 UXO Technician I

2.6.2.16.1 This individual shall be a graduate of the course listed in paragraph 10.2.c of DID OE-025.01. A UXO Technician I can advance to the UXO

Technician II category after five years combined active duty military EOD and contractor UXO experience.

2.6.2.16.2 The UXO Technician I's specific duties (under the supervision of a UXO Technician III or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than the UXO Technician III) for this project will include:

- Conducting reconnaissance and classification of UXO and other OE materials;
- Identifying all munitions including
  - Bombs and bomb fuzes,
  - Guided missiles,
  - Projectiles and projectiles fuzes,
  - Rockets and rocket fuzes,
  - Land mines and associated components,
  - Pyrotechnics items,
  - Military explosives and demolition materials,
  - Grenades and grenade fuzes,
  - Submunitions;
- Locating subsurface UXO using military and/or civilian magnetometers and related equipment;
- Performing excavation procedures on subsurface UXO by;
  - Manual means,
  - Mechanical means.
- Locate surface UXO using visual means.
- Transporting and storing UXO and demolition materials;
- Preparing firing systems, both electric and non-electric, for destruction operations disposing of ammunition/ explosives by
  - Burning;
  - Disposing of ammunition/explosives by detonation.
- Operating Personnel Decontamination Stations (PDS);
- Donning and doffing personnel protective equipment in contaminated areas.
- Inspecting salvaged UXO-OE related material and erection of UXO-OE related protective works;
- Assist in performing operator maintenance of military and/or civilian magnetometers and related equipment.
- Operate motor vehicle transporting UXO/OE material, when appropriate.
- Preparing an on-site holding area for UXO/OE materials.
- Prepare an UXO disposal site.
- Determining a magnetic azimuth using current navigation/locating equipment.
- Assist in performing field expedient identification procedures to identify explosives contaminated soil.

- 2.6.2.17 UXO Sweep Personnel.
- 2.6.2.17.1 UXO Sweep Personnel assist UXO technicians and supervisory personnel in the clearance of UXO, operating only under the direct supervision of qualified UXO technicians and/or UXO supervisors.
- This position requires site and job specific contractor training (which may include ordnance recognition, safety precautions, donning and doffing personnel protective equipment, etc.) but does not require UXO technician qualifications.
  - UXO Sweep Personnel conduct visual and/or instrumented UXO search activities in the field;
  - Perform field maintenance on military and civilian magnetometers and related equipment;
  - Operate ordnance detection instruments and other similar equipment to include digital geophysical mapping instruments;
  - Sweep Personnel remove UXO fuze remnants; fragments and related debris only after such items have been positively identified, inspected and verified as safe to handle by a qualified UXO specialist.
  - Sweep Personnel are not involved in the execution of explosive operations.
- 2.6.2.17.2 This position requires site and job specific contractor training, but does not require UXO qualifications.
- 2.6.2.18 UXO Removal Team
- 2.6.2.18.1 ATI will use four UXO Removal Teams.
- 2.6.2.18.2 The UXO Removal Team consists of seven individuals with at least one UXO Technician Level III and six UXO Technician I/II. The UXO Removal Team may be reduced or expanded as conditions dictate, provided that there is always at least two UXO Technicians on the team (one of which must be a UXO Technician III) and further provided that the team size does not exceed seven persons.
- 2.6.2.19 Disposal Team
- 2.6.2.19.1 ATI will utilize One Disposal Team
- 2.6.2.19.2 The Disposal Team will consist of a Support Team and a Demolition Team. The Demolition Team will consist of one UXO Technician III, two UXO Technician II's and one UXO Sweep Personnel as a minimum. A UXO Technician III will be in charge of, and oversee all operations of, the Team. Only UXO qualified personnel will be involved in actual explosive operations. The Support Team will consist of three support equipment operators/labors.

## 2.6.2.20 Subcontractor Management

2.6.2.20.1 Subcontractors on ATI prime Task Orders will be required to comply with requirements and procedures established in the work plan. Additionally, FAR subpart 45.5 shall be incorporated by reference in all applicable subcontracts and purchase orders to ensure compliance with regulations regarding management of property in the possession of subcontractors.

2.6.2.20.2 Daily supervision of all subcontractor field activity will be the responsibility of the SUXOS, with the Project Manager providing overall supervision. Subcontractor personnel will adhere to all applicable WP, safety, health, and QC requirements. The SSHP (Appendix D) specifies individual requirements for UXO/OE safety and health.

## 2.7 Mobilization Plan

2.7.1 Mobilization will commence upon notification to proceed from the Contracting Officer.

2.7.2 Once on site, the Project Manager will coordinate the following activities:

2.7.3 Hospital. To establish emergency treatment facility point of contact, confirm phone numbers and directions to facility.

2.7.4 Establish and set-up an office.

2.7.5 Contact the phone company and have phone lines installed.

## 2.8 Site Preparation

### 2.8.1.1 Brush Cutting

2.8.1.1.1 ATI will cut all vegetation required, which is smaller than 3” in diameter measured on the trunk 4’ from ground level. However, brush cutting and vegetation clearance will be limited to only that required to perform a safe OE removal action.

### 2.8.2 Equipment Field Test Plot

2.8.2.1 An inert 60mm Mortar or similar magnetic/metallic inert item will be buried to a depth of six inches. A daily check of the magnetometer will be conducted and annotated.

## 2.9 Sampling Plan

2.9.1.1 Sampling is not required under this task order.

## 2.10 Reporting and Disposition of OE

- 2.10.1 Personnel Responsibilities
- 2.10.1.1 SUXOS – The SUXOS has overall responsibility for reporting and disposition of OE. He will:
- Schedule and coordinate all demolition operations.
  - Ensure an OE log is maintained.
  - Assure that ordnance related scrap generated from demolition operations is inspected prior to placement in the holding bins.
  - Inspect all recovered OE and non-ordnance related scrap.
- 2.10.1.2 UXOQCS – The UXOQC is responsible for insuring all OE operations meet safety and quality requirements. He will:
- Observe and inspect all demolition operations.
  - Insure all requirements of this section are complied with.
- 2.10.1.3 UXO Technician III – The UXO Technician III is responsible for the supervision of the OE disposal operation. He will:
- Post individuals at entry points (if required);
  - Construct appropriate Engineering controls IAW "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions," HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, August 1998 if required;
  - Assign team members to specific demolition duties;
  - Assure the area is clear prior to capping in; and
  - Check the area following each shot or series of shots.
- 2.10.1.4 UXO Technician II – The UXO Technicians II will perform demolition duties as assigned.
- 2.10.1.5 UXO Technician I – The UXO Technicians I will perform demolition duties as assigned.
- 2.10.2 Safety Precautions
- 2.10.2.1 A minimum of two personnel, with one being a UXO-qualified person, will be present during all OE operations so that one UXO person may always act as a safety observer.

- 2.10.2.2 During all OE operations, only the minimum number of personnel required to safely perform the task will be allowed on-site. All others will evacuate to a pre-designated assembly point.
- 2.10.2.3 If an unidentifiable OE is found, or toxic chemical munition is found, the OE Safety Specialist will request EOD support.
- 2.10.2.4 UXO personnel required for this project will include qualified UXO supervisors and technicians, all of whom possess the relevant United States military explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) qualifications and experience. Personnel for this project have been selected from a pool of available qualified UXO technicians
- 2.10.2.5 All UXO personnel assigned to this project will meet the personnel training and experience requirements set forth in the SOW and Data Item Description OE-025.01.
- 2.10.2.6 Do not attempt to remove any fuze(s) from the OE. Do not dismantle or strip components from any OE.
- 2.10.2.7 ATI personnel are not authorized to inert any OE items found on-site.
- 2.10.2.8 OE/UXO items will not be taken from the site as souvenirs.
- 2.10.3 OE Identification
- 2.10.3.1 At least two UXO qualified personnel must be in agreement on the condition of a live or suspected live OE item before any removal action is attempted. All available data sources should be consulted prior to this determination.
- 2.10.3.2 As OE is located it will be documented on the working map and entered into the OE Accountability Log, ATI Form 26 (Appendix F).
- 2.10.3.3 A detailed accounting of all live/suspected UXO or OE items encountered during the OE removal action will be accomplished. The ATI Form Number 26, UXO Accountability Form ( See Appendix F) will be completed on each live/suspected UXO or OE item encountered. This accounting will include:
- Identification Number (a unique ID #).
  - Grid Location.
  - Nomenclature.
  - Fuse Description.

- Fuse Condition.
  - Alignment (the longitudinal axis orientation of the item).
  - Placement (the location with respect to ground surface).
  - Additional comments, if required.
- 2.10.3.4 Each type of live or suspect OE item encountered will be identified using a unique numerical identifier, such as WMA – G1 – 0001 (for first live/suspect type item (0001) encountered in Grid (G1) at the project site.
- 2.10.3.5 Photographs of live or suspect OE items may be taken for documentation purposes. A ruler or some similar item, to show scale, will be placed adjacent to the item. The photographer needs to remember these photographs will be utilized in the final report; thus, a focused, well thought out photograph is necessary.
- 2.10.4 Transportation
- 2.10.4.1 Off-Site Transportation
- 2.10.4.1.1 ATI does not anticipate transporting any OE items off site for disposal.
- 2.10.5 Safe Holding Areas
- 2.10.5.1 ATI will not establish a Safe Holding Area, as all live or suspected-live OE will be blown-in-place (BIP) or if deemed acceptable to move transported to collection area for disposal within the grid.
- 2.10.6 Demolition and Post Demolition Operations
- 2.10.6.1 Demolition activities will be in compliance with:
- CEHNC Basic Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosives Operations.
  - DoD 6055.9 Std., DoD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.
  - TM 60A 1-1-31, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Procedures.
  - Electric Firing Procedures
- 2.10.7 General
- 2.10.7.1 Review electromagnetic radiation (EMR) hazards and precautions and electrical grounding procedures.

- 2.10.7.2 Carry blasting caps in approved containers and keep them out of the direct rays of the sun.
- 2.10.7.3 Do not handle, use, or remain near explosives during the approach or progress of an electrical storm. All persons should retire to a place of safety.
- 2.10.7.4 Do not use explosives or accessory equipment that are obviously deteriorated or damaged. They may detonate prematurely or fail completely.
- 2.10.7.5 Do not abandon any explosives. Fatal or serious accidents can result from such careless practice.
- 2.10.7.6 Do not use unexploded dud ordnance items for demolition purposes. They may be in an extremely sensitive and hazardous condition.
- 2.10.7.7 Disposal operations will not be initiated until at least one-half hour after sunrise and will be concluded by at least one-half hour prior to sunset.
- 2.10.7.8 Restrict and control access to the disposal site to a minimum of authorized personnel necessary for safe conduct of the disposal operations.
- 2.10.7.9 Do not carry fire- or spark-producing devices into a disposal site except as specifically authorized.
- 2.10.7.10 Do not smoke except in areas specifically designated. After smoking, assure that all burning tobacco is extinguished.
- 2.10.7.11 Avoid inhaling, and skin contact with explosives, the smoke, fumes, vapors of explosives, and related hazardous materials.
- 2.10.8 Handling Demolition Materials
  - 2.10.8.1 Do not strike, tamper with, or attempt to remove or investigate the contents of a blasting cap (electric or non-electric), detonator, or other explosive initiating device. A detonation may occur.
  - 2.10.8.2 Do not pull on the electrical lead wires of electric blasting caps, detonators or other electro-explosive devices. A detonation may occur.
  - 2.10.8.3 Do not attempt to remove an unfired or misfired primer or blasting cap from a coupling base. There is a high risk of an explosion.
  - 2.10.8.4 Always point the explosive end of blasting caps, detonators, and explosive devices away from the body during handling. This will minimize injury should the item explode.

- 2.10.8.5 Shaped charges - be certain there is no obstruction in the conical cavity or between the charge and the target, as any obstruction will materially reduce the penetration effect.
- 2.10.9 Preparation for Firing
  - 2.10.9.1 Use only standard blasting caps of at least the equivalent of a commercial No. 8 blasting cap.
  - 2.10.9.2 Use electric blasting caps of the same manufacture, whenever possible, for each demolition shot involving more than one cap.
  - 2.10.9.3 Keep blasting caps in approved containers, located at least 7.62 meters (25 feet) from other explosives, until needed for priming.
  - 2.10.9.4 Do not bury blasting caps. Use detonating cord to position blasting caps above the ground. Buried blasting caps are subject to unobserved pressures and movement, which could lead to premature firing or misfires.
- 2.10.10 Electric Priming
  - 2.10.10.1 Test electric-blasting caps for continuity at least 50 feet downwind from any explosives prior to connecting them to the firing circuit. Upon completion of testing, the lead wires will be short-circuited by twisting the bare ends of the wires together. The wires will remain shunted until ready to connect to the firing circuit.
  - 2.10.10.2 Unroll the lead wires so that the cap is as far as possible from the operator and pointing away from him/her. Place the blasting cap under a sandbag or behind a barricade before removing the shunt and testing for continuity. Make sure the cap does not point toward other personnel or explosives.
  - 2.10.10.3 Use only the special silver-chloride dry cell battery in the testing galvanometer. Other types of dry cells may produce sufficient voltage to detonate blasting caps.
  - 2.10.10.4 Do not connect the blasting machine to the firing wires until all pre-firing tests have been completed and until ready in all respects to fire the charges.
  - 2.10.10.5 Do not hold the blasting cap directly in the hand when uncoiling the leads. Hold the wires approximately 152 millimeter (6 inches) from the cap. This will minimize injury should the cap explode. The lead wires should be straightened by hand and not thrown, waved, or snapped to loosen the coils.
  - 2.10.10.6 Do not remove the shunt from the lead wires of blasting caps except for testing for continuity or actual connection into the firing circuit. The

- individual removing the shunts will ground himself prior to this operation to prevent accumulated static electricity from firing the blasting cap.
- 2.10.10.7 Keep both ends of the firing wires shorted or twisted together except for testing or firing. Do not connect the blasting caps to the circuit firing unless the power ends of the circuit firing leads are shorted.
- 2.10.10.8 Keep all parts of the firing circuit insulated from the ground or other conductors such as bare wires, rails, pipes, or other paths of stray current.
- 2.10.10.9 The UXO person in-charge will order the final priming of the shot.
- 2.10.11 Firing Demolition Charges
- 2.10.11.1 Keep the power end of the firing wire shunted until ready to connect the blasting machine.
- 2.10.11.2 The signal for detonation will be given by the UXO person in-charge only after all personnel in the area have reached cover or a safe distance from the charge.
- 2.10.11.3 Prior to making connections to the blasting machine, test the firing circuit for electrical continuity.
- 2.10.11.4 The UXO person in-charge will order the firing wires to be connected to the blasting machine, maintaining control over the activating device, while verifying that the area is clear of personnel, animals, and equipment, including aircraft.
- 2.10.11.5 When using a firing panel, lock the switch in the open position until ready to fire. The single key will be in the possession of the UXO person in-charge.
- 2.10.11.6 Do not complete the circuit at the blasting machine (panel) or give the signal for detonation until directed to do so by the UXO person in-charge.
- 2.10.11.7 Do not attempt to fire a single electric blasting cap, or a combination of electric blasting caps in a circuit with less than the minimum current required by the total circuit. Misfires can be expected where this occurs.
- 2.10.11.8 The UXO person in charge and a safety observer shall check the shot following the detonation.
- 2.10.11.9 The team will search the area after each firing for any remaining explosive components and loose explosives. Scattered explosive material should be carefully gathered and destroyed by detonation with the next shot. If left in place these items can create an additional explosive hazard. This search includes verifying that a secondary item is not present in the area

after conducting “blow-in-place” operations. Always check the “blow-hole” for secondary items and remove all Ordnance-related scrap and fragmentation.

2.10.11.10 Electro-Magnetic Radiation (EMR) Hazards. Prior to the application of detonation-in-place procedures, an EMR survey shall be conducted to determine if there are any transmitting antennas of radio, radar, or other electro-magnetic-generating devices located in the vicinity.

2.10.11.11 Radio Frequency (RF) EMR. RF EMR consists of waves of electrical energy. These waves are radiated in a line-of-site from the antennas of electronic devices that transmit radio, radar, television, or other communication, to include cellular telephones, or other communication or navigation radio frequency signals. Table 2-2, states the minimum safe distance from electro-explosive devices (EEDs) and the transmitting antenna of all RF emitters. Table 2-3, states the minimum safe distances, which will be maintained between Mobile RF transmitters and electric blasting operations. The factors to be considered when evaluating the degree of hazard that the EMR (RF) energy represents are:

- The strength of the field (its power);
- The frequencies transmitted;
- The distance from the transmitter antenna to the ordnance; and
- The amount or type of protection available

**Table 2-1 Minimum Safe Distance from Electro-explosive Devices (EEDs) and RF transmitter Antenna Emitters**

<b>AVERAGE OR PEAK TRANSMITTER POWER IN WATTS</b>	<b>MINIMUM DISTANCE TO TRANSMITTER IN METERS/FEET</b>
0 – 30	30 / 98.4
31 – 50	50 / 164.1
51 – 100	110 / 360
101 – 250	160 / 525
251 – 500	230 / 755
501 - 1,000	305 / 1,000
1,001 - 3,000	480 / 1,575
3,001 - 5,000	610 / 2,001
5,001 - 20,000	915 / 3,002
20,001 - 50,000	1,530 / 5,020
50,001 – 100,000	3,050 / 10,007
100,001 - 400,000	6,100 / 20,014
400,001 - 1,600,000	12,200 / 40,028
1,600,000 - 6,400,000	24,400 / 80,056

\* When the transmission is a pulsed or pulsed continuous wave type and its pulse width is less than 10 microseconds, the power column indicates average power. For all other transmissions, including those with pulse widths greater than 10 microseconds, the power column indicates peak power.

**Table 2-2 Minimum Safe Distances Between Mobile RF Transmitters and Electric Blasting Operations**

Transmitter Power (Watts)	MF to 3.4 MHz  Industrial	HF 28 to 29.7 MHz  Amateur	VHF 35 to 36 MHz  42 to 44 MHz  50 to 64 MHz	VHF 144 to 148 MHz  150.8 to 161.6 MHz	UHF 450 to 460 MHz  Cellular Car Phones above 800 MHz
5 <sup>1</sup>	30	70	60	20	10
10	40	100	80	30	20
50	90	230	180	70	40
100	120	320	260	100	60
180 <sup>2</sup>	170	430	350	130	80

<sup>1</sup> Citizens band radio (walkie-talkie) (26.96 to 27.41 MHz) - minimum safe distance -five feet. Double sideband - 4 watts maximum transmitter power - hand-held, 5 feet; vehicle mounted, 65 feet. Single sideband - 12 watts peak envelope power - handheld, 20 feet; vehicle mounted, 110 feet.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum power for 2-way mobile units in VHF (150.8 to 161.6 MHz range) and for 2-way mobile and fixed station units in UHF (450 to 460 MHz range).

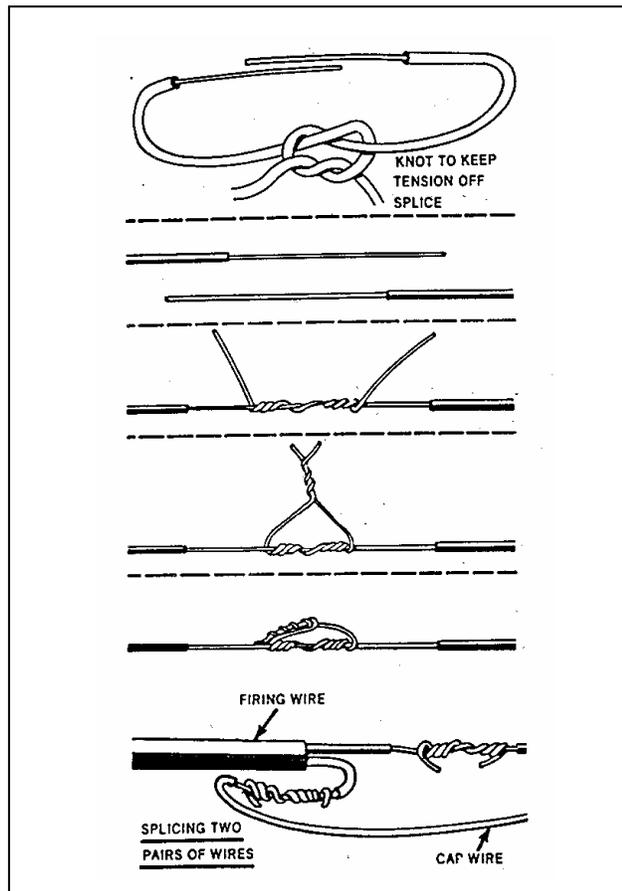
2.10.11.12 Lightning, Electric Power Lines, and Static Electricity. Lightning is a hazard to both electric and non-electric blasting caps. A strike or a nearby miss is almost certain to initiate either type of cap and other sensitive explosive elements such as caps in delay detonators. Lightning strikes, even at remote locations, may cause extremely high local earth currents, which may initiate electrical firing circuits. Effects of remote lightning strikes are multiplied by proximity to conducting elements, such as those found in buildings, fences, railroads, bridges, streams, and underground cables or conduit. The only safe procedure is to suspend all blasting activities during electrical storms and when one is impending.

All blasting activities will be suspended when lightning-thunder storms are within ten miles of the project site.

- 2.10.11.13 Electrical firing will not be performed within 155 meters of energized power transmission lines. When it is necessary to conduct disposal operations at distances closer than 155m to electric power lines, non-electric firing systems will be used or the power lines de-energized.
- 2.10.11.14 Many electric blasting caps have been detonated because they grounded static electricity that was in the air. Static electricity is produced by a great variety of causes; among them, dust storms, which have caused a large number of detonations; snow storms, less dangerous, but known to have caused premature explosions; and escaping steam, known to have charged the air and detonated electric caps. Enough static electricity to detonate electric caps also can be generated by such sources as moving belts and revolving automobile (truck) tires. Static electricity is an increased hazard when operating in an extremely cold climate or area of low humidity.
- 2.10.11.15 Preparation and Priming, Electric. An electric firing system is one in which electricity is used to fire the primary initiating element. The chief components of an electric firing system are the electric blasting cap, firing wire, and the blasting machine, or remote system.
- 2.10.12 Preparations
  - 2.10.12.1 Prepare and place all explosive charges.
  - 2.10.12.2 After determining and locating a safe location away from the charges, lay out the firing wire.
- 2.10.13 Test Firing Wire
  - 2.10.13.1 If using the blasting galvanometer/M51 test set - check the galvanometer by holding a piece of metal across its terminals. If the battery is good, there should be a wide deflection of the needle. Check the M51 test set by holding a piece of wire across its terminals and depress handle - lamp should glow.
  - 2.10.13.2 When using a Model "D" Blaster's Ohmmeter with the Lawrence Silver Chloride Dry Cell, a full needle indication is required. Frequently cells, which have been stored for long periods of time, will require re-activation. To obtain full-scale deflection of the meter needle, the meter contact posts should be shorted with a metal instrument such as a screwdriver or knife blade. Place the metal blade in full contact with both terminals simultaneously for a period of twenty seconds to one minute. This should activate the cell to full-scale deflection. If it does not, do not use the ohmmeter.

- 2.10.13.3 Separate firing wire connectors at both ends, and touch those at one end to galvanometer/test set posts. The needle should not move nor lamp glow. If either occurs, the firing wire has a short circuit.
- 2.10.13.4 Twist wires together at one end and touch those at the other end to the galvanometer/test set posts. This should cause a wide deflection of the needle or the lamp to glow. No movement of the needle indicates a break; a slight movement indicates a point of high resistance, which may be caused by a dirty wire, loose wire connections, or wires with several strands broken off at connections. Note: Firing wire can be tested on the reel, but unnoticed broken wires could produce false readings. Firing wire must be tested after unreeling. Caution: Do not drag a firing cable over sand or other insulated surfaces as this can generate a static charge that will electrically fire blasting caps.
- 2.10.13.5 Twist free ends of firing wire together to prevent an electric charge from building up in the firing wire.
- 2.10.14 Test Blasting Caps
  - 2.10.14.1 Test galvanometer/M51 test set as outlined above.
  - 2.10.14.2 Test electric-blasting caps for continuity at least 50 feet downwind from any explosives prior to connecting them to the firing circuit.
  - 2.10.14.3 Place the cap under a sandbag or other protective device in the event that the cap accidentally functions.
  - 2.10.14.4 Individual conducting this test will ground himself prior to removing the shunt.
  - 2.10.14.5 Remove short circuit shunt.
  - 2.10.14.6 Touch one cap lead wire to one post and the other cap lead wire to the other post. If the galvanometer's needle deflects slightly less than it did when instrument was tested, or the lamp glows, the blasting cap is satisfactory; if not the cap is defective. Destroy it on the detonation. Note: If the battery is fresh, the galvanometer should read at least half scale when the instrument is tested and when a good blasting cap is tested.

- 2.10.14.7 Connecting the circuit. At the firing position, keep the free ends of the firing wire twisted together until ready to connect the blasting machine.



- 2.10.14.8 A continuity check will be made of the firing wire and blasting cap circuit before inserting cap into charge.
- 2.10.14.9 Individual will ground himself prior to performing next step.
- 2.10.14.10 Splice free cap lead wires to firing wire.
- 2.10.14.11 Insert cap into charge.
- 2.10.14.12 Test the entire circuit.
- 2.10.14.13 Move to the firing position and test the entire firing circuit with the galvanometer or test set as outlined above. If the firing circuit is defective, shunt wires; go down-range and recheck circuit. If the splice is found defective, re-splice wires. If cap is found defective, replace it.

- 2.10.14.14 Twist free ends of firing wire together.
- 2.10.14.15 Exercise the blasting machine. Test blasting machine by actuating it several times with nothing attached to the terminals.
- 2.10.14.16 Connect blasting machine.
- 2.10.14.17 Sound a warning (siren, horn, etc.) and loudly call out “Fire in the hole”! three times.
- 2.10.14.18 Activate blasting machine.
- 2.10.15 Electric Misfire
  - 2.10.15.1 Prevention of electric misfires. In order to prevent misfires, insure that:
    - All blasting caps are included in the firing circuit;
    - All connections between blasting cap wires, connecting wires, and firing wires are properly made;
    - Short circuits are avoided;
    - Grounds are avoided; and
    - Number of blasting caps in any circuit does not exceed rated capacity of power source on hand.
    - Causes of electric misfires. Common specific causes of electric misfires include:
      - Inoperative or weak blasting machines or power source;
      - Improperly operated blasting machine or power source;
      - Defective and damaged connections, causing either a short circuit, a break in the circuit, or high resistance with resulting low current;
      - Faulty blasting caps;
      - The use in the same circuit of blasting caps made by different manufacturers or different design; and
      - The use of more blasting caps than power source rating permits.

- 2.10.16 Clearing electric misfires. If charge is primed electrically, proceed as follows:
- Make several successive attempts to fire;
  - Check firing wire connections to blasting machine terminals to be sure those contacts are good;
  - Make 2 or 3 more attempts to fire charge;
  - If available, try again with another blasting machine or power source;
  - Make 2 or 3 more attempts to fire charge;
  - Disconnect blasting machine, or other power source, and shunt firing wire;
  - Allow a minimum of 30 minutes to elapse from the last attempt to fire, before starting to investigate.
  - Test firing circuit with circuit tester for breaks and short circuits, and correct any defects noted;
  - Remove and disconnect old blasting caps and shunt wires; Note: do not strike or dig into a buried misfired charge. Uncover only enough to position a fresh charge immediately adjacent to the misfired charge.
  - Connect wires of new blasting cap(s) to firing circuit and re-prime charge; and
  - Reconnect firing wire ends to blasting machine and fire charge.
- 2.10.17 Engineering Controls
- 2.10.17.1 Intentional Detonations
- 2.10.17.1.1 When the Q-D or MSD cannot be met, a sandbag enclosure may be used to meet the requirements. The sandbag enclosure shall be constructed in accordance with (IAW) HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, para. 3.2 ( A copy will be maintained on site). The walls and sides will have a thickness equal to those listed in the Minimum Safety Distance calculation sheets in Appendix G.
- 2.10.18 Unintentional Detonation
- Minimum separation distance (MSD) applies from OE areas to non-project personnel for ongoing surface or intrusive activities. Project personnel are defined as those contractor and Department of Defense

employees who are onsite to conduct the removal action, plus any authorized visitors. All other personnel are considered non-project personnel. The MSD is the fragmentation distance for the MGF for the area. ATI will take appropriate measures to eliminate/reduce risk for exposures within the exclusion zone. Such measures (including the use of protective works, engineering controls, evacuation of inhabited buildings and traffic control) will be maintained on site for the duration of the project. Any actions that require interaction with the public will be facilitated through the appropriate local departments.

2.10.19      **OPEN FRONT BARRICADES AND MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADES**

The use of the CEHNC-designed, DDESB-approved open front barricade and miniature open front barricade (OFB, MOFB) will be available during intrusive activities. Both the OFB and MOFB are designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the OFB and MOFB in the event of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The minimum separation distance (MSD) to the front of the OFB and MOFB is the same as the MSD without the OFB and MOFB. The OFB and MOFB are not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The OFB and MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations.

**2.11            Ordnance Related Scrap and Other Scrap**

2.11.1        Scrap Procedures

2.11.2        Ordnance-related scrap found while sweeping the grids will be inspected by a UXO Technician II or III to verify the item is inert or safe to handle before moving.

2.11.3        All Ordnance related and non-ordnance related scrap will be picked up by UXO Removal Team during surface sweep operation.

2.11.4        The ordnance related and non-ordnance related scrap will be placed into containers for collection while sweeping.

2.11.5        When the containers are approaching full, they are transported to a predestinated location on the grid.

2.11.6        All OE related and non-OE related material will be reinspected by the UXO Removal Team Leader (UXO Technician III) inspects it again prior to transportation to the secured containers.

2.11.7        Items requiring demilitarization and/or venting will be segregated and processed in a timely manner and placed in securable containers.

- 2.11.8 All final processed material will be placed in lockable containers, for security, before transport to the Solid Waste Facility.
- 2.11.9 Items that require demilitarization will be done in accordance with DoD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual. All OE items will be investigated to insure that there are no explosives remaining in the items and that only inert filled or empty items are removed from the grid. Redundancy is built into the investigation process to assure no live items are removed from the site.

**2.12 Turn-in of Recovered Inert OE-related.**

- 2.12.1 All properly demiled inert ordnance and ordnance-related scrap will be turned-in to Molokai Integrated Solid Waste Facility. The SUXOS and UXOQC will complete and sign a DD Form 1348-1 in accordance with DoD 4160.21-M. A certificate will be prepared with the following statement:

***“This certifies and verifies that the AEDA residue, Range Residue, OE scrap and/or Explosive Contaminated property listed has been 100 percent properly inspected and to the best of our knowledge and belief, are inert and/or free of explosives or related material.”***

**2.13 OE Accountability and Records Management.**

- 2.13.1 A detailed accounting of all live OE items encountered during the investigation activities will be accomplished. This accounting will be entered into the CEHNC Database.
- 2.13.2 The Team Leader will provide validated data to the SUXOS at the close of each working day.
- 2.13.3 The SUXOS will:
- Collect and review the raw field data for accuracy; and
  - Provide the verified data to the home office for CEHNC Database entry that will be posted onto ATI’s GIS ProCommander Web Site. The USACE Project Manager will have access to Pro Commander.
  - The database will provide the information for the Final Report.
  - For documentation purposes, photographs will be taken of encountered live OE and ordnance-related scrap stockpiles for each grid that will be posted onto ProCommander and used for the Final Report. The photograph will be taken to show detail and will be annotated with the grid coordinates.

- Photographic records will be used to supplement information recorded as needed.

## **2.14 Additional Tasks**

### 2.14.1 Meetings

2.14.2 ATI personnel, as directed by the Contracting Officer, will be available to participate in public meeting as required. ATI is prepared to make presentations and answer questions concerning project activities at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. ATI will have all press releases and media appearances approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

### 2.14.3 Removal Report

2.14.3.1 ATI will prepare a Removal Report IAW DID OE-030.01.

## **2.15 Lessons Learned**

2.15.1 The SUXOS, the UXOQCS, and the Project Manager will all be responsible for logging and reporting Lessons Learned as specified in Section 10.2.4. The Project Manager will record these items in the Weekly Status report, and will ensure they are included in the final report.

### **3.0 EXPLOSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **3.1 Acquisition**

##### 3.1.1 Description and Quantities

3.1.2 Explosive materials used during the commission of OE removal actions at Waikoloa Maneuver Area Hawaii, HI will be obtained from commercial sources. These explosive materials will be for the specific purpose of disposal of live or suspect OE and explosive venting inert OE items, if required, located during the ordnance and explosives removal action. An electrical firing system will be utilized. Quantities of explosive materials required to conduct the day's operation will be drawn from the storage magazines. The maximum quantity of explosives will be as follows:

- 50 ea. Electric Blasting Caps (1.4B);
- 150 ea. 32 gram Perforators (1.1D);
- 1,000 ft. of Detonation Cord (1.1D)

##### 3.1.3 Acquisition Source

3.1.3.1 ATI has obtained an agreement with a commercial vendor, Donaldson Enterprise Incorporated, 45-1055 Hamehameha Hwy # 202 Kaneohe, HI, to supply and deliver the initial quantities of demolition explosives. Replenishment will be on an as required basis. Explosives will be delivered upon request by ATI.

#### **3.2 Initial Receipt**

##### 3.2.1 Initial Receipt Procedures

3.2.2 Receipt of explosives from Donaldson Enterprise Incorporated, 45-1055 Hamehameha Hwy # 202 Kaneohe, HI, (808) 235-2662

3.2.3 Upon receipt of donor materials, an inventory will be conducted to ascertain

- Correct type
- Serviceable condition

3.2.4 A copy of the invoice(s) for the incoming donor materials will be kept in the on-site donor materials accountability file.

3.2.5 Upon receipt, a separate ATI Memorandum will be prepared, with the following information, and retained on-site.

- Date of acquisition
- Name or brand name of manufacturer
- Manufacturer's marks of identification
- Quantity
- Description
- Name, address, and license number of the persons from whom the explosive materials are received

3.2.6 Upon receipt of donor materials, two ATI Form 27s, Magazine Data Card, will be completed. One copy will be kept in the magazine with the materials and one copy will be kept in the on-site project office in the donor accountability file.

3.2.7 Procedures for Variances between quantities shipped and quantities received.

3.2.7.1 If during the initial receipt inventory a discrepancy is found between the quantity listed on the invoice and the quantity being delivered, the quantity received will be annotated on the invoice.

3.2.7.2 Two ATI Form 27s, Magazine Data Card, will be completed. One copy will be kept in the magazine with the materials and one copy will be kept in the on-site project office in the donor accountability file.

3.2.7.3 The SUXOS will notify the shipper of the discrepancy as soon as possible.

3.2.7.4 The Project Manager will be notified telephonically, with a copy of the memorandum and a copy of the invoice being faxed as soon as possible.

### **3.3 Storage**

3.3.1 Establishment of explosive storage facility

3.3.2 ATI will store donor explosives in an ATF approved Type II, 4' by 4' by 4' magazine with attached cap box on property owned by Waikoloa Village Association. See Appendix B, for magazine location. Blasting caps will be stored in the cap box and all det cord and perforators will be stored in the magazine.

3.3.3 Physical security of explosive storage facility

3.3.4 The magazine and cap container will be secured with four ea. ATF approved padlocks (two on the magazine and two on the cap box). The

padlocks will have five tumblers and a casehardened 3/8 in diameter shackle.

- 3.3.5 A six foot chain link fence will be placed around the magazine. The magazine will be at least 6.5 feet from the nearest fencing.

### **3.4 Transportation**

- 3.4.1 Transportation of Donor Explosives to Project Site/Transportation of OE items to the CDC.
- 3.4.2 Vehicles used for transportation of explosive materials shall not be loaded beyond their rated capacity and the explosive materials shall be secured to prevent shifting of load or dislodgment from the vehicle; when explosive materials are transported by a vehicle with an open body, a magazine or closed container shall be securely mounted on the bed to contain the cargo.
- 3.4.3 All vehicles transporting explosive materials shall display all placards, lettering, and/or numbering required by DOT and will have two each 10BC fire extinguishers on board.
- 3.4.4 Explosive materials and blasting supplies shall not be transported with other materials or cargoes; blasting caps (including electric) shall not be transported in the vehicle or conveyance with other explosives unless the conditions of 49 CFR 177.835(g) are met (i.e. an IME-22 Container is used to transport the blasting caps).
- 3.4.5 All vehicles for transportation of explosive materials shall be in the charge of and operated by a person who is physically fit, careful, reliable, able to read and understand safety instructions, and not under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics.
- 3.4.6 Only the authorized driver and his or her helper shall be permitted to ride on any conveyance transporting explosive materials or detonators.
- 3.4.7 Explosives shall not be exposed to sparking metal during transportation of materials and all electric wiring completely protected and securely fastened to prevent short circuits; a written record of such inspection shall be kept on file.
- 3.4.8 Vehicles transporting explosive materials shall be operated with extreme care; full stops shall be made at approaches to all railroad crossings and main highways and the vehicles shall not proceed until it is known that the way is clear.
- 3.4.9 No vehicle shall be refueled while explosive materials are on the motor vehicle except in an emergency.

3.4.10 Persons employed in the transportation, handling, or other use of explosive materials shall not smoke or carry on their persons or in the vehicle, matches, firearms, ammunition, or flame-producing devices.

3.4.11 Provision shall be made for safe transfer of explosive materials to magazine vessels including substantial ramps or walkways free of tripping hazards.

3.4.12 Vehicles transporting explosive materials shall not be left unattended.

### **3.5 Receipt Procedures**

3.5.1 ATI Form 27

3.5.2 Daily transactions, which include receipt, issue, and/or turn-in of donor materials, will be annotated on ATI Form 27 (Instructions for completing the form are on the back of the form).

3.5.3 Designated Individuals

3.5.4 The following individuals are authorized to order and receive explosives from the supplier:

- Senior UXO Supervisor
- UXO Safety Officer

3.5.5 The following individuals are authorized to issue donor explosives:

- Senior UXO Supervisor
- UXO Safety Officer
- UXO Technician III

3.5.6 The following individuals are authorized to transport and use donor explosives:

- Senior UXO Supervisor
- UXO Safety Officer
- UXO Technician III
- UXO Technician II

3.5.7 Explosive Use Certification

3.5.8 At the conclusion of the OE removal at the Former Waikoloa Maneuver area, Hawaii, HI, the SUXOS will complete an ATI Memorandum stating

all the donor explosives expended during OE removal operations were used for their intended purpose. All remaining explosives will be disposed of IAW Para. 3.9.1.5

### **3.6 Inventory**

#### 3.6.1 Physical Inventories

3.6.2 Physical inventories will be conducted to verify the accuracy of the amounts indicated on the ATI Form 27. The results of the inventory will be annotated on the both copies of the Form 27 (the magazine copy and the file copy). Consecutive inventories will not be conducted by the same individual. The SUXOS will designate an alternate inventory individual. The alternate will not be the UXOQCS.

#### 3.6.3 Reconciling Discrepancies Resulting from Inventories

3.6.4 Inventory discrepancies will be resolved immediately. If it is determined that a theft or loss has occurred, refer to para.3.7.

#### 3.6.5 Weekly Inventories

3.6.6 Inventories of explosives in stock shall be conducted weekly.

### **3.7 Lost, Stolen, or Unauthorized Use of Explosives**

3.7.1 Procedures upon discovery of lost, stolen, or unauthorized use of explosives.

3.7.2 Lost, stolen or unauthorized use of explosive materials will be reported as follows:

- The Project Manager will give an immediate telephonic notification to the USACE Contracting Officer, followed up by a written report within 24 hours;
- Notify the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) at 800-800-3855, within 24 hours of discovery (complete ATF Form 5400.5, Report of Theft or Loss - Explosive Materials and mail to nearest ATF office. Instructions for completion of the form are on the reverse side.); and
- Notify the local law enforcement agency.

### **3.8 Return of Excess Daily Issue**

3.8.1 Donor explosives that are drawn but not used will be returned to the magazine as soon as possible. The ATI Form 27 in the magazine and in the file will be annotated to reflect the return.

**3.9 Disposal of Unused Explosive Materials**

- 3.9.1 All unused explosive materials remaining at the end of OE site activities will be disposed of on site or shipped off site.
- 3.9.2 Perform an economic analysis for different alternatives
- 3.9.3 Since this is a firm fixed priced (FFP) task order, this requirement does not apply.

## **4.0 EXPLOSIVES SITING PLAN**

### **4.1 Ordnance and Explosives Areas**

#### 4.1.1 Minimum Separation Distance

4.1.1.1 The Minimum Separation Distance (MSD) has been calculated by the U. S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Engineering Directorate, ( See Appendix G) based on the Munition with the Greatest Fragmentation Distance (MGFD).

4.1.1.2 Listed below are the sectors and the MFGD for each area.

4.1.1.2.1 Area O (O’uli Parcel) The (MGFD) is the 60mm mortar.

4.1.1.2.2 Area P (Waikoloa Village – West) The (MGFD) is the 155mm HE projectile.

4.1.1.2.3 Area T (Waikoloa Village – East) The (MGFD) is the 155mm HE projectile.

4.1.1.2.4 Area J, Q, and R (Waimea/Kamuela) The (MGFD) is the Mk2 HE hand grenade

4.1.1.2.5 Area D (Lalamilo State Land) The (MGFD) is the 155mm HE projectile.

4.1.1.2.6 Area B and N (Intersection of Kawaihae Road and Queen Kaahumanu Highway) The (MGFD) is the 81mm mortar.

4.1.1.2.7 Area M (Puako Parcel) The (MGFD) is the 155mm HE projectile.

4.1.1.2.8 Areas A, C, E, and I (Area Surrounding Waikoloa Village) The (MGFD) is the 155mm HE projectile.

4.1.1.2.9 Area K (Parker Ranch Property/West Hawaii Concrete Plant) The (MGFD) is the 81mm mortar.

### **4.2 Planned or Established Demolition Areas**

4.2.1 ATI will not use Planned or Established Demolition Areas

### **4.3 Foot Print Areas**

#### 4.3.1 Blow-in-Place

4.3.1.1 The exclusion zones for selected munitions are shown the MSD calculation sheets in Appendix G.

- 4.3.1.2 The UXO Technician III in charge of the OE removal team will assign team members to specific demolition duties.
- 4.3.1.3 Destruction of UXO/OE will be accomplished by detonation utilizing electrical firing systems to assure maximum control and safety. Disposal by detonation will be conducted within approved procedures, regulations and guidelines.
- 4.3.2 Collection Points
- 4.3.2.1 Collection Points will not be used as all live UXO or suspected live UXO will be consolidated within the grid for disposal by detonation or blown-in-place.
- 4.3.3 In-Grid Consolidated Shots
- 4.3.3.1 In-Grid consolidation shots will not be used.
- 4.4 Explosives Storage Magazines**
- 4.4.1 Magazine Types
- 4.4.1.1 A commercial, 4' by 4' by 4', Type 2, Class ABC magazine with attached 18' by 18" by 18" cap box, that meets or exceeds ATF specifications shall be used shall be used to store all donor explosives. The Net Explosive Weight (NEW) of the magazine will not exceed 100 pounds.
- 4.4.1.2 The maximum quantity of explosives will be as follows:
- Up to 50 ea. Electric Blasting Caps (1.4B), 2.4 oz., NEW (stored in the cap box)
  - Up to 150 ea. 32 gram Perforators (1.1D), 10.6 lbs NEW
  - Up to 1,000 ft. of 80 grain Detonating Cord (1.1D), 11.4 lbs NEW
- 4.4.1.3 The magazine will be grounded using two 10-foot grounding rods and two National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ground kits. The rods will be on opposing corners in accordance with EM1110-1-4009 Figure 11-1.
- 4.4.1.4 A resistance test of the bonding between the magazine door, the cap box lid, and the magazine will be conducted in accordance with DA Pam 385-64, Appendix D. The results of the tests will be entered in the UXOQC log and the SUXOS daily report.
- 4.4.1.5 The magazine and cap container will be secured with four ea. ATF approved padlocks (two on the magazine and two on the cap box). The

padlocks will have five tumblers and a casehardened 3/8 in diameter shackle.

4.4.1.6 A six-foot chain link fence will be placed around the magazine. The magazine will be at least 6.5 feet from the nearest fencing.

4.4.2 Quantity Distance

4.4.2.1 Inhabited building distance (IBD) applies from magazines to non-project personnel. For a net explosive weight (NEW) of 100 pounds and below, that distance is 658 feet. This distance is taken from Table C2.T1 of DoD 6055.9-STD.

4.4.3 Engineering Controls

4.4.3.1 Unintentional Detonations

4.4.3.2 Barricades will be used to reduce the number of public evacuations. Engineering controls consisting of Miniature Open Front Barricades (MOFB) will be used for 81mm mortars and below to protect personnel and property within the maximum fragmentation range. For items larger than 81 mm (up to 155mm), Open Front Barricades (OFB) will be used to protect personnel and property within the maximum fragmentation range.

4.4.3.3 Intentional Detonations

4.4.3.3.1 When the Q-D or MSD cannot be met, a sandbag enclosure may be used to meet the requirements.

4.4.3.3.2 The sandbag enclosure shall be constructed in accordance with (IAW) HNC-ED-CS-98-7 (HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7 will be on-site).

## **4.5 Site Map**

4.5.1 Site maps are in Appendix B.

## **5.0 GEOPHYSICAL PROVE-OUT PLAN AND REPORT**

### **5.1 Geophysical Prove-Out Plan**

5.1.1 In accordance with the Scope of Work, a Geophysical Prove-out (GPO) Plan was prepared and submitted. The GPO Plan is presented in Appendix I.

### **5.2 Geophysical Prove-Out Report**

5.2.1 American Technologies, Incorporated (ATI) performed a geophysical prove-out (GPO) survey at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Hawaii. The survey was performed on September 9, 2003 through September 16, 2003. The GPO was performed to support a Conventional Ordnance and Explosive (OE) Removal Action at Sectors P and J at the site. The results of the GPO were used in determining portions of the Geophysical Work Plan for the subsequent geophysical field investigation(s).

5.2.2 The results and recommendations are presented in the GPO Letter Report in Appendix I. The following overall conclusions were reached during the prove-out survey:

5.2.3 The TM-5 EMU was selected from the prove-out for use on the Waimea and Waikoloa area site surveys because of the equipment's detection capability and minimal expected influence by geological and cultural features.

5.2.4 The EM61 MK2 may also be an effective instrument for detecting OE items in areas where a sampling of static tests throughout the area to be surveyed reveal that background noise levels due to geologic/cultural conditions are minimal. Because the EM61 MK2 is a proven durable instrument under a variety of weather, cultural and geologic/environmental conditions it is recommended that the EM61 MK2 be utilized as a backup instrument in areas where noise influences are minimal and/or in areas where the TM5-EMU is not suitable for data collection.

5.2.5 The general anomaly selection criteria determined for use with the sensor survey data were the following:

5.2.6 For the TM5-EMU, primary selections of anomalies are based on an amplitude threshold of Channel H greater than 15 emu units and a width-at-half-height greater than 0.4 meters. Secondary selection of anomalies are based on an analysis of Channel M where the amplitude threshold is greater than 15 emu units and the width greater than 0.4 meters when the corresponding Channel H displays an amplitude between 0 and 15 emu units.

- 5.2.7 For the EM61 MK2, any UXO like anomaly having amplitude above background of at least 5mV within channel 2 and/or 4mV within channel 3 of the post-processed EM61 MK2 data sets.
- 5.2.8 Traverse spacing of 0.9 meters (3 feet) will be adequate to identify the expected targets in most areas. If the terrain to be surveyed is determined to be very difficult to traverse, a line spacing of 0.6 meters (2 feet) shall be implemented to ensure total coverage.
- 5.2.9 Production rates for the Sector J are anticipated to be 4 acres per day for a three-man team. Sector P productivity rates are anticipated to be 2 acres per day per team.
- 5.2.10 Geosoft Oasis Montaj/UX Detect and G-Tek proprietary-processing packages will be used to grid, contour, and analyze target selections.
- 5.2.11 The reacquisition test indicated the GPS is able to relocate the expected OE items with sufficient accuracy.

## **6.0 GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION PLAN**

### **6.1 Unexploded Ordnance Safety**

6.1.1 ATI will conduct a surface ordnance clearance prior to the DGM survey crew entering an area potentially containing UXO.

### **6.2 Personnel Qualifications**

6.2.1 Project and Site Geophysicist

6.2.1.1. The geophysical investigation will be managed and performed by qualified geophysicists meeting the qualification requirements listed in DID OE-025.01. Jeffrey Leberfinger, a senior geophysicist with ATI will be the Project Geophysicist. The site geophysicist will be Colin Kennedy of ATI.

### **6.3 Site Description**

6.3.1 Geophysical Data Quality Objectives

6.3.1.1. The objective of the geophysical survey is to provide anomaly selection for removal excavations in Sectors P and J at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. Locations of Sectors P and J are shown on Map B-16 in Appendix B. The following areas will be DGM surveyed:

- Sector P – 340 acres to be 100% DGM surveyed, consisting of approximately 340 one acre lots. The actual lots may vary in size from 0.5 to 5 acres in size. See Map B-18 in Appendix B.
- Sector J – 340 acres of grids to be DGM surveyed. See Map B-19 in Appendix B.

6.3.2 Site Location

6.3.2.1. The Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area and Nansay Sites are situated on the Island of Hawaii, Hawaii, on the northwest side of the island approximately 30 miles north of the city of Kailua-Kona in the South Kohala District (see Figure 1-1). The former maneuver area is bordered by Queen Kaahumanu Highway (State Highway 19) on the west, the South Kohala/North Kona District boundary line to the south, the South Kohala/Hamakua District boundary line to the east, and Kawaihae Road to the north. (Earth Tech, 2000).

6.3.2.2. Past, Current, and Future Use U. S. Navy through a licensing agreement with Richard Smart of Parker Ranch acquired 91,000 acres in Waikoloa in December 1943. It was used as an artillery firing range on which live ammunition and other explosives were employed, with the remaining acreage utilized for troop maneuvers, and the largest encampment on the island of

Hawaii consisting of approximately 467 acres of tents and Quonset huts. Property comprising the Waikoloa Maneuver Area was returned to the Parker Ranch in September 1946. At least two ordnance clearance efforts were conducted, one in 1946, and another in 1954 following accidental detonation of a dud fuze or shell killing two civilians and seriously injuring three other. In the mid-to-late 1960's Parker Ranch subsequently sold off two parcels (Puako and Ouli) to the present owners, Nansay Hawaii, Inc. Nansay Hawaii, Inc. plans to construct golf communities thereon. Construction of a residential subdivision at the Ouli parcel of the Nansay Hawaii site is currently ongoing while the Puako parcel remains vacant and undeveloped. (Earth Tech, 2000)

### 6.3.3 Anticipated UXO Types

- 6.3.3.1. The EE/CA investigation indicated that a variety of High Explosives rounds were used on the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area (Earth Tech, 2000).
- 6.3.3.2. The Sector P area (Waikoloa Village-West) was used for artillery training and as a live-fire target area for off-shore naval gun bombardment. Live OE and OE scrap have been found previously in and around the Waikoloa Village. This area consists of approximately 4,507 acres. Two types of UXO items were recovered in this area during the Phase II EE/CA field investigation Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The types of UXO found in this area includes: 75mm and 105mm projectiles.
- 6.3.3.3. The Sector J (Waimea/Kamuela) area was the site of Camp Tarawa from 1943 to 1946. The base encampment consisted of approximately 467 acres of tents, Quonset huts, and other temporary facilities. Infantry maneuvers were conducted in and around Camp Tarawa. Two types of UXO items were recovered in this area during the Phase II EE/CA field investigation Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The types of UXO found in this area includes: MK2 hand grenades and M9 rifle grenade.
- 6.3.3.4. The following are a list of additional OE items of concern that have been identified as potentially present on the Waikoloa Maneuver Area:
- 81 mm HE mortar
  - 60mm HE mortar
  - 37mm anti-tank cannon
  - Rifle and hand grenades
  - 155mm HE projectiles
  - 2.36-inch rocket
  - 4.5-inch barrage rockets

### 6.3.4 Depth Anticipated

- 6.3.4.1. One hundred percent (100%) of the OE scrap and UXO found during the intrusive investigations during the EECA were in Area J were found at a depth between 0 and 6 inches or 0 and 0.15 m (EECA, 2002). One hundred percent (100%) of the OE scrap and UXO found during the intrusive investigations during the EECA were in Area P were found at a depth between 0 and 12 inches (0 and 0.3 m). Ninety Eight percent (98%) of all metallic anomalies recovered from the EECA were recovered at depths from 0 to 12 inches (0 to 0.3 m) bgs. A total of one percent (1%) was recovered at depths from 12 to 24 inches (0.3 to 0.6 m) bgs and one percent (1%) from 24 to 36 inches (0.6 to 0.9 m) bgs. No anomalies were recovered at depths of greater than 36" (0.9 m). The lack of recovery of metallic items greater than this depth is consistent with the types and depths of the soils at the site.
- 6.3.5 Topography
- 6.3.5.1. Sector P has variable topography from gentle slopes to steep gullies and hills. Sector J is predominantly flat with widely spaced gullies formed by erosion.
- 6.3.6 Vegetation
- 6.3.6.1. Vegetation at the former maneuver area is generally classified as Coastal Dry Communities consisting of dry grasslands, dry shrub lands, and dry forests and Lowland Dry Communities consisting of fountain grass grasslands and remnants of native Hawaiians forests. Vegetation in Area J has been intensely impacted by livestock grazing. (Wil-Chee) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, 1997).
- 6.3.7 Geologic Conditions
- 6.3.7.1. The former maneuver area is situated on basaltic lava flows and scoria. These rocks, like all Hawaiian basalts, are extremely iron rich. The composition of some basalt rocks exceeds 40 percent iron minerals. This high iron composition can cause geophysical "false positives" in the detection of subsurface ordnance. This is due to the fact that the geophysical sensors will not only detect ferrous ordnance, it will also detect iron rich basalt cobbles, sub crops, or changes in the iron composition from one lava flow to the next, depending on its iron content. (Earth Tech, Inc., 2000)
- 6.3.8 Soil Conditions
- 6.3.8.1. Soil types within the project area are largely shallow, dry, and/or stony, and are subject to aeolian (wind-blown) conditions leaving a thin veneer of silt loam as a topsoil. Table 6-1 shows typical soil thickness for Sectors P and J. (Earth Tech, 2000)

**Table 6-1**  
**ESTIMATED SOIL DEPTHS**

Area	Area Name	Estimated Soil Depths (inches bgs)
P	Waikoloa Village-West	0-12
J	Waimea/Kamuela	0-48

Note: (a) Soil depths based on typical conditions observed during the EE/CA field investigation and the date presented in Soil Survey, island of Hawaii, Hawaii U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1973.

Bgs = below ground surface

6.3.9 Shallow Groundwater Conditions

6.3.9.1. There are no permanent watercourses in the vicinity of the former maneuver area due to the low level of annual precipitation. Waikoloa Creek and other minor watercourses are seasonal, flowing only during the rainy season (typically November through April) and at times subject to occasional flash flooding. (Earth Tech, 2000)

6.3.10 Geophysical Conditions

6.3.10.1. No geophysical conditions are expected to impact the DGM surveys.

6.3.11 Site Utilities

6.3.11.1. There may be site utilities located adjacent to portions of investigation Areas P and Area J.

6.3.12 Man-Made Features

6.3.12.1. Most of the investigation areas should not have any man made features, but areas adjacent to the survey areas may have building and utilities.

6.3.13 Site-Specific Dynamics

6.3.13.1. The rough terrain caused by the basaltic rock will require extra caution and care during data collection for both data quality and safety purposes.

6.3.13.2. The iron rich basaltic rock may provide additional false positives to the geophysical mapping. The selected instrument (TM5EMU) should reduce the number of targets selected caused by iron rich rock.

6.3.14 Overall Site Accessibility and Impediments

6.3.14.1. Sector P and Sector J are accessible at all times. Most areas within Sector P and all within Sector J should be accessible by four-wheel drive truck or six wheel drive John Deere Gators.

6.3.15 Potential Worker Hazards

6.3.15.1. Potential worker hazards are presented in Table 6-2. A detailed discussion ATI's procedures to avoid the following hazards are presented in the Site Specific Health and Safety Plan in Appendix D of this work plan.

**Table 6-2. Geophysical Mapping Hazard Analysis**

TASK	OPERATION	HAZARDS
Task 4- Geophysical Mapping	Operate Geophysical Instruments. Reacquire Anomalies.	Listed under Sub-tasks below.
Operate Geophysical Instruments.	Capture all positional and instrument data digitally for analysis and evaluation utilizing the TM5 EMU and/or EM61-MK2 metal detector and GPS.  Perform all data analysis as necessary to produce a geophysical map of the site.	Slips, trips and fall Hazards. UXO/OE Hazard. Biological Hazards. Heat/Cold Stress Hazards Eye Hazard.
Anomaly Reacquisition.	Reacquire the exact survey coordinate location of selected anomalies.  Mark each anomaly reacquired in the ground.	Slips, trips and fall Hazards. UXO/OE Hazard. Biological Hazards. Heat/Cold Stress Hazards Eye Hazard.  (Apply hazards of tasks and operations as listed for "Operate Geophysical Instruments")

## 6.4 Geophysical Investigation Methods

### 6.4.1 Survey Type

6.4.1.1. The following are the survey types for the Waikoloa Maneuver Area investigation:

- Sector P – 340 acres to be 100% DGM surveyed, consisting of approximately 340 one acre lots. The actual lots may vary in size from 0.5 to 5 acres in size. See Map B-18 in Appendix B.
- Sector J – 340 acres of grids to be 100% DGM surveys. See Map B-19 in Appendix B.

### 6.4.2 Equipment

#### 6.4.2.1. Survey Platforms

6.4.2.1.1. ATI plans on utilizing man portable platforms in all areas. Towed platform surveys may be utilized in areas where terrain and vegetation are conducive to that survey type.

### 6.4.3 Detectors

6.4.3.1.1. Based on the GPO results ATI plans to utilize the G-Tek TM5<sub>EMU</sub> on the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The EM61 MK2 may be used as a backup instrument.

### 6.4.4 Sampling Rates

6.4.4.1. Sampling rates of the TM5<sub>EMU</sub> will be 30 times per second for the man-portable sensor.

6.4.4.2. Sampling rates of the EM61 MK2 will be 9 times per second for the man-portable sensor.

6.4.4.3. Sampling rates on the Ashtech GPS will be no less frequent than one (1) time per second.

### 6.4.5 Navigation and Mapping Systems

6.4.5.1. ATI will utilize an Ashtech Z Xtreme RTK Global Positioning System (GPS) to integrate location data with the sensors to be tested. The DGPS systems employed will have centimeter accuracy and will utilize a base station.

6.4.5.2. An Ashtech Z Xtreme GPS Base Station will be deployed over a monument or a surveyed control point to provide real time positional correction data to the rover GPS via a radio modem.

- 6.4.5.3. A daily GPS satellite location and health report will be reviewed every morning by the survey team to coordinate lunch and rest periods during times of poor satellite coverage. During times of low satellite coverage or high PDOP (higher than 6) surveying activities will be halted.
- 6.4.5.4. Some areas may not allow the use of the GPS due to tree canopy. ATI will use an odometer/fiducial system for areas where GPS coverage may be limited.
- 6.4.6 Data Processing System
  - 6.4.6.1. ATI will utilize Geosoft's Oasis Montaj, UXO Detect and proprietary G-Tek Software to process the data. Colored contour maps and profile data will be evaluated to make appropriate picks of UXO targets. A target/dig list will be generated for each grid.
- 6.4.7 Procedures
  - 6.4.7.1. The TM-5 EMU was selected from the prove-out for use on the Waimea and Waikoloa area site surveys because of the equipment's detection capability and minimal expected influence by geological and cultural features.
  - 6.4.7.2. The EM61 MK2 may also be an effective instrument for detecting OE items in areas where a sampling of static tests throughout the area to be surveyed reveal that background noise levels due to geologic/cultural conditions are minimal. Because the EM61 MK2 is a proven durable instrument under a variety of weather, cultural and geologic/environmental conditions it is recommended that the EM61 MK2 be utilized as a backup instrument in areas where noise influences are minimal and/or in areas where the TM5-EMU is not suitable for data collection.
  - 6.4.7.3. ATI plans on utilizing four (4) three-man DGM data collection crew.
  - 6.4.7.4. The survey crews will collect geophysical data with 100% coverage of 340 acres in Sector J using the TM5EMU. Grids 50 m x 100 m in size will be surveyed. The location of the planned grids are shown in Map B-2 in Appendix B.
  - 6.4.7.5. The survey crews will collect geophysical data with 100% coverage of 340 acres in Sector P using the TM5EMU. Grids no larger than 50 m x 100 m in size will be surveyed. The DGM surveys will be performed on approximately 340 one-acre lots. The actual lots may vary in size from 0.5 to 5 acres in size. The location of the planned grids are not known at this time but Sector P is shown in Map B-3 in Appendix B.
  - 6.4.7.6. In the event that any equipment fails or is not operating optimally, ATI will have the piece of equipment replaced immediately to minimize down time.

6.4.7.7. The geophysical field team will document site and data collection information on the DGM Field Data Sheets provided in Appendix I for each grid and transect. The forms will be reviewed by the site geophysicist on a daily basis.

#### 6.4.8 Personnel

6.4.8.1. Field personnel will follow the procedures outlined in this work plan and CEHNC Data Item Descriptions (DID's) at all times unless the procedures are modified in writing by CEHNC. This section presents the project organization for the geophysical survey.

6.4.8.2. The Project Geophysicist (Jeffrey Leberfinger, ATI) will perform daily data review. The Project Geophysicist will review all site-specific activities, progress of the survey, and identified problems. The Project Geophysicist will report all problems to the Project Manager and will assist in correcting any problems as soon as possible.

6.4.8.3. Colin Kennedy (ATI) will be designated as the Site Geophysicist, with responsibility for processing, and dig-list picks and ensuring the completion of all applicable forms and for notifying the Project Geophysicist of site-specific activities, survey progress, problems, and results on a weekly basis (at a minimum). The Field Geophysicist will be responsible for ensuring that survey activities are performed in accordance with the QCP and method-specific procedures.

6.4.8.4. The overall DGM field team will also consist of three additional geophysicists. One ATI geophysicist to oversee DGM Data Acquisition, One G-Tek Geophysicist to support data processing and QC, and one G-Tek Geophysicist to support and oversee reacquisition.

6.4.8.5. Each individual DGM data acquisition and reacquisition field survey team will consist of appropriately trained and qualified personnel. The field survey team will be responsible for ensuring that survey activities are performed in accordance with the QCP and method-specific procedures. Four (three man) data acquisition teams and three (two man) reacquisition teams are planned.

#### 6.4.9 Production Rates

6.4.9.1. The anticipated production rates for the DGM surveys is 2 acres per day per team for the Sector P grids and 4 acres per day per team on the Sector J grids.

#### 6.4.10 Data Spatial Density

6.4.10.1. Data for the Sector P and Sector J areas will be collected along parallel lines. Traverse spacing of 0.9 meters (3 feet) will be adequate to identify the expected targets in most areas. If the terrain to be surveyed is determined to be very difficult to traverse, a line spacing of 0.6 meters (2 feet) shall be implemented to ensure total coverage.

6.4.10.2. Actual data will be acquired by walking the selected sensor and navigation system along survey traverses at a controlled speed. TM-5EMU data for the DGM surveys will be collected at a frequency of 30 times per second. GPS data will be collected at a rate of 1Hz. Based on the GPO results the data density is approximately 10 readings per foot for the TM-5 EMU and 3 to 4 readings per foot for the EM61 MK2.

**6.5 Instrument Standardization**

6.5.1 ATI will perform QC Steps/Tests in accordance with Attachment B of DID OE-005-05.01. The required equipment tests and frequency of testing are summarized in Table 6-3.

**Table 6-3. QC Test Frequency**

Test #	Test Description	Specific detector	Power on	Beginning of Day	Beginning and End of Day	1st Day of Project	Repeat Last Two Lines on Each Grid
1	Equipment Warm-up		X				
2	Personnel Test			X			
3	Record Sensor Positions			X			
4	Vibration Test (Cable Shake)			X			
5	Static Background and Static Spike				X		
6	6 Line Test					X	
7	Repeat Lines						X
8	Calibration	TM5EMU		X			
9	Positioning Device Check			X	X		
10	Height Optimization					X	
11	Ground Balance/Noise Cancel	TM5EMU		X			

**6.6 The following tests will be conducted:**

6.6.1 Equipment/Electronics Warm-up

6.6.2 Purpose: Minimize sensor drift due to thermal stabilization. Most instruments need a few minutes to warm up before data collection begins. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions or, if none are given, observe the data readings until they stabilize.

6.6.3 Acceptance Criteria: Equipment Specific (typically 5 minutes).

## **6.7 Personnel Test**

6.7.1 Purpose: Ensure survey personnel have removed all potential interference sources from their “bodies”. Common interference sources are ballpoint pens in the operator’s pocket and steel-toed boots or large metallic belt buckles, which can produce data anomalies similar to OE targets. All personnel who will be coming within close proximity of the sensor during survey operations must approach the sensor and have a second person monitor and record the results.

6.7.2 Acceptance Criteria: TM-5<sub>EMU</sub> +/- 5emu, EM61 MK2 +/- 2 mV

## **6.8 Record Relative Sensor Positions**

6.8.1 Purpose: Document relative navigation and sensor offsets, detector separation, and detector heights above the ground surface. This will ensure that detector offset corrections and gradient calculations can be done correctly and that the surveys are repeatable.

6.8.2 Acceptance Criteria: +/- One inch (2.54 cm).

## **6.9 Vibration Test (Cable Shake)**

6.9.1 Purpose: Identify and replace shorting cables and broken pin-outs on connectors. With the instrument held in a static position and collecting data, shake all cables to test for shorts and broken pin-outs. An assistant is helpful to observe any changes in instrument response. If shorts are found, the cable should be immediately repaired or replaced. After repair, cables need to be rigorously tested before use.

6.9.2 Acceptance Criteria: Data Profile does not exhibit data spike responses.

## **6.10 Static Background and Static Standard Response (Spike) Test**

6.10.1 Purpose: Quantify instrument background readings, electronic drift, locate potential interference spikes in the time domain, and determine impulse response and repeatability of the instrument to a standard test item. Improper instrument function, the presence of local sources of ambient noise (such as EM transmissions from high-voltage electric lines), and instability in the earth’s magnetic field (as during a magnetic storm) are all potential causes of inconsistent, non-repeatable readings. A minimum of three minutes static background collection after instrument warm-up, followed by a 1-minute standard (spike) test followed by a 1-minute static background data will be performed. The operator must review the readings to confirm their stability prior to continuing with the geophysical survey.

6.10.2 Acceptance Criteria: Static Background Test:  $TM5_{EMU} \pm 10\text{emu}$ ,  $EM61 \pm 2.5\text{ mV}$  Static Spike Test:  $TM5_{EMU}/EM61 \pm 20\%$  of standard item response, after background correction.

### **6.11 Six Line Test**

6.11.1 Purpose: Document latency, heading effects, repeatability of response amplitude, and positional accuracy. This test will be performed in an area relatively clear of anomalous response. The test line will be well marked to facilitate data collection over the exact same line each time the test is performed. Heading effects, repeatability of response amplitude, positional accuracy, and latency are evaluated. The following procedure will be followed:

- Lay out a 30-meter non-metallic tape in an N-S or E-W direction. Run a survey along the 30-meter line going one direction.
- Run a survey along the 30-meter line in reverse direction.
- Place target (trailer-hitch ball) on clean area of the line at an inline distance of 15 meters.
- Run a survey along the 30-meter line in one direction.
- Run a survey along the 30-meter line in opposite direction.
- Run a survey along the 30- meter line in one direction, moving very fast.
- Run a survey along the 30- meter line in opposite direction, moving very slowly.

6.11.2 Acceptance Criteria: Repeatability of response amplitude  $\pm 20\%$ , Positional Accuracy  $\pm 20\text{cm}$ .

### **6.12 Repeat Data**

6.12.1 Purpose: Determine positional and geophysical data repeatability.

6.12.2 ATI will also collect two repeat lines on each grid geophysically surveyed.

6.12.3 The data will be viewed in profile form and compared to original data as a means of evaluating the ability of the instrument to respond consistently and the positional accuracy of the data.

6.12.4 The position data will be evaluated by superimposing the initial and repeat line to verify that they do not deviate by more than 20 cm.

6.12.5 The repeat data will be evaluated and accepted immediately following data download from surveys.

6.12.6 Acceptance Criteria: Repeatability of response amplitude  $\pm 20\%$ , Positional Accuracy  $\pm 20\text{cm}$ .

### **6.13 Height Optimization**

- 6.13.1 Purpose: Determine the sensor height that optimizes the target signal-to-noise ratio and maintains adequate sensitivity. This test will be performed for the TM5-EMU instrument. A line is established with at least one test object along its length. Data is collected with the instrument using a minimum of three different sensor heights, and the height that best meets the objectives is selected. This test will be performed with the smallest detectable target object buried to the maximum depth of detection.
- 6.13.2 Acceptance Criteria: Maximum signal-to-noise ratio that reliably detects smallest target objective.

### **6.14 TM5<sub>EMU</sub> Calibration**

- 6.14.1 A calibration device known as an “EMUlator” developed by G-tek for the purpose of establishing the integrity of the TM-5EMU will also calibrate the TM-5EMU. At the beginning of each survey session the EMUlator is placed touching the rim of the sensor coil and data is recorded for a period of about 30 seconds. The EMUlator delivers a controlled response to the excitation transmitted by the TM-5EMU.
- 6.14.2 Acceptance criteria: Response should exceed 250emu.

### **6.15 Data Position Check.**

- 6.15.1 At the beginning and end of each day a known survey point shall be visited and its measured position recorded.
- 6.15.2 Acceptance criteria: Measured position should be within the manufacturers specification for the positioning system used.

### **6.16 Data Processing, Corrections, and Analysis**

- 6.16.1 Procedures
- 6.16.1.1. ATI will utilize Geosoft’ s UXO Detect™ and Geophysical Mapping QC Module to process the data. ATI and G-Tek will utilize proprietary G-Tek software to preprocess TM5<sub>EMU</sub>. ATI will perform daily QC and data processing of all data sets.
- 6.16.2 Initial Field Processing
- 6.16.2.1. ATI will perform data file QC review and correction of the following:

- Grid name and location
- Line numbers, survey direction, start and end points
- Removal of data dropouts, spikes and physical feature interference sources.

### 6.16.3 Standard Data Analysis

#### 6.16.3.1. ATI will perform the following analysis where appropriate:

- Positional offset correction
- Sensor bias, background leveling and/or standardization adjustment
- Sensor drift removal
- Latency Correction

### 6.16.4 Advanced Data Processing

#### 6.16.4.1. The TM5<sub>EMU</sub> data will be evaluated for additional discrimination. Parameters of the recorded waveforms used to classify the metal target responses include:

- Magnitude (data ranges between -4096 and 4096),
- Polarity (positive or negative magnitude),
- Spatial wavelength (typically measured as the width of the anomaly at an amplitude corresponding to half the peak value).

### 6.16.5 Anomaly Selection and Decision Criteria

#### 6.16.5.1. Data from cultural feature such as roads and fences will be integrated with the data analysis for a more accurate interpretation of potential targets.

#### 6.16.5.2. The general anomaly selection criteria determined for use with the sensor survey data were the following:

- For the TM5-EMU, primary selections of anomalies are based on an amplitude threshold of Channel H greater than 15 emu units and a width-at-half-height greater than 0.4 meters. Secondary selection of anomalies are based on an analysis of Channel M where the amplitude threshold is greater than 15 emu units and the width greater than 0.4 meters when the corresponding Channel H displays an amplitude between 0 and 15 emu units.
- For the EM61 MK2, any UXO like anomaly having amplitude above background of at least 5mV within channel 2 and/or 4mV within channel 3 of the post-processed EM61 MK2 data sets.

#### 6.16.5.3. ATI will determine the optimum gridding method, search criteria, and contour level selection with background shading and analysis based on the data collected. ATI will discuss these parameters with CEHNC prior to beginning production of the draft report figures.

- 6.16.5.4. Colored contour maps and profile data will be evaluated to make appropriate picks of seeded UXO targets. ATI will compare the selected location with the known item location.
- 6.16.5.5. Colored maps will be constructed in accordance with Attachment D, DID OE-005-05.01, Geophysical Map Deliverable Format.

### **6.17 Dig Sheet Development**

- 6.17.1 Dig sheets will be constructed in accordance with Attachment C, DID OE-005\_05.01 as adapted for the sensor technologies used. Dig sheet forms are presented in Appendix I.
- 6.17.2 The CEHNC Geophysicist may provide additional QA targets to be evaluated after their evaluation of the target selection data.

### **6.18 Reacquisition**

- 6.18.1 ATI will perform anomaly reacquisition of anomalies selected for intrusive investigation. ATI will use the TM5-EMU for reacquisition and the same navigational equipment that was used to originally locate the anomalies.
- 6.18.2 With the target coordinates loaded into the navigation receiver, two operators will relocate each target. Anomalies will be marked and labeled using non-metallic pin flags for easy relocation. In addition to the pin flags, the ground will be marked with high visibility paint. This redundant marking system will aid the excavation team in pinpointing the anomalies.
- 6.18.3 All reacquisition data will be entered on the Geophysical Dig Sheet and Target History Form described in DID OE-005-05.01 Attachment C and provided in Appendix I.
- 6.18.4 ATI will log spatial deviations (azimuth and distance) between the navigation coordinate and the actual anomaly location.

### **6.19 Feed-Back Process**

- 6.19.1 Procedures
  - 6.19.1.1. The ATI Site Geophysicist and Project Geophysicist will review target information from the reacquisition and excavation activities. This information will be evaluated and used to refine the target pick criteria.

### **6.20 Quality Control**

- 6.20.1 Procedures

- 6.20.1.1. ATI will utilize the Geosoft USACE Oasis Montaj UXO Quality Control and Quality Assurance System Software to QC geophysical data where applicable.
- 6.20.1.2. Field testing and checking the sensor and navigation system daily, against a known target to ensure that they are operating properly, will provide quality control of the instrument's data. The QC/Standardization Tests are described in Section 6.5.
- 6.20.1.3. If an instrument does not meet the standard set in Section 6.5 it will be re-calibrated, repaired or replaced. Operational and test procedures will conform to manufacturer's standard instructions.
- 6.20.1.4. All geophysical instruments and equipment used to gather and generate field data are calibrated with sufficient frequency and in such a manner that accuracy and reproducibility of results are consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. Calibration, repair, or replacement records will be filed and maintained by the Site Geophysicist and may be subject to audit by the QA manager. Testing records of the field instrumentation will be filed with the Project Manager after the fieldwork is completed.
- 6.20.1.5. Data processing quality control is required to ensure data quality after it has been entered into the GIS system. Potential data problems include source data errors, data entry errors, data editing errors, data corruption errors, and user errors. ATI's data review is implemented to identify, and correct any of these errors should they occur.
- 6.20.1.6. Data Loss and File Corruption. There are several programs that manipulate the various files used by the GIS. Due to hard disk limitations, Random Access Memory (RAM) limitations, or human error these programs occasionally crash, and the files being manipulated by these programs may be partially or totally corrupted. To prevent data loss, these files will be backed up daily.
- 6.20.1.7. Data Reduction. All raw data from field measurements (including geophysical and intrusive data collection activities) will be appropriately recorded and noted in the field notebooks. If the data are to be used in the project reports, they will be reduced and summarized, and the reduction method will be documented in the report. Data reduction and analysis methodologies will be dependent upon those geophysical methods selected.
- 6.20.1.8. Data Analysis Quality Control Checks. GIS-based data analysis will be conducted in accordance with accepted and appropriate methods. To ensure all data analysis results are reproducible and objective, an ATI employee will analyze 10 percent of all data in-house, not involved with the prior analysis, to validate the accuracy of all data manipulation procedures.
- 6.20.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Standards

6.20.2.1. The government QA failure criteria shall be no surface or subsurface UXO, OE and OE-scrap to the calculated criteria for the expected OE items and the sensor presented in Table 6-4 based on the criteria calculation in DID OE-005-05. Based on DID OE-005-05.01, the simplified expression for maximum depth of detection is calculated as:

$$\text{Estimated Detection Depth (meters)} = 11 * \text{diameter (mm)} / 1000$$

**Table 6-4  
 Maximum Depths of Detection**

OE Item	Maximum Detection Depth Meters (m)
37mm	0.40 m
MK2 Hand Grenades	0.63 m
2.36-inch rocket	0.66 m
60mm mortar	0.66 m
Rifle grenades	0.73 m
75 mm	0.83 m
81mm mortar	0.89 m
105 mm	1.12 m
4.5-inch barrage rockets	1.25 m
155mm	1.70 m

6.20.2.1. The removal action is a clearance to depth, which is to the deepest possible depth the EM technique, can identify an OE item. For Areas P and J the maximum depths of detection for potential OE targets are shown in Table ESS-3. Therefore, the sensor technology selected (EM61 and TM5-EMU) should identify OE targets expected at the site to a maximum clearance depth for Area P of 1.7 meters and 0.63 meters for Area J. If an anomaly is identified or selected for excavation from the geophysical data and is not recovered within the clearance depth, the excavation will continue to the anomaly's depth.

6.20.2.2. Positional accuracy for reacquisition is expected to be less the 1.0 meter radius of the original surface location on the dig sheet. At the ground surface 95% of all excavated items must lie within 35 cm of their mapped survey locations. This value may be increased in areas of rough/steep terrain.

**6.21 Corrective Measures**

6.21.1 Procedures

6.21.1.1. Problems will be identified and documented by ATI. The corrective action(s) necessary to fix a problem will be determined, documented, and implemented.

Appropriate preventive actions to preclude the problem from recurring will also be determined, documented, and implemented.

## **6.22 Records Management**

### **6.22.1 Procedures**

6.22.1.1. Project documentation will be collected and managed by ATI and will be kept on-site during the field portion of a geophysical investigation for inspection by client personnel.

6.22.1.2. Data will be managed and posted on ATI's Project web-site ([www.procommander.com](http://www.procommander.com)). In general, all data management will be consistent with Huntsville's Draft Life Cycle Data Management (LCDM) guidelines.

6.22.1.3. Most geophysical procedures note that geophysical data are digitally recorded and downloaded periodically to a field computer for review in the field. In addition to the copy of data placed on the field computer's hard drive, a copy of the data will be placed on a floppy or Zip disk or disks for backup before the data are erased from the equipment.

6.22.1.4. As an additional means of ensuring data availability, all data will be transferred to the geophysical data processing center on a daily basis. This off-site storage of data will further reduce the likelihood that data will be lost. Transfer may be accomplished by e-mail attachment, file transfer protocol (i.e., FTP), or overnight delivery of floppy or Zip disks. If possible, copies of field data collection forms and appropriate field logbooks should also be faxed.

6.22.1.5. The Project Geophysicist at the geophysical data processing center will review all geophysical data to verify that the data represent information instead of instrument noise. This review will serve to double-check the field data review for QA/QC purposes.

6.22.1.6. All digital data stored at the geophysical data processing center will be backed up daily and weekly. All data, reports, memorandums, spreadsheets, etc. should be maintained in a designated client/site subdirectory and transferred to the central GIS/database system.

## **6.23 Interim Reporting**

### **6.23.1 Submittals**

6.23.1.1. ATI will provide Weekly and Monthly Status Reports to the Huntsville PM.

6.23.1.2. ATI will post the geophysical data in digital format to the web based data management system no later than 36 hours after collection. CEHNC can view

and download data for evaluation. All geophysics data will be provided to CEHNC on CD format on a weekly basis.

## **6.24 Map Format**

6.24.1 All drawings will be of engineering quality in drafted form. The color maps will be generated at a scale of 1 inch = 10 meters.

## **6.25 Final Report**

6.25.1 Submittals

6.25.1.1. After the data have been evaluated, all target detection and characterization parameters will be tabulated. These tabular characterization results will be provided to CEHNC as Excel spreadsheets. Additionally, ATI will provide CEHNC with a geophysical survey map of the area surveyed and annotated to include the target locations and target identification numbers.

6.25.1.2. Upon completion of the project a CD-ROM will be created and delivered to CEHNC containing all:

- Raw field data
- Processed data
- GIS design files
- Colored contour maps of each grid with target selections
- Target detection and characterization results
- Data analysis log sheets
- Report documentation

6.25.1.1. A complete description of all data processing, data analysis, target characterization activities, and results will be provided in the final Removal Report.

## 7.0 LOCATION SURVEYS AND MAPPING PLAN

### 7.1 General

#### 7.1.1 Site Specific Requirements

- 7.1.1.1. In accordance with the SOW and DID OE-005-07.01, this chapter describes the survey techniques, which ATI will utilize to perform the Geophysical Investigation at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area.
- 7.1.1.2. Two areas of concern will be geophysically mapped. They are the following:
- Sector P – 340 acres to be 100% DGM surveyed, consisting of approximately 340 one acre lots. The actual lots may vary in size from 0.5 to 5 acres in size. See Map B-18 in Appendix B.
  - Sector J – 340 acres of grids to be DGM surveyed. See Map B-19 in Appendix B.
- 7.1.1.3. All required surveying will be overseen and certified by Sam O. Hirota, Inc, a certified Hawaiian surveyor.
- 7.1.1.4. ATI will establish a 1000-meter by 1000-meter master grid system over the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The master grid system is shown on Map B-16 in Appendix B. The master grid identifiers are based on the UTM coordinate of the south west corner of the master grid. Thus Master Grid 2188-1990 is the grid northeast of UTM 2,108,000 meters North and 199,000 meters East.
- 7.1.1.5. Within the master grids, ATI will establish 100 meter by 50 meters sub-grid system. The subgrid identifiers are also based on the UTM coordinate of the south west corner of the master grid. Thus subgrid 2188.55-1990.6 is the grid 550 meters north and 600 meters east of UTM 2,108,000 meters North and 199,000 meters East. The subgrids will be placed as shown in the maps B-18 and B-19 in Appendix B.
- 7.1.1.6. ATI will also establish 30 survey monuments at locations and UTM coordinates shown on Map B-17 in Appendix B. Concrete monuments with 3-1/4 to 3-1/2 inch domed brass, bronze or aluminum alloy survey markers (caps) with witness posts shall be established at each location. The concrete monuments will be located within the project limits, set 10 meters (m) from the edge of any existing road in the interior of the project limits, and a minimum of 300 meters apart. The top shall be set flush with the ground. The caps for the new monuments shall be stamped in a consecutively numbered sequence. The dies for stamping the numbers and letters into these caps shall be 1/8-inch to 3/16-inch in size. All coordinates and elevations shall be shown to the closest one-thousandth of a meter (0.001 m) and one-hundredth of a foot (0.01 ft).

- 7.1.1.7. All surveying of the boundary and grid corners will be performed using an Ashtek Z-Xtreme centimeter grade DGPS system or equivalent RTK GPS Survey Grade system.
- 7.1.2 OE Safety Provisions
  - 7.1.2.1. During fieldwork, ATI will use qualified UXO technician II or above to escort the survey crew.
  - 7.1.2.2. The qualified UXO technicians will conduct visual surveys for surface ordnance. Prior to driving marking stakes in the area, the UXO escort will check the area using a Fisher Sea Hunter or equivalent Metal Detector.
  - 7.1.2.3. The metal detector will be checked on a daily basis to ensure the instrument is operating correctly.
- 7.1.3 Accuracy
  - 7.1.3.1. ATI will establish horizontal control of “Class 1, Third Order” for all external boundary points and monuments. The grids corners will be surveyed to +- 0.3 meters (one foot).
  - 7.1.3.2. All coordinates will be in UTM - Meters and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).
  - 7.1.3.3. OE will be plotted to an accuracy of plus or minus one foot.
- 7.1.4 Plotting
  - 7.1.4.1. All control points (i.e., boundary points), will be plotted on reproducible electronic maps at scales of 1:12,000 for Sector P and 1:8,400 for Sector J.
- 7.1.5 Mapping
  - 7.1.5.1. Maps shall be produced in accordance with the DID OE-005-07.01 for submission with the Removal Report.
  - 7.1.5.2. The location, identification and coordinates of all control points recovered and/or established at the site shall be plotted on reproducible electronic format.
  - 7.1.5.3. Each map will include a grid north, a true north, and a magnetic north arrow with the differences in degrees, minutes and seconds shown.
  - 7.1.5.4. Grid lines or tic marks, with their values shown on the edge of map will be provided.
  - 7.1.5.5. Grid corners, with appropriate UTM coordinates will be shown on the map. The coordinates for OE will be plotted to an accuracy of one foot.

## 7.2 **Digital Data**

### 7.2.1 General Design File Requirements

- 7.2.1.1. An overall planimetric design file shall be created and digitized into an ArcView file at in accordance DID OE-005-07.01.
- 7.2.1.2. Sheet Sizing and Formatting. Each sheet shall be a standard metric A-1 size drawing. Each sheet shall have a standard border, revision block, title block, bar scale, legend, and grid lines or tic lay out in meters. Each sheet shall also contain a True North, a Magnetic North and a Grid North arrow.
- 7.2.1.3. Data Manual. All production and work files shall be fully documented into a concise data manual. The manual will be included as an ASCII file titled READ.ME and will be included with all distributed digital data.
- 7.2.1.4. All digital data will be compatible with the USAESCH Graphics System.

## 7.3 **Digital Format for Survey/Mapping Data**

- 7.3.1 All data will conform to the Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE).
- 7.3.2 Sources and Standard: Deliverable will be designed so that they will interface with other surveying firms, Government contractors and customers so that the final product will be usable with consistent CADD documents.
- 7.3.3 Electronic Submittal: Data will be submitted on PC CD-ROM.

## 7.4 **Items and Data**

### 7.4.1 Field Survey

- 7.4.1.1. ATI will provide, as required, original copies of all field books, grid layout sheets, computation sheets, abstracts, and computer printouts of the method used to establish grids and boundaries of the clearance activities for this project.

### 7.4.2 Control Point List

- 7.4.2.1. A tabulated list of all control points used for this survey shall be provided.

### 7.4.3 Aerial Photographs

- 7.4.3.1. There has been no task established for the taking of aerial photograph during activities under the SOW.

### 7.4.4 OE List

- 7.4.4.1. ATI shall provide a tabulated list of OE and ordnance related-scrap cleared
- 7.4.5 Report on Establishment of Survey Mark
  - 7.4.5.1. A report on establishment of Survey Marks will be provided for any monuments installed for this project. Reports shall be as per DID OE-005-07.01.
- 7.4.6 Drawings and Digital Data
  - 7.4.6.1. Drawings and digital data shall be submitted, in accordance with DID OE-005-07.01 and the SOW, with the Removal Report.

## **8.0 WORK, DATA AND COST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **8.1 Work, Data, and Cost Management**

#### **8.1.1 Work Management**

8.1.1.1 The Site Project Manager (Site PM) will be responsible for the day-to-day operations on-site. He will accomplish the tasks, outlined in the SOW, in a timely manner. The SUXOS' duties are outlined in Section 2, Technical Management Plan.

8.1.1.2 The UXOQCS is the key person to insure management is conforming to established procedures and that work is completed in a timely manner. He will perform quality inspections of all work tasks as specified in Section 10, Quality Control Plan. Any nonconformance that cannot be immediately resolved on site will be elevated to the Project Manager (PM) and/or the QA/QC Manager.

#### **8.1.2 Data Management**

8.1.2.1 ATI will establish a data management system, which will provide data storage and transmission for the project. The digital data will be stored in database format on a secure server at the Oak Ridge location of ATI. Data transmission will take place through a secure, restricted access web site, which will provide user-friendly real time access to all survey data. Immediately after the data is posted, interpreters and the USACE will be notified by email that the data is available, and will be able to retrieve the data via the website. Interpretive results will also be posted as soon as they are completed. A visual tracking system will be posted on the web, which will indicate progress in the field, and what data is available. The website will be monitored on a daily basis. An archive copy of all data will be made on an as received basis. All data files can be retrieved on an as needed basis through custom queries on the web site by the ATI project team and the USACE.

8.1.2.2 Data will be collected from various operations on the work site and recorded on computer disks, in logbooks and on the various ATI, ATF, and DoD forms. Records of the limits of the areas mapped, and cleared, the type and location of OE encountered, and the disposition of OE will be recorded. The forms, logs and disks will remain in the ATI site office while portions of the data will be copied and sent to the PM for inclusion in reports that need to be submitted.

8.1.2.3 All data, whether electronic or paper, will be reviewed by the site UXOQCS.

#### **8.1.3 Cost Management**

- 8.1.3.1 The PM and Site PM will control and manage costs through the use of Purchase Orders and Travel Orders. A record of expenditures will be kept by the Site PM and monitored by the PM. The PM will, using an Excel Cost Tracking Program, monitor man-hours and monies used.
- 8.1.4 **Schedule**
- 8.1.4.1 Appendix J, Project Schedule presents a schedule containing task deliverables.
- 8.1.5 **Cost Control and Tracking**
- 8.1.5.1 The PM and Site PM will control and manage cost through the use of Purchase Orders and Travel Orders. A record of expenditures will be kept by the Site PM and monitored by the PM. The PM will, using an Excel Cost Tracking Program, monitor man-hours and monies used.
- 8.1.6 **Recurring Deliverables**
- 8.1.6.1 A Monthly Status Report shall be forwarded to the USACE Contracting Officer to arrive not later than the 10<sup>th</sup> calendar day of each month. The report will contain an OE Progress Summary and will include the status of all work completed during the previous month. The report will also contain Exposure Data required by EM 385-1-1, Section 01.D.04.
- 8.1.6.2 A Project Status Report will be submitted to the USACE Project Manager to arrive on the first working day of each week. The report will be prepared in accordance with DID OE-085.01.
- 8.1.6.3 A Draft Removal Report shall be submitted to the government not later than 30 calendar days following completion of fieldwork.
- 8.1.6.4 A Final Removal Report shall be submitted to the government not later than 21 calendar days following receipt of comments from the USACE Contracting Officer.

**9.0 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**9.1** American Technologies, Inc. does not anticipate the use of Government Property during activities under this Task Order.

**9.2** The requirement of this chapter does not apply.

## **10.0 QUALITY CONTROL PLAN**

### **10.1 QC Objectives**

10.1.1 This section presents the project Quality Control Plan as required by the CEHNC Scope of Work (SOW). The QC procedures described in this section will be used for all work performed during the OE Removal Actions at the former Waikoloa Maneuver area Hawaii, Hawaii. This site-specific QC plan is designed to manage, control, and document performance of work efforts in accordance with the CEHNC SOW to ensure quality throughout the execution of the tasks described therein. This QC Plan will achieve the following objectives.

- Identify QC procedures and responsibilities for OE removal actions.
- Ensure CEHNC notifications as required by the CEHNC SOW.
- Document the quality of work efforts via audits and independent staff reviews of deliverables.
- Ensure data integrity through implementation of data management QC procedures.
- Ensure the development of an appropriate ordnance accountability ledger and appropriate OE chain of custody and disposal.

### **10.2 Quality Policies.**

10.2.1 All of ATI services will be consistent with the public good and will meet all applicable laws and regulations.

10.2.2 Quality Management will be applied through all phases of a project - from the first time a potential customer calls, until the Final Report is accepted.

10.2.3 Emphasis will be placed on preventive actions.

10.2.4 All ATI employees and team members are empowered to identify and evaluate potential quality problem areas and are encouraged to recommend solutions or corrective actions.

10.2.5 The tasks outlined in the customer's scope of work will be fully evaluated and identified by ATI personnel.

#### **10.2.6 Quality is Conformance to the Customer's Requirement!**

10.2.7 ATI will staff all project sites with the best qualified, trained, available personnel, based upon their knowledge and prior experience with the type

of operations and hazards expected to be encountered. The minimum qualifications will meet or exceed the customer's requirements.

- 10.2.8 All ATI personnel will be provided with all of the information necessary to accomplish their assigned tasks in a safe, responsible, cost-efficient manner and they will be held accountable for the quality of their work.
- 10.2.9 ATI personnel will be provided with a USACE Contracting Officer approved Work/Safety and Health Plan prior to the performance of any UXO-related activities on a project site.
- 10.2.10 ATI will provide and maintain an inspection system that is acceptable to the customer.
- 10.2.11 ATI will take corrective actions on any complaint, quality defect, or audit of operations.

### **10.3 DEFINITIONS.**

- Clearance Standard - a specified size of UXO to a specified depth.
- Customer/Client - refer to the term "Purchaser" for Government contracts.
- Government Representative - an on-site Government employee with specified responsibilities and authority.
- Nonconformance:
  - A minor nonconformance is not likely to materially reduce the usability of the services. It is generally a departure from the approved procedures that have little bearing on the end-product.
  - A major nonconformance is likely to result in failure of the services or to materially reduce the usability of the end-product.
  - A critical nonconformance is likely to result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using or depending upon the services.
- Purchaser: When used in the Quality Systems definitions of U. S. Government contracts, the term purchaser shall refer to the body of the Government Agency administering the particular contract involved, or the authorized representative of that Government body.
- Quality Conformance Inspections: Normal inspections/audits conducted by authorized ATI personnel during the accomplishment of the organization's mission to determine conformance to contract requirements.

- Quality Control: The process by which ATI manages, controls, and documents its activities in the accomplishment of the mission.
- Quality Defect: A nonconformance issue with published policy and/or a contractual requirement that requires corrective action(s).
- Quality Management: All those control and assurance activities instituted to safely and effectively accomplish the assigned mission.
- Root Cause: The basic reason for an undesirable condition or problem which, if eliminated or corrected, would have prevented it from existing or occurring.
- Stop-Work-Authority: The right and obligation to stop all work when serious quality or safety concerns arise.
- Subsurface Clearance: Locating and removing UXO that are not visible or not partially visible on the surface, requiring the use of geophysical detection equipment, to the clearance standard.
- Surface Clearance: Locating and removing UXO that are visible on the surface, or partially visible. This includes items that are partially exposed, which will require only minimal hand excavation to determine identification.
- See FAR Part 2.1 for additional definitions.
- ASSOCIATED MATERIAL. The customer's scope of work will be reviewed to determine if specific references are required, in addition to, or in lieu of, the following:
  - Safety Concepts and Basic Considerations for Unexploded Ordnance Operations, USAESCH, February 16, 1996
  - Work Standards for Ordnance Response, USAESCH, October 25, 1994
  - *DoD Manual 4160.21.M, Defense Material Disposition Manual*
  - *DoD Manual 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization and Trade Security Control Manual*
  - DoD Manual 6055.9-STD, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standard
  - AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.

- AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program
- AR 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records with USACE Supplement
- AR 385-63, Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice and Combat.
- AR 385-64, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.
- Government-Furnished Technical Manual 60-series.
- EM 385-1-1, USACE Safety and Health Requirements Manual
- ATI Division Program for Quality Assurance/Quality Control
- *Root Cause Analysis, A Tool for Total Quality Management*, by Wilson, Dell, and Anderson
- ATI Standard Operating Procedures

#### **10.4 QC Responsibility**

10.4.1 ATI is solely responsible for the control of product quality. Only those products/services that conform to contractual requirements will be offered to the Government for acceptance.

#### **10.5 Quality Management**

10.5.1 The Project Manager has the responsibility of ensuring that QC procedures are implemented in accordance with the CEHNC Scope of Work.

10.5.2 The QA/QC Manager will provide the Quality Management oversight for the project. The QA/QC Manager is a part of the project team, but is authorized to elevate any quality problems that cannot be resolved by the project team. The QA/QC Manager interacts with the Project Manager, SUXOS, UXOQCS, subcontractor QC staff, as appropriate, and OE Safety Specialist personnel to prevent and/or correct problem situations, as necessary. Vendors and subcontractors will be monitored to assure that they supply items and services, which meet ATI's Quality Assurance requirements. Periodic audits will be performed to verify that the quality system and the UXOQCS are performing as required. He also ensures that:

- Required site training is conducted prior to the start of field activities.
- The UXOQC Specialist is qualified and trained.

- Quality controls are built into the Project Work Plan to support the OE removal action.
- The requirements of the Quality Control Plan are adhered to.

10.5.3 Effective day-to-day field QC management is delegated to the on-site ATI UXOQCS. He will interact daily with the project team to ensure that all QC procedures presented in the Project Work Plan are followed in the accomplishment of all project tasks. The UXOQCS reports directly to the QA/QC Manager. Scheduled activities are coordinated with the Project Manager, SUXOS, UXO Safety Manager, and all other project team members as needed. He has the authority to:

- Initiate action to prevent the occurrence of nonconformance's relating to the provided services.
- Identify and record any problems relating to the services.
- Initiate, recommend or provide solutions through the on-site management channel.
- Verify the implementation of solutions.
- Control further actions of any nonconforming services until the unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- Elevate Quality concerns, which cannot be resolved on-site to the Quality Manager.

10.5.4 All project team members are responsible for and will be held accountable for the quality of their work. Every team member has Stop-Work-Authority when an immediate safety situation is observed which could cause personal injury or damage to property and equipment. All project team members are encouraged to identify potential quality problems and are encouraged to suggest solutions or corrective actions to ensure all work conforms to the approved work plan and Quality Assurance requirements. During site-specific training, personnel will be briefed by the QA/QC Manager or the UXOQCS, on the importance of quality work and the above stated requirements. This briefing is aimed at insuring that all site personnel understand ATI's dedication to quality.

## **10.6 QC Plan Processes**

10.6.1 This section documents the processes affecting quality. These are essential steps to ensure a quality product is delivered to the Government.

10.6.2 Specific Procedures. Described below are the specific procedure that will be used to assure quality in this SOW regarding; Audits,

Corrective/Preventive Action, Data Management, Anomaly Acquisition and Reacquisition, Field Operations, Equipment Calibration and Maintenance, and Personnel Protective Equipment

**10.7 Scheduled Audits**

10.7.1 Periodic audits will be performed by the QA/QC Manager to ensure that the requirements of this Quality Plan are being followed. This may include on-site visits as well as frequent document review activities. Training records, periodic reports, and adherence to all aspects of this QC Plan will be monitored to assure compliance.

**10.8 Daily QC Audits**

10.8.1 All instruments, vehicles/machinery, and equipment will be checked prior to the start of each workday, batteries will be replaced as needed, and instruments requiring calibration will be checked against a known source. Magnetometers will be checked against a 60mm Mortar (or item of similar size and mass) buried to a depth of six inches. The UXOQCS is responsible for ensuring that personnel accomplish all QC checks and that the appropriate logbook entries are made. The UXOQCS performs random, unscheduled Quality Conformance Inspections (QCI) to ensure that personnel accomplish all work specified in the Project Work Plan. The QCI Schedule will adhere to the following table. The UXOQCS has the latitude to modify this schedule based on the quality of work being performed and the frequency of noted activities.

**Table 10-1**

<b>TASK</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>DAILY</b>	<b>WEEKLY</b>	<b>BI-WEEKLY</b>	<b>AS NEEDED</b>
Personnel Qualifications	✓				
Accident/Incident Reporting	✓				
Search Effectiveness	✓				
Turn-in of Recovered Ordnance Related Scrap		✓			
Preventive Maintenance		✓			
Communications Equipment Inspection		✓			
Safety Inspections			✓		
Medical Support			✓		
Communications Effectiveness			✓		
Explosives Storage & Accountability			✓		
Explosives – UXO/OE Transportation			✓		
Physical Security (After hours)			✓		
Surveying and Mapping			✓		
Brush – Vegetation Removal			✓		
Geophysical Detection Operations			✓		
Excavation Activities			✓		

<b>TASK</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>DAILY</b>	<b>WEEKLY</b>	<b>BI-WEEKLY</b>	<b>AS NEEDED</b>
UXO/OE Final Disposal			✓		
UXO/OE Accountability			✓		
Fire Protection – Prevention			✓		
Project Administration			✓		
Safety and Health Programs				✓	
Management of ATI Property				✓	
Management of Government Furnished Property				✓	
Conservation of Utilities				✓	
Environmental – Cultural – Historical Resources Practices				✓	
Currentness of WP/SSHP				✓	
Re-inspection of completed grids due to adverse weather conditions					✓
Visitor Briefing					✓
Site – Specific Training					✓
Hazard Assessment – Risk Analysis					✓

## **10.9 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Standards**

### **10.9.1 Surface Clearance**

10.9.1.1 Every grid will under go a Search Effectiveness QC Inspection (SE QCI) involving a minimum of 10% of the square footage. The exact location of this square footage is at the discretion of the UXOQCS.

### **10.9.1.2 Subsurface Clearance**

10.9.1.2.1 The Government QA failure criteria shall be any UXO-like item (i.e. shape, size, or a practice item) found in the grid.

10.9.1.2.2 The UXOQCS will perform a UXO QCI on at least 10% of the anomalies excavated by the UXO Clearance Team. The UXO QCI will be performed using one of the following two methods, or a combination of the two methods.

10.9.1.2.3 Method One. The UXOQCS will accompany the UXO Clearance Team while they re-acquire and excavate selected anomalies. He will observe the team's procedures to ensure quality standards are met. Following excavation, the UXOQCS will check the location using the same detection instrument used during the geophysical survey to ensure the team has removed all anomalies.

10.9.1.2.4 Method Two. Following the UXO Team's clearance, the UXOQCS will reacquire and check selected anomaly locations using the same navigation and detection instruments used during the geophysical survey to ensure the team has located and removed the anomaly.

## **10.10 QC Files**

10.10.1 The following two files will be established and maintained by the UXOQCS.

- QCI Record File
- Customer Action Request (CAR) File

10.10.2 The QCI Record File will be a two-part file containing Active and Inactive Sub-files.

10.10.3 The Inactive Sub-file will contain those QCIR for tasks that were found to be in compliance with the Work Plan and those that were not in compliance, but have been re-inspected and found to have been corrected.

10.10.4 The Active Sub-file will contain those QCIR for tasks that were found to be not in compliance with the Work Plan and have not yet been corrected.

10.10.5 The CAR File will be a two-part file containing an Active Sub-file and an Inactive Sub-file. A CAR will be maintained in the Active File until follow-up has been conducted and deemed satisfactory. Once the follow-up is completed, the CAR will be placed in the Inactive File.

### **10.11 Corrective/Preventative Action**

10.11.1 Nonconformance's will be documented on a Quality Conformance Inspection Record (QCIR). The QCIR will document the reason for the nonconformance and describe the corrective actions taken to resolve the problem and the actions taken to prevent reoccurrence. QCI are generally intended to be preventative, rather than corrective in nature. Through preventative QCI, continuous improvement of site operations will occur.

10.11.2 The QCIR may be legibly hand completed, in ink, but the preferred method is via computer (Word) on the site.

10.11.3 A QCIR will be completed for tasks when they are in conformance with the Work Plan. QCIRs for conforming tasks will not generally be distributed off the project site.

10.11.4 A QCIR will be completed for tasks when they do not conform to the Work Plan. Nonconformance QCIRs will be forwarded by facsimile or email to the Project Manager and the QA/QC Manager.

10.11.5 A QCIR will be completed for re-inspection of nonconformance. If the re-inspection indicates that the nonconformance has been corrected, both QCIRs will be filed in the Inactive Sub-file and a copy of the re-inspection QCIR will be forwarded to the Project Manager and the QA/QC Manager. If the re-inspection indicates the nonconformance has NOT been corrected, both QCIRs will be filed in the Active Sub-file. A copy of the re-inspection QCIR will be forwarded to the Project Manager and the QA/QC Manager.

10.11.6 Nonconformance's will be evaluated and corrective action implemented by on-site management whenever possible. The Project Manager and QA/QC Manager will track all nonconformance's to assure that they have been resolved, actions to prevent re-occurrence have been implemented and that lessons learned are communicated effectively.

### **10.12 Customer Complaints**

10.12.1 Customer complaints will be addressed immediately. The complaint may come in the form of a verbal comment, written correspondence, or a HND Form 948, etc. Whatever the vehicle, the Project Manager will conduct

an investigation to analyze the complaint and assure corrective action has been initiated. The corrective action will address not only the root cause but also the application of controls to assure its effectiveness.

- 10.12.2 The Project Manager will utilize ATI Form 5, Customer Action Request (CAR) to document the complaint or nonconformance and the investigation.
- 10.12.3 The Project Manager will look for the root cause.
- 10.12.4 Lessons Learned will be documented on the CAR and communicated to Project personnel and the QA/QC Manager.
- 10.12.5 The action on the CAR is not complete until the UXOQCS and/or SUXOS have completed follow-up. The corrective/preventative actions have to be adequate to prevent reoccurrence and the customer must be satisfied with these actions.
- 10.12.6 The issue addressed in the CAR will be an item for a future QCI to ensure that the corrective/preventative actions have in fact addressed the issue and the solution was effective.

### **10.13 Document Control and Data Management**

- 10.13.1 Rigid control must be maintained over the production of QC documents. The following guidelines will apply to all documentation generated by QC staff:
  - 10.13.2 Document Completion
    - 10.13.2.1 All sections of forms shall be completed. Any unused spaces will be marked N/A. In long columns of empty lines, N/A may be written in the first and last lines of that column with a single line connecting the entries. Large areas of unused spaces may be designated N/A by drawing a single line through the unused areas with the letters N and A on either side of that line.
    - 10.13.2.2 Time and date formats: To eliminate misunderstanding, the following formats will be used on all official reports and correspondence:
      - 10.13.2.3 Time: 24-hour
      - 10.13.2.4 Examples: 0730H, 1930H
      - 10.13.2.5 Date: MM/DD/YY
      - 10.13.2.6 Examples: 04/05/01, 11/15/01

- 10.13.2.7 All report work will be accomplished by word processor or with a BLACK ink pen. No pencils or colored-ink pens may be used.
- 10.13.2.8 All signatures will be accompanied by the date the signature was made, either in a date block or with the date written following the signature.
- 10.13.2.9 White opaque correction fluids/tape may not be applied to records to correct mistakes.
- 10.13.2.10 Incorrect entries shall be drawn through with a single line with the initials of the author and the date of the correction immediately adjacent. Corrected entries will be placed above or immediately following the line through or otherwise entered on the document in a legible, understandable means.
- 10.13.2.11 Any entries or corrections to a document, other than in document control blocks, made after its date of inception, shall be considered a "late entry". Late entries will be clearly designated with the capital letters "LE", the initials of the person making the late entry, and the date the late entry is made.
- 10.13.2.12 Any impressions made on an official document with rubber stamps shall be inked with an intense red ink. The red ink will indicate that the sheet is an original, but standard photocopiers will reproduce the red ink as black.
- 10.13.2.13 A Field Document Control Log shall be maintained for all inspection records generated. Each document will be registered in the logbook and assigned a registration number from the log, which will be inscribed on each page of the original document.

## **10.14 Data Management**

- 10.14.1 Electronic data and records will be managed to prevent accidental loss of information. All data will be backed up periodically and data will not be stored only on one single media. Floppy disks, Zip disks, CDs or other means of storage will be used in addition to standard computer hard drives to assure data is not lost by the failure of any one device. Since conventional Document Control Practices do not always lend themselves to electronic records, the following additional guidelines will be followed for all electronic QC records.
- 10.14.2 Once an electronic record is completed and saved to disk, the file name will be used as the registration number for that document and shall appear on each page of the electronic record such that it also appears on printed copies. This file name will be entered in the Field Document Control Log as that documents registration number.

- 10.14.3 Changes, additions, late entries and corrections to completed electronic records will be accomplished by creating a revision to the previously completed record. Included in the file name of the completed record will be the sequential revision number of that record. The first such revision of any record will be designated as R1 at the end of the file name. Subsequent revisions will be designated R2, R3, etc.
- 10.14.4 The original record will not be deleted electronically, and each revised record will include a description of the changes made on that particular revision as well as retaining the description of any previous revisions.
- 10.14.5 Any document that is revised after any required distribution either off-site or to any electronic or hard copy file will be likewise distributed to all recipients as the original document. The revision will be filed along with the original and any previous revisions.
- 10.14.6 Electronic forms, which require signatures, will be printed, and the printed original signed and dated in black ink as required. The words “signature on file” shall be entered on the electronic copy, in the signature space, of all documents requiring signatures. The signed original will be filed in the proper location. Subsequent revisions to forms requiring signatures will also be printed, signed and filed.
- 10.14.7 Logs maintained electronically may be updated as required for daily activities without going through the above revision process. Each days log, however shall be saved electronically with the date included in the file name. Previous day’s logs will not be deleted from the database and will serve as additional back up should the current days log be damaged or lost.

## **10.15 Photographic Records**

- 10.15.1 Photographic records will be maintained by site personnel in accordance with the CEHNC SOW. Photographs and videotape will be utilized to document significant site activities, the locations of ordnance occurrence along the beach, and representative ordnance before and after it is cleared. Locations, along with orientations of picture/videos shall be indicated on a map. OE discoveries may be documented by color prints. Photographic records may be used to supplement information recorded in the daily logs, to include photographs of equipment prior to use, and the condition of the site prior to any activity. Photographs and videos should clearly show the task being accomplished and provide for a visual record of the operations. Operations are to be staged. Photographic records should be taken during normal conduct of the operations. These photographic records will be included in the Final Report.

## **10.16 Logs and Reports**

10.16.1 Field activity logbooks will be maintained in ink. All personnel will use bound and numbered field logbooks with consecutively numbered pages. These logbooks are QA records and will be completed in accordance with this section of this QC Plan. These activity logbooks will become part of the Final Report; thus, it is imperative that they be completed clearly and legibly. Appropriate documentation will be maintained regarding the location and disposition of all OE and ordnance-related scrap. Locations will be documented on a site map and entered in the Ordnance Accountability Log. Daily and Weekly Summary Reports will be prepared by the UXOQCS and forwarded via facsimile or email to the Project Manager on a timely basis.

10.16.2 **Daily Activity Log**

10.16.2.1 Daily Activity Logs will be maintained and will include the following:

- Date and recorder of field information.
- Start and end time of work activities including lunch and down time.
- Visitors.
- Weather conditions.
- Important telephone calls.
- Any deviations form planned activities
- Equipment checks and calibrations.
- Equipment monitoring results, if applicable.
- QCI Performed
- Nonconforming conditions
- Lessons Learned
- Signatures of the SUXOS and UXOQCS indicating concurrence.

10.16.3 **Safety Log**

10.16.3.1 Safety Logs will include the following:

- Date and recorder of log.
- Significant site events relating to safety.

- Accidents
- Stop Work due to safety concerns.
- Lessons Learned
- Safety Audits.
- Signatures of the SUXOS and UXOQCS indicating concurrence.

10.16.4      **Training Log**

10.16.4.1    Training will be documented in the Training Log as follows:

- Date and recorder of log.
- Nature of training
- Tailgate safety briefings (including time conducted, person conducting the briefing and attendees).
- Visitor Training (including names of visitors, description of training, and person performing training).
- Signatures of the SUXOS and UXOQCS indicating concurrence.

10.16.5      Ordnance Accountability Log

10.16.5.1    The Ordnance Accountability Log will include:

- Date and recorder of log.
- Assigned Identification Number
- Type, condition and location.
- Disposition
- Signatures of the SUXOS and UXOQCS indicating concurrence.

**10.17      Field Office/Communications**

10.17.1    All official ATI visitors will report to the SUXOS and/or the UXOQCS to sign in, receive a safety briefing/training and obtain an escort within the project site. ALL visitors will be announced to the site via 2-way radio or verbally. All internal communications will be by Motorola MTX portable radios or equivalent (radios will NOT be operated within 10 feet of electric blasting caps or firing circuits). All official external

communications shall be via cellular telephone, landline or in some case email.

## **10.18 Lessons Learned**

10.18.1 Lessons Learned from day to day activities are an important part of the continuous improvement process. They can prove vital to prevent similar problems from occurring at other sites. Lessons Learned from daily activities and from the occurrence of nonconforming conditions will be documented by the UXOQCS and/or the SUXOS, as appropriate. Lessons Learned as a result of nonconforming conditions are captured and documented on the QCIR as a result of its investigation and disposition. Other Lessons Learned, from both positive and negative events will be documented in the Daily Activity Log and/or Safety Log. These items will be included in the Final Report. The QA/QC Manager will maintain a database of Lessons Learned for communication to other sites and for incorporation into Training Requirements.

## **10.19 Reviews and Approvals**

10.19.1 All contract submittals (reports, work plans, etc.) undergo review by various ATI personnel to ensure that they meet contract requirements prior to being submitted to the Government for acceptance. This review will include, but is not limited to the Project Manager and the QA/QC Manager. Work Plans and Reports are checked against the SOW and applicable Data Item Descriptions to assure they are in conformance. Changes to approved documents will undergo the same review process as the original document and will be communicated to all personnel affected by the revision.

## **10.20 Training**

10.20.1 The Project Manager will verify that all project personnel have completed the following training prior to their assignment:

10.20.2 US Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Indian Head, Maryland / Eglin AFB, FL or EOD Assistance Course, Redstone Arsenal, AL / Eglin AFB, FL or other DoD Certified Equivalent Course.

10.20.3 OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER in accordance with 29CFR1910.120 and 8 hour refreshers as need.

## **10.21 Current Physical Examination**

10.21.1 Personnel without a CEHNC UXO# will be submitted to CEHNC for approval prior to assignment.

- 10.21.2 Site Specific Training on this WP and additional training, as needed, will be performed and documented on a QCIR, which will be forwarded to the Project Manager for review.
- 10.21.3 Safety Meetings will also be documented. The UXOQCS will ensure that all personnel using geophysical detection equipment are properly trained to use that piece of equipment. This may include verification of past experience as well as on-site training on using specific equipment in site-specific conditions, which will be documented on a QCIR and forwarded to the Project Manager.
- 10.21.4 The UXOQCS will conduct, as necessary, site-specific training and/or review of known OE to ensure that all site personnel are thoroughly familiar with the hazards and the general safety precautions and procedures required. Contractor personnel and site visitors will also receive site-specific training and safety briefings, as required, to ensure safety on the project. Visitors must be briefed on all of the known or anticipated hazards of the site, required PPE to be worn while on the site, and site emergency procedures. Visitors will be escorted by a UXO qualified person whenever they enter the exclusion zone and all UXO operations will cease whenever a visitor is within the exclusion zone.

## **10.22 Chemical Quality Data Management (CQDM)**

- 10.22.1 No Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) or Chemical Warfare Materials (CWM) is expected at this site per the CEHNC SOW, therefore a CQDM sub-plan is not applicable.

## **10.23 QC Documentation Submittal**

- 10.23.1 All QC documentation required by this Work Plan will be submitted as part of or as supporting documentation for the Final Report.

## **10.24 QC Record Retention**

- 10.24.1 All original QC Records and documentation will be maintained on-site and made available for government inspection upon request.

## **11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

### **11.1 Site Characterization and Mitigation Approach**

11.1.1 This Environmental Protection Plan is a site specific plan that describes ATI's methods and procedures during site activities to minimize pollution, protect and preserve natural resources, and control noise and dust within reasonable limits. ATI's goal is to complete the scope of work on schedule and without a safety incident or environmental incident. ATI will achieve this goal through careful planning, training, supervision and quality control related to all aspects of the project.

11.1.2 The project site work and restoration (as required) will be performed in accordance with applicable regulations, guidance and procedures and in coordination with appropriate officials and agencies.

11.1.3 ATI will perform a surface and subsurface clearance within the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area Hawaii, HI. The Waikoloa Maneuver Area was used as a training area and impact target area for gunnery practice exercises.

### **11.2 Existing Conditions Survey**

11.2.1 The Site PM and the USACE Contracting Officer's Representative, or other on-site government inspection personnel, will make a joint existing conditions survey prior to beginning field-work. The purpose of the survey is to identify areas within the project site where proposed work may have a negative environmental impact. Sensitive areas will be identified and marked. Workers will be given instructions on the activities that can and cannot be performed in these areas.

### **11.3 Potential Environmental Resource Impact**

11.3.1 Endangered / Threatened Species within the Project Site

11.3.1.1 There are a number of threatened, endangered or sensitive species that may exist in the vicinity of the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) is an endemic species that is listed as endangered by the USFWS and may occasionally fly over the former maneuver area. However, the area does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species and the species 01/07/02/4:59 PM/295-01 *Phase II Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area and Nansay Sites EE/CA 2-7* was not observed during this survey. Hawai'ian Goose (*Branta sandvicensis*) is another endemic species that is listed as endangered by the USFWS. These species were not observed during the EE/CA survey; however, it is possible that the species may utilize portions of the former maneuver area (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific

Ocean Division, 1997). The Hawai‘ian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) is Hawai‘i's only endemic terrestrial mammal and is listed as endangered by the USFWS and a species of concern for the Hawai‘ian Islands.

11.3.2 Vegetation

11.3.2.1 Sensitive Species.

11.3.2.1.1 *Portulaca scerocarpa*, a federally listed endangered plant or species of concern, was found to occur within the central region of the former maneuver area. The species was found growing as a low or prostrate herb with one to several stems, 10 to 20 centimeters long. It was typically observed on rock microsites between *Pennisetum setaceum* and in proximity to *Portulaca ilosa* plants (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, 1997). Palmer and Paul identified *Portulaca scerocarpa* in the Lalamilo area during their 1999 botanical survey of the project area. The Puako parcel supports a population of endangered flowering maple (*Abutilon menziesii* Seem.) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, 1996). The former maneuver area supports little habitat for native and sensitive species due to intense cattle grazing and a variety of anthropogenic stresses.

11.3.3 Wetlands

11.3.3.1 There are no known wetlands within the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area.

11.3.4 Cultural, Archaeological, and Water Resources within the Project Area

11.3.4.1 Although there may be cultural and archaeological resources near the project site there are no known sites within the project area per *Phase II Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area and Nansay Sites EE/CA*. Employees will be made aware of known cultural and archaeological sites and instructed to avoid them. If an item is discovered during work activities that may be culturally or archaeologically significant, its location will be noted and ATI will notify the Corps of Engineers.

11.3.5 Coastal Zones within the Project Site

11.3.5.1 There are no costal zones within the project site.

11.3.6 There is no requirement to remove trees or shrubs within the Project Site. Minor removal of shrubs to assist in the gathering of geophysical data may be requires and will kept to a minimum.

11.3.7 Existing Waste Disposal Sites within the Project Site

11.3.7.1 There are no active waste disposal sites within the project site. The site was used bombing target and it is likely that there are locations within the project site that were used for ordnance related scrap disposal. Ordnance related scrap will be controlled, handled and accounted for in accordance with the procedures describe in this work plan.

**11.4 Mitigating Procedures**

11.4.1 Manifesting, Transportation, and Disposal of Waste

11.4.1.1 The only significant waste generated during this project is the ordnance related scrap recovered during the surface clearance. Any item expected to contain a potential explosive hazard will be detonated in place to remediate the hazard and therefore insure that the item is safe for transportation and disposal. Qualified UXO technicians will perform a 100% inspection of ordnance-related scrap and complete a DD Form 1348-1A, in accordance with the Defense Utilization and Disposal Manual. DOD 4160-M. The scrap certification will contain the following statement:

*“This certifies and verifies that the AEDA residue, range residue, OE scrap and/or Explosive Contaminated property listed has been 100 percent inspected and to the best of our knowledge and belief, are inert and/or free of explosives or related material.”*

11.4.1.2 All certified scrap and residue will be turned over to a Local Solid Waste Facility.

11.4.1.3 Other non-hazardous solid waste generated as a result of activities associated with this project will be transported to and disposed of in a municipal landfill. No tracking or manifesting of this type of waste is required.

11.4.2 Burning Activities

11.4.2.1 There are no burning activities associated with this project.

11.4.3 Dust and Emission Control

11.4.3.1 Light trucks will be used on a limited basis during this project. ATI will limit the operation of trucks and will, to the extent practicable, avoid creating high traffic areas. Lighter vehicles will be used to collect scrap from the grids and consolidate it for pick up by heavier vehicle. All vehicles will be operated at low rates of speed to reduce the dust emitted.

Dust emissions will be controlled through the use of administrative controls, such as speed limits and varied traffic patterns.

#### 11.4.4 Spill Control and Prevention

11.4.4.1 Vehicles designed to travel on roads will be fueled at commercial filling stations that designed to prevent and control potential spills. Fuel for use in utility vehicles will be transported and dispensed from fuel cans designed to reduce the potential for spills. Fuel will be transported in small containers (five gallons or less) fueling will be in an areas designated by the SUXOS. Spill kits will be maintained in the same vicinity. Fuel will not be stored on site. It will be delivered in small quantities, as needed.

#### 11.4.5 Storage Areas and Temporary Facilities

11.4.5.1 Explosives will be stored in temporary magazines, and transferred on site as needed. Location of the explosive magazine is shown in Appendix B (Maps).

11.4.5.2 Prior to placement of the magazine an anomaly avoidance search will be conducted where the magazine is to be located.

11.4.5.3 Inhabited building distance (IBD) applies from magazines to non-project personnel. For a net explosive weight (NEW) of 100 pounds and below, that distance is 658 feet. This distance is taken from Table C2.T1 of DoD 6055.9-STD.

11.4.5.4 No removal activities will be conducted within 447 ft. of the Magazine. If removal activities are required within the 447 ft. the magazine will be moved and sited to a new location.

11.4.5.5 A commercial, 4' by 4' by 4', Type 2, Class ABC magazine with attached 18' by 18" by 18" cap box, that meets or exceeds ATF specifications shall be used shall be used to store all donor explosives. The Net Explosive Weight (NEW) of the magazine will not exceed 100 pounds. The maximum quantity of explosives will be as follows:

- Up to 50 ea. Electric Blasting Caps (1.4B), 2.4 oz., NEW (stored in the cap box)
- Up to 150 ea. 32 gram Perforators (1.1D), 10.6 lbs NEW
- Up to 1,000 ft. of 80 grain Detonating Cord (1.1D), 11.4 lbs NEW

11.4.5.6 The magazine will be grounded using two 10-foot grounding rods and two National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ground kits. The rods will be on opposing corners in accordance with EM1110-1-4009 Figure 11-1.

- 11.4.5.7 A resistance test of the bonding between the magazine door, the cap box lid, and the magazine will be conducted in accordance with DA Pam 385-64, Appendix D. The results of the tests will be entered in the UXOQCS log and the SUXOS daily report.
- 11.4.5.8 The magazine and cap container will be secured with four ea. ATF approved padlocks (two on the magazine and two on the cap box). The padlocks will have five tumblers and a casehardened 3/8 in diameter shackle.
- 11.4.5.9 A six-foot chain link fence will be placed around the magazine. The magazine will be at least 6.5 feet from the nearest fencing.
- 11.4.6 Access Routes
  - 11.4.6.1 ATI does not anticipate the need to construct access routes. The site will be accessed from existing roads and off-road routes designated by the SUXOS. Off-road routes will be modified and / or varied to prevent erosion and / or dust problems.
- 11.4.7 Trees and Shrubs Protection and Restoration
  - 11.4.7.1 ATI's work will not affect any trees or shrubs during the performance of work associated with this removal action.
- 11.4.8 Control of Water Run-on and Run-off
  - 11.4.8.1 There are no anticipated concerns with run-on or run-off on the site.
- 11.4.9 Decontamination and Disposal of Equipment
  - 11.4.9.1 At the completion of the project and during the project, as required, equipment will be cleaned to remove dirt and dust. Methods will include both dry decontamination and wet decontamination. Wet methods will be performed in an approved location or wash facility. Disposable equipment will not be decontaminated. It will be transferred to an appropriate disposal facility.
- 11.4.10 Minimizing Areas of Disturbance
  - 11.4.11 ATI will only work in areas defined in the SOW and will avoid other activities outside of these areas.
- 11.4.12 Post-Activity Clean-up
  - 11.4.12.1 After completing the removal action, the SUXOS will be responsible to insure that all areas included in the scope are properly cleaned up. No

debris will be left as a result of ATI's activities on the site. Facilities used by ATI will be cleaned and restored to their original condition.

11.4.13 Air Monitoring

11.4.13.1 The requirements and methods of monitoring are described in Appendix D, Site Safety and Health Plan of this work plan. No air monitoring requirements are anticipated during the work associated with this removal action.

**12.0 INVESTIGATIVE DERIVED WASTE PLAN**

**12.1** In accordance with the Scope of Work, the Investigative Derived Waste Plan is not required by the Task Order.

## **13.0 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM PLAN**

### **13.1 General:**

13.1.1 ATI will develop and maintain a GIS for the life cycle of this project. The Geographical Information System Plan will be developed in accordance with DID OE-005-14.01.

13.1.2 All spatial data shall conform to the CADD/GIS Technology Center Spatial Data Standards (SDSIF). All OE related spatial data will conform to the USAESCH OE-GIS standards. Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) standards will apply to only to the core spatial data layers, which are defined as past of the USAESCH OE-GIS standards as outlined in this task order.

### **13.2 Sources and Standard:**

13.2.1 The developed GIS deliverables for this task order complies with the standard for GIS implementations at Department of Defense installations and Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works activities. This provides a GIS implementation schema for approved Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Data Standards, to provide a “nonproprietary” standard designed for use with commercially available “off-the shelf” CADD, GIS, and relational database software, and to provide a de facto standard for GIS implementations in other Federal, State, and local government organizations, public utilities, and finally, private industry.

### **13.3 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Incorporation:**

13.3.1 ATI will implement the USAESCH OE-GIS standards, SDSIF standards, and the FGDC metadata standards to all core spatial data entered into the project specific GIS, and apply it to the project to the extent required to create the products outlined in the specific task order SOW. The standard will be used as a starting point to load data and to create a GIS tailored for this task. All GIS data will be created, modified, and updated using ESRI ArcGIS ArcView 8.x software and other ESRI ArcGIS software or extensions. The main purpose of the project-specific GIS is to assemble all the data required to associate the non-intrusive subsurface geophysics investigative data to its correct geographical location and data that is associated with the investigation including relational databases, mapping, and remote sensing data. GIS technology is used to manage the project, assemble data for the administrative record, help determine areas requiring further investigation and to discriminate OE from background anomalies. A program that uses a subset of the GIS data does the discrimination between background anomalies and OE items.

- 13.3.2 All final versions of the project specific spatial data will conform to the SDTS format in a ESRI shapefile and or a ESRI geodatabase. All imagery (such as ortho-photography, remote sensing, data, and satellite-photography) will be provided in either Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) or Lizerdtech MrSID encoded image format.
- 13.3.3 Tabular data supporting the site-specific GIS will be developed, converted, and or maintained in Microsoft Access format through the life cycle of the project. The Geographic Information System (GIS) will be created, managed and updated through out the life cycle of the project.
- 13.3.4 Existing non OE spatial data will be gathered by the GIS Specialist from past USACE projects and or State run GIS clearing houses to aid in creating a solid base map for the project area. Grid design will be submitted to the GIS Specialist from the surveyor to be added into the GIS. Next Geophysical survey data will be uploaded to procommander.com for pick up by the GIS Specialist. The Geophysical data (anomaly information, Dig sheets, grid data, imagery, etc.) will be formatted to the OE-GIS and the SDSIF standards, also FGDC metadata will also be created for the core OE-GIS data. Data will be posted on the Internet mapping portion of Procommander.com to track progress and findings. Maps are created for reports that related to the project. A final version of the GIS will be packaged to a CD for submittal to the USACE.

#### **13.4 Computer Files**

- 13.4.1 ATI will submit the GIS data in a format compatible to the ESRI ArcGIS (Arcview) system.
- 13.4.2 All final text files generated by this task will be furnished to USAESCH in MS Office 97 or higher software, IBM PC compatible format and in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF), suitable for viewing, without modification, on the Internet. Freeware versions of Adobe Acrobat Reader, Netscape, and Internet Explorer will accompany the text files on CD-ROM, so that the user can use the CD to either install the programs and text files on a machine, or use the CD in a stand-alone mode to view the text files. The basic software supported to the field will be capable of operating on a typical single Intel Pentium processor PC utilizing the Windows NT version 4.0 operating system with a minimum of 64 megabytes of memory and adequate disk storage for project data.
- 13.4.3 Selected GIS data, design drawings, survey data, relational databases and related data generated will be available on line to the government through ATI's Project Commander ® project collaboration website: [www.procommander.com](http://www.procommander.com). Formal submittals for all GIS, survey and mapping data, and design drawings, generated for this task will be submitted in the proper format and media that will permit their loading,

storage, and use without modification or additional software on the  
USAESCH GIS workstations.

**14.0 INTERIM HOLDING FACILITY SITING PLAN FOR RCWM PROJECTS**

**14.1** In accordance with the Scope of Work, the Interim Holding Facility Siting Plan for RCWM Projects is not required by the Task Order.

## **16.0 REFERENCES**

DOD Manual 4160.21.M, Defense Utilization and Disposal Manual.

AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.

AR 385-40 with USACE Supplement.

AR 386-63, Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat.

EM 385-1-1, CE Safety and Health Requirements Manual.

DA PAM 385-64, Ammunition and Explosive Standards.

EP 385-1-95a, Basic Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosive Operations.

DoD 6055.9 Std. DoD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards

TM 60A 1-1-31, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Procedures

National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.

Federal Acquisition Regulation, F.A.R. Clause 52.236-13: Accident Prevention.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) General Industry Standards, 29 CFR 1910 and Construction Industry Standards, 29 CFR 1926

DID OE-005-01.01 Removal Action Work Plan

DID OE-005-02.01 Technical Management Plan

DID OE-005-03.01 Explosives Management Plan

DID OE-005-04.01 Explosives Siting Plan

DID OE-005-05-01 Geophysical Investigation Plan

DID OE-005-05A-01 Geophysical Prove Out Plan

DID OE-005-06.01 Site Safety and Health Plan

DID OE-005-07.01 Location Surveys and Mapping Plan

DID OE-005-08.01 Work, Data, and Cost Management Plan

DID OE-005-11.01 Quality Control Plan

DID OE-005-12.01 Environmental Protection Plan

DID OE-15.01 Accident reports

DID OE-025.01 Personnel and Work Standards

DID OE-030.01 Site Specific Removal Report

DID OE-045.01 Reports

DID OE-055.01 Telephone Conversations

DID OE-085.01 Weekly Status Report

DID OE-080.01 Monthly Status Report

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Scope of Work**



US Army Corps  
of Engineers

Engineering and Support  
Center, Huntsville

**Scope of Work**  
**OE Removal Action & Supporting Functions**  
**Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area**  
**Waimea, Big Island, Hawaii**

**12 February 2003**  
**Rev. 13 March 2003**

**1.0 BACKGROUND AND GENERAL STATEMENT OF WORK:** The work required under this Scope of Work (SOW) falls under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program-for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). Ordnance and explosives (OE) hazards exist as a result of Department of Defense activities.

1.1 OE is a safety hazard and may constitute an imminent endangerment to workers and the public. During this action, it may be necessary for the contractor to destroy on site any OE encountered. The contractor shall comply with 29 CFR 1910.120.

1.2 Due to the inherent risk in this type of operations, the contractor shall be limited to a 40-hour workweek (either five 8-hour days or four 10-hour days with 48 hours between work weeks). Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) personnel shall not perform UXO-related tasks for more than 10 hours per day.

1.3 Site History: The U. S. Navy through a licensing agreement with Richard Smart of Parker Ranch acquired 91,000 acres in Waikoloa in December 1943. It was used as an artillery firing range on which live ammunition and other explosives were employed, with the remaining acreage utilized for troop maneuvers, and the largest encampment on the island of Hawaii consisting of approximately 467 acres of tents and Quonset huts. The 2nd Marine Division was assigned to Waikoloa in December 1943 for five months of training, in preparation for the Saipan-Tinian campaign. The 5th Marine Division began arriving in August 1944 at the camp vacated by the 2nd Marine Division. Property comprising the Waikoloa Maneuver Area was surrendered to the Parker Ranch in September 1946, although the Marines had departed as of 30 June 1946. At least two ordnance clearance efforts were conducted, one in 1946 just prior to the departure of the 5th Marine Division, and the other in 1954 following accidental detonation of a dud fuse or shell killing two civilians and seriously injuring three others. The 1954 effort detected as many as 400 dud items including hand grenades, 60 and 81 mm mortars, 75 mm shells, and 105 and 155 mm shell fuses, 31 mm anti-tank cannon shells, and 4.2 inch mortars. OE continues to be discovered at the former Waikoloa Maneuver Area as development progresses. OE may be buried beneath the site or be on the ground surface and could still be capable of functioning. In the mid-to-late 1960's Parker Ranch subsequently sold off two parcels (Puako and Ouli) to the present owners, Nansay Hawaii, Inc., which purchased fee simple title to the properties in April 1990. Nansay Hawaii, Inc. plans to construct golf communities thereon. Construction of a residential subdivision at the Ouli parcel of the Nansay Hawaii site is currently ongoing while the Puako parcel remains vacant and undeveloped.

**2.0 OBJECTIVE:** This SOW is developed to initiate OE Removal Actions at Waikoloa Village, and Waimea Village, and to establish the logistical support office and GIS System for all of Waikoloa Manuever Area.

### **3.0 DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES.**

**3.1 3.1-(TASK 1) PERFORM INITIAL SITE VISIT (FFP):** The contractor shall perform an initial site visit for the purposes of supporting the development and implementation of the following tasks included in this delivery order. The site visit, not to exceed five days including travel time, is authorized. The site visit team shall not exceed three people, one of whom shall be a qualified Senior UXO Supervisor. The contractor shall notify the USACE Project Manager of the proposed dates for the site visit at least 10 days prior to the visit. The site visit shall include coordination with the appropriate agencies. Additionally, the site visit team shall coordinate with the local medical facility and the local airport/FAA. Prior to the site visit, the contractor shall provide an Abbreviated Site Safety Plan for approval to CEHNC-OE-S. During the site visit environmental concerns, endangered species, fire safety, potential evacuations, and any local concerns shall be addressed for planning and logistical purposes.

**3.1.1 Task 1a – Geophysical Prove-Out (FFP):** The Contractor shall seed the existing Geophysical Test Plots, to meet investigation criteria. There are 2 different test plots available at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, based on the different types of geology and lava located on the Big Island. The Geophysical Prove-Out (GPO) will be accomplished in accordance with DID OE-005-05A.01 and will demonstrate the Contractor's geophysical capability. All requirements for the completion of this task shall be all inclusive. The location of the test plot, and certain Government blind seed items will have already been accomplished. The Contractor shall submit a "Draft" and "Final" version of the GPO Plan. Along with the GPO Plan, the Contractor shall also submit for approval a Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). The Contractor shall not begin field operations on the GPO plot until the government has approved the GPO Plan and SSHP. The Final GPO Plan shall be inserted in the Final EE/CA Work Plan as an appendix. The Contractor shall submit a Draft and Final GPO Letter Report in accordance with DID OE-005-05A.01, and shall insert the approved Final GPO Letter Report as an appendix to the Work Plan. A geophysical mapping team shall be established from personnel who have successfully demonstrated their ability by training on the prove-out plot for skill, ability, technique and procedure. The contractor's lead geophysicist for the project shall identify and document the composition of the project geophysical team and any changes to the team composition must document the proven skill, ability, and training of the new member. The lead geophysicist is responsible for the quality and performance of work from each member of the geophysical team. For mobilization purposes, this test will be performed as part of the Initial Site Visit – Task I.

### **3.2 (TASK 2) PREPARE OE REMOVAL ACTION MASTER WORK PLAN**

**(FFP):** The contractor shall prepare and submit a site-specific Master Work Plan (MWP) to the Government for approval prior to beginning any UXO-related activities on the site. The MWP shall outline all of the different Sectors, as defined in the EE/CA Phase I and II, and planned Phase III Reports. The contractor's proposed methodology of accomplishing the objective and the following tasks. The contractor shall coordinate with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on procedures required to protect endangered species (floras and fauna). The MWP shall be prepared in accordance with DID OE 005-01.01 and shall include the sub-plans specified in DID OE 005-02.01, -03.01, -04.01, -05.01, -06.01, -07.01, -08.01, -09.01, -11.01, and -12.01. The MWP shall address the development of Explosive Safety Submissions for each of the Sectors, the evacuation requirement for remediation of each sector, and the time required to complete each of these shall be incorporated into the Master Schedule.

**3.2.1 Submit Compact Disk of Master Work Plan.** In addition to the hard copy distribution required by paragraph 5.0 SUBMITTALS, the contractor shall provide two copies of the MWP (in Microsoft Word) on PC CD-ROM, to USACE Project Manager.

**3.2.2 Submit Schedule.** The contractor shall submit work schedule and manpower allocation (by task) with the WP. Any assumptions shall be stated and their basis shall be provided. A digital copy of the resource-loaded schedule in Microsoft Project shall be included.

### **3.3 (TASK 3) LOCATION SURVEYING, BASE MAPPING, AND GIS (FFP).**

**3.3.1 Mapping.** The contractor shall perform all location survey and mapping required to establish a base mapping and master grid system for all of the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, adhering to requirements outlined in DID OE-005-07. The Master Grid System shall be based upon the Hawaii State Plane coordinate system (NAD83), and be cross-referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator 1,000 meter grid system. The Master Grid System shall be controlled on a minimum grid spacing of 1000', and a maximum of 1000 meters. The subsequent Sector grids will be referenced to this Master Grid System for all future investigations and removals.

**3.3.2 Monuments:** The contractor shall establish monuments around the project site to allow differential GPS to be operational throughout the project boundaries. There shall be a minimum of two monuments established for each Sector. Smaller Sectors may share a monument or pair of monument, as long as acceptable differential distances are not exceeded. This generally means that 6 km or 4 miles will be the maximum monument spacing. The use of existing USGS, BLM, or other documented monuments shall be maximized. For estimating purposes, the contractor shall install a minimum of 30 concrete monuments for this project. During all field and intrusive activities, the survey crew shall be accompanied by a UXO Tech II with electromagnetic metal detector or magnetometer who shall check the area for anomalies prior to any placements of stakes, etc

3.3.3 GIS. The contractor shall establish a Master GIS for all of the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area. The GIS will use ArcGIS 8.x operating software as a base. All GIS data will be documented in accordance with the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata. Both 'Mandatory' and 'Mandatory as Applicable' fields, as defined by the FGDC Standards, shall be completed for each GIS data layer. Existing GIS data shall be documented, to the extent possible, no later than ~~4 March 2002~~ 16 June 2003. Numerous compliant metadata software programs are readily available on the Internet, <http://www.fgdc.usgs.gov>, to assist in this effort. As a minimum the base GIS shall contain the project master grid system in both required coordinate systems, the location description and attributes for all known and established concrete monuments and controls points, the boundaries of all existing parcels and sectors from previous EE/CAs and Removal Actions, property owner parcel information, along with property owner contact and mailing addresses, major and minor roads, drainage ways, shore lines, and other geographical and physical feature that are important to OE remediation activities (fire, police, hospital, field office location, etc.), flora and fauna, and other cultural resources. Also, the Contractor should be aware of the impact to infrastructure (water & sewer lines, gas line, underground power lines, etc.)

3.3.3.1 **Data Sharing.** The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and Executive Order 12906 (April 13, 1994) state that all GIS data will be shared to avoid wasteful duplication and promote effective and economical management of resources. All federal agencies are required to participate in the NSDI as per EO12906. Army GIS personnel shall share data across functional and organizational lines, with other federal, state and local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. Army Installations shall work with Reserve Component Training Sites to pursue mutually beneficial partnerships.

3.3.3.2 **Data Standards.** The Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE) shall be followed for Geospatial database table structure, nomenclature, attributes, and symbols to allow for data integration. Installations are encouraged to utilize a Structured Query Language (SQL) compliant relational database for SDSFIE implementation. The SDSFIE and related documentation can be downloaded from the CADD and GIS Technology Center homepage at <http://tsc.wes.army.mil>.

3.3.3.3 **Projections and Datums.** All GIS data shall use North American Datum (NAD) of 1983, or World Geodetic System (WGS) of 1984 coordinate system datum, and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) to ensure data alignment and accuracy. Data should be displayed using an appropriate projection for installation use. The projection and datum must be documented in the metadata and provided whenever the data is distributed. A resource for explanation of projections and datum can be found in the following Corps of Engineers manual on Geospatial mapping (EM 1110-1-2909), <http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/usace-docs/eng-manuals/em1110-1-2909/c-11.pdf>. This manual addresses issues related to Geospatial mapping including datum, scales, and the resulting accuracy.

**3.3.3.4 Data quality.** All GIS data shall be created and maintained at a quality and resolution that ensures accuracy and usefulness for installation management and mission support. All GIS data created shall meet the Federal Geographic Data Committee Standard Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy, FGDC-STD-007.3-1999. Army Geospatial data requirements are further defined in Engineering and Design, Geospatial Data and Systems, EM Manual No. 1110-1-2909, 1 Aug 1996. General info on GIS quality standards are at: [http://front.gis.state.mn.us/committe/stand/New\\_dataqual.htm](http://front.gis.state.mn.us/committe/stand/New_dataqual.htm). The National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy can be downloaded from: <http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/documents/standards/accuracy/chapter3.pdf>.

**3.4 (TASKS 4, 5) PERFORM UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE REMOVAL (FFP).**

The contractor shall provide UXO personnel sufficient to perform detection, removal and disposal of all UXO for portions of Areas as identified below and as shown on the site map at Figure 1:

Task 4. The contractor shall provide UXO personnel sufficient to perform detection, removal and disposal of all UXO on 1-acre parcels of land located in Sector P (See site map – Attachment 'A'). The total acreage to be considered under this activity is ~~500~~340 1-acre parcels in and around Waikoloa Village subdivision development. The lots themselves may be as small as 1/2 -acre and as large as 5-acres, but for planning and costing perspective, all lots are considered 1-acre parcels. These are undeveloped lots and parcels within the Waikoloa Village community. All UXO and all OE scrap meeting the smallest expected munition shall be removed. The MPM for Sector P is a 155mm HE projectile, but other expected munitions for this sector are a 2.36" Rocket, 75mm, and 105mm size items. The expected density of anomalies for this sector is considered 100 anomalies per acre. The contractor is encouraged to propose possible Engineering Controls development that will reduce the required MSD. In the proposal, the contractor shall address the extent of evacuations required.

Task 5. The contractor shall provide UXO personnel sufficient to perform detection, removal and disposal of all UXO on a ~~500~~340-acre parcel of land located in Sector J (See site map – Attachment 'A'). The total acreage to be considered under this activity is ~~500~~340 acres around the town of Waimea and the Parker Ranch Headquarters. All property to be considered for this task are undeveloped areas, but may be bounded on one or two side by a residential or commercial property development. All UXO and all OE scrap meeting the smallest expected munition shall be removed. The expected munition for this sector is a MkII or pineapple hand grenade. The expected density of anomalies for this sector is considered 30 anomalies per acre. In the proposal, the contractor shall address the extent of evacuations required.

3.4.1 All ferrous objects similar in size and mass to the OE items expected to be found in that area shall be removed. The contractor shall propose a planned, systematic approach to detecting and removing or disposing of all ordnance, to the detectable depth for the given ordnance type (based upon the DID OE-005-05 Geophysical Detection Depths). The methodology shall be outlined in a supplement to the MWP. All detonation holes

shall be cleared and back-filled where ordnance is destroyed. The contractor shall maintain a detailed accounting of all OE items and components encountered. This accounting shall include the amounts of OE, the identification and condition, disposition, and location/mapping. This accounting shall be a part of the GIS and shall be included in the Site Removal Report. The accounting system shall also account for all demolition materials used to detonate OE. If a scenario is encountered that precludes the contractor from detonating a UXO in-place, an unidentifiable UXO is located, or a suspected toxic chemical munitions is encountered, the on-site OE Safety Specialist shall be notified, who in turn will request EOD support.

#### 3.4.2 Certify and Turn In Recovered OE Scrap.

3.4.2.1 The contractor shall furnish all necessary personnel and equipment to turn-in all recovered inert ordnance items and related ordnance scrap metal, certify OE scrap as free from explosive hazards, and containerize certified OE scrap. The certified containerized OE scrap shall be taken to the nearest DRMO or scrap dealer.

3.4.2.2 Inert ordnance items having an internal cavity shall be vented IAW *Basic Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosives Operations* prior to turn-in.

3.4.2.4 The contractor shall complete a DD Form 1348-1A as turn-in documentation. Instructions for completing this form are contained in the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Manual, DoD 4160.21-M. The contractor shall prepare a Certificate, to be signed by both the Senior UXO Supervisor and the UXO Quality Control Specialist on-site, as follows:

"This certifies that the Property listed has been 100 percent inspected for existence of AEDA residue, Range Residue and/or Explosive Contaminated Material and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are free of explosive hazards."

3.4.2.5 Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO) turn-in documentation receipts shall be submitted as a component of the Removal Report.

3.4.2.6 Should the servicing DRMO refuse to accept the OE-related scrap, the contractor shall make arrangements with a local scrap contractor to pickup the inert material, at no cost to the government.

#### 3.4.3 Perform Quality Control (QC).

3.4.3.1 The contractor shall administer a QC Program in accordance with DID OE 005-11 to manage, control, and document his own and his subcontractor's activities. The methodology to accomplish this task shall be proposed in the WP. The QC activities shall be documented and included in the Removal Report.

3.4.3.2 Individuals involved in performing ordnance removal tasks may be assigned specific responsibilities in support of QC. The QC function shall be separate from

management and is not envisioned as a full-time position. The UXO QC Specialist will be responsible for QC documentation and will periodically ensure elements of the work, such as detection, recovery, storage, transport, and disposal of UXO, are carried out in conformance with the approved WP and contract provisions. The UXO QC Specialist shall not be involved in any of the ordnance removal tasks.

**3.5 (TASK 6) PREPARE AND SUBMIT REMOVAL REPORT (FFP).** The contractor shall submit a removal report in accordance with DID OE-030. A CD that includes all data and maps produced during field operations, and the associated Final Removal Action Report, shall be delivered with each copy of the report. This Report would be associated with the Removal Action defined in Task 4 & 5, above.

**3.6 (TASK 7) FIELD OFFICE AND PERSONNEL (FFP).** The contractor shall furnish a staff that is qualified through education, training and pertinent experience that will be used to manage the complete Waikoloa Maneuver Area project for a 612-month period. The contractor shall proposed the labor categories, and associated labor man-hours required to establish and maintain a Field Office, on a monthly basis, based on a 6-month period. Personnel qualifications shall be IAW DID OE-025. The field office shall have personnel available to perform monthly site briefing to Corps of Engineers personnel; give a quarterly briefing to local schools or public groups, as well as run the day-to-day operations of a single or multiple removal action OE crews. This office shall have Internet connection capabilities for the purposes of posting project information to a Web-based GIS, and active project files available to Government and Contract personnel on a timely manner, for review and comment.

3.6.1 Whenever a medical facility or physician is not accessible within five minutes of an injury to a group of two or more employees for the treatment of injuries, at least two employees on each shift shall be qualified to administer first aid and CPR.

**4.0 PUBLIC AFFAIRS.** The contractor shall not make available or publicly disclose any data generated or reviewed under this contract or any subcontract unless specifically authorized by the contracting officer and the Government public affairs officer (PAO). When approached by any person or entity requesting information about the subject of this contract, the contractor shall defer to PAO for response. Reports and data generated under this contract shall become the property of the Government, and distribution to any other source by the contractor is prohibited unless authorized by the contracting officer.

**5.0 SUBMITTALS.** All final text files generated by the contractor and subcontractors under this Contract shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer in Word 6.0 or higher software, IBM PC compatible format. Formal submittals shall be in a format and media that will permit their loading, storage, and use without modification or additional software on the CEHNC GIS workstations. Tables will be in MS Excel spreadsheet format. A PC CD-ROM that includes all data shall be delivered with each copy of the report. The contractor shall furnish copies of the plans, maps, and reports to each addressee listed below in the quantities indicated. The contractor shall use express mail

8.1 During field activities on ordnance projects, hard-hats need not be worn unless a head injury threat is present.

8.2 Reasonable efforts to control detonation-produced noise must be taken when detonating OE.

8.3 The government safety specialist will perform quality assurance checks of established working grids, e.g. 100 feet by 100 feet. If any ferrous object is found that is similar in size and mass to the UXO expected in that area, within the calculated depths specified by DID OE 005-05, that grid will be failed, and shall be completely re-swept by the contractor at no cost to the government. A workmanship or safety deficiency will also result in grid failure, and grids failed for these reasons shall be completely re-swept at no cost to the government.

**9.0 PERFORMANCE METRICS.** The performance and subsequently the evaluation of the contractor shall be based on certain performance metrics. The metrics include safety, quality, cost, schedule, and customer satisfaction. At the completion of the Task Order a board consisting of at least two government personnel and one representative of the contractor will perform the contractor evaluation. The specific performance metrics in effect for this Task Order are stated in the Basic Contract Statement of Work.

## **APPENDIX B**

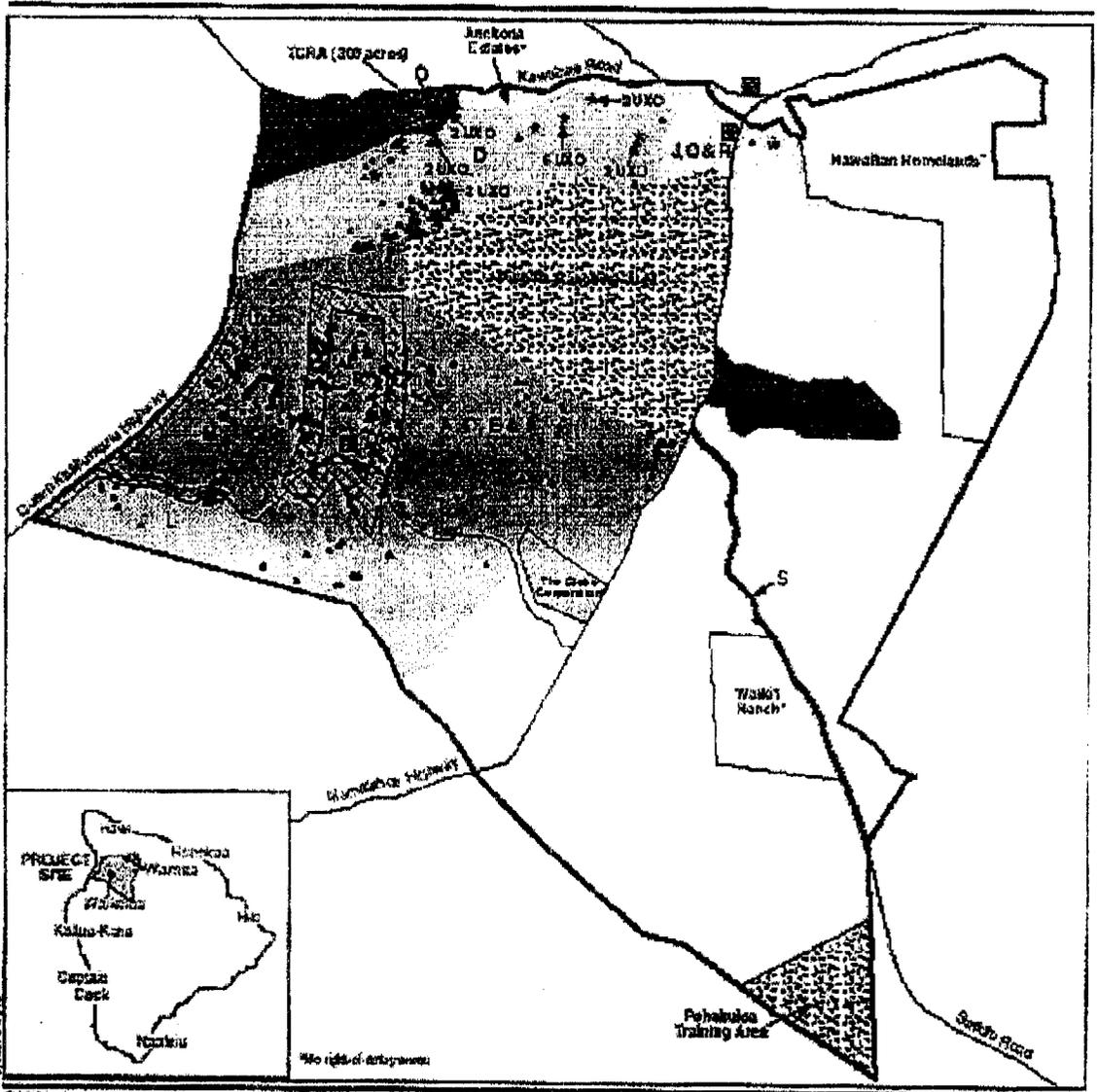
### **Site Map**

**MAP**

**Site Location -- Island of Hawaii**

**Response Action Area P Site**

**Response Action Area J Site**



**EXPLANATION**

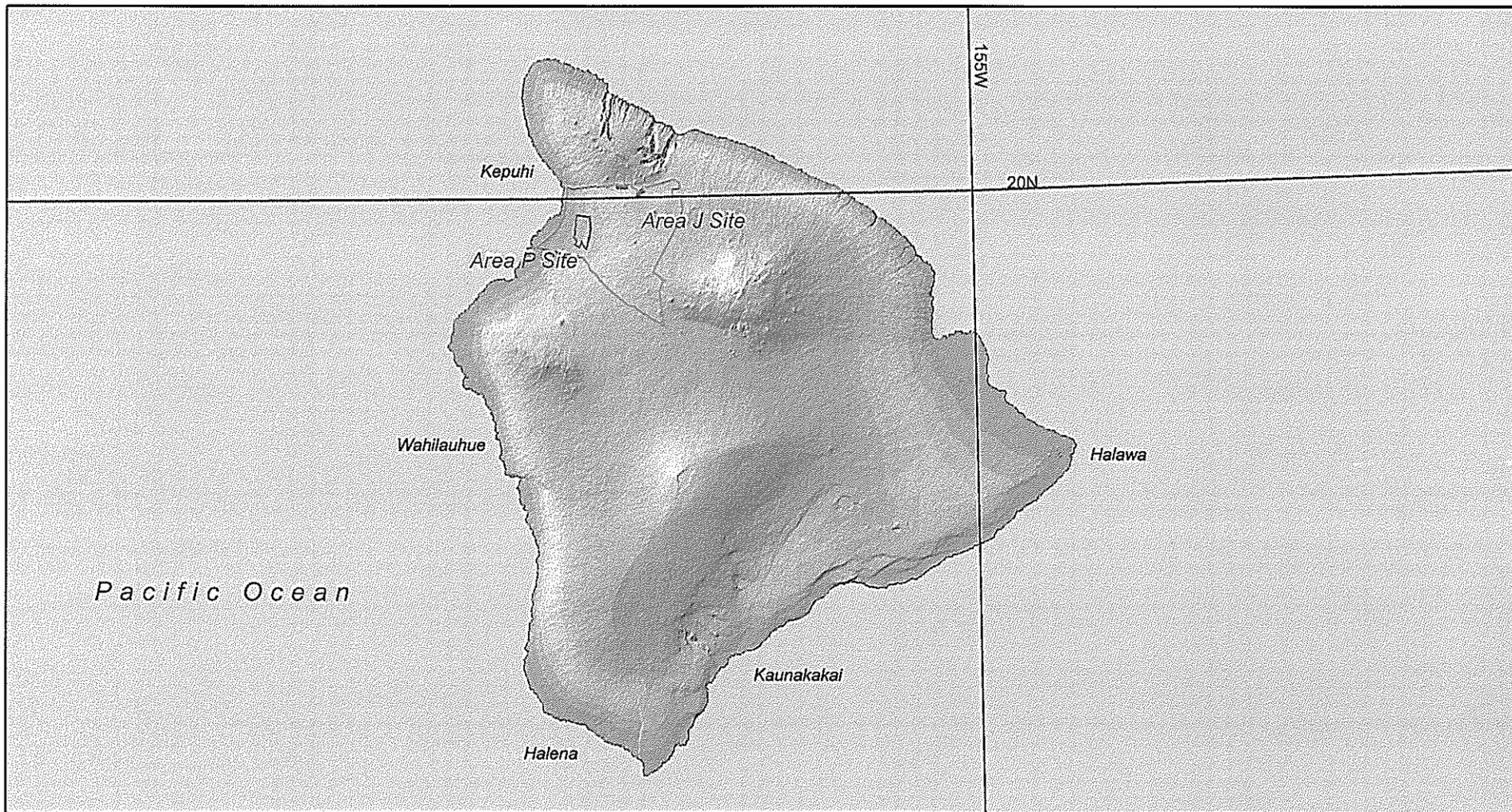
- Phase 3 ESOA Project Boundary
- Circle with crosshair: Obsolete location
- Star: ORO removed during Phase REE/CA
- Triangle: OCS Soap removed during Phase 4 REE/CA
- Pattern 1: ESOA Area G (11,127 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 2: ESOA Area F (4,567 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 3: ESOA Area J, C, and R (2,044 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 4: ESOA Area D (1,130 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection

- Pattern 5: ESOA Areas E and H (1,498 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 6: ESOA Area M (4,872 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 7: ESOA Area I (3,080 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 8: ESOA Area T (2,824 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 9: ESOA Areas A, C, E, and H (4,122 acres): Surface Containment of OE and Subsurface Containment of OE to Depth of Detection
- Pattern 10: ESOA Area K (2,267 acres): Surface Containment of OE
- Pattern 11: ESOA Area S (181 acres): Surface Containment of OE for 100 feet on either side of paved road (Right-of-Way maintained)
- Pattern 12: Buffer Area

**OE Response Actions  
Former Walkoloa  
Maneuver Area and  
Nansay Sites**

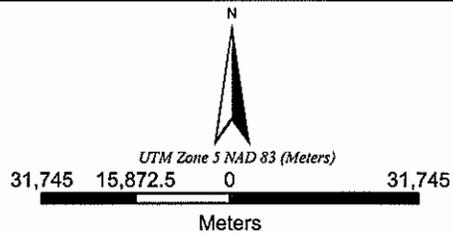
Note: Use of colored circles in this report is not to be confused with the color coding used in the Hawaiian Homelands Survey and Nansay Sites.

Figure 1



Legend

 Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area



### Site Locations Island of Hawaii

Prepared For:  
U.S. Army Engineering & Support Center, Huntsville  
Prepared By:  
American Technologies, Inc.



DRAWN BY: M. Norris

REV. - DATE: 08/26/03

**15.0 PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN FOR RCMW PROJECT SITES**

**15.1** In accordance with the Scope of Work, the Physical Security Plan for RCWM Project Sites is not required by the Task Order.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Local Points of Contact**

**Appendix C Project Contact List.**

<b>Service</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>
Ambulance Service	“911”
Police	"911" or (808) 935-3311
Fire Department	“911”
Fire Department Non-emergency	(808) 961-8336
National Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
Hawaii Poison Control Center	(808) 941-4411
Hospital: (North Hawaii Community Hospital, 67-1125 Mamalahoa Hwy Kamuela, HI 96743	(808) 885-4444
ATI PM (Roger Van Huss)	(808) 885-3435
ATI Site PM (Richard Wesner)	(808) 885-3435
ATI Safety Manager (Paul Duncan)	(865) 481-5337
U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Project Manager, Mr. Bob Nore)	(256) 895-1507
Honolulu Engineer District (CEPOH) Project Manager, Mr. Chuck Streck	(808) 438-6934
CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300
National Response Team	(800) 424-8802
Centers for Disease Control (CDC) <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/health/diseases.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/health/diseases.htm</a>	(800) 311-3435 or (404) 639-3534
EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)	(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675

ATI = American Technologies Incorporated  
 CDC = Centers for Disease Control  
 CHEMTREC = Chemical Transportation Emergency Center  
 EPA = Environmental Protection Agency  
 ERT = Environmental Response Team  
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
 PM = Project Manager  
 USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Site Safety and Health Plan**

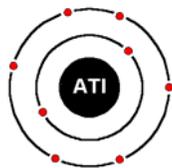
**Contract No. DACA87-03-D-0014  
Task Order 0001**

**Draft Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP)  
for  
Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Removal Action and Supporting Functions  
Waikoloa Maneuver Area  
Hawaii, Hawaii**

Prepared For:  
U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center  
Huntsville, Alabama



Prepared By:  
American Technologies, Inc.  
142 Fairbanks Road  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830



The project is located in the  
U.S. Army Engineer District: Honolulu

October 09, 2003

Revision 1: December 12, 2003

## SSHP APPROVAL SHEET

Project: **Conventional Ordnance and  
Explosives (OE) Removal Action**

Site Location: **Kamuela, Island of Hawaii,  
Hawaii**

Contract Number: **DACA87-03-D-0014**

Site Name: **Waikoloa Maneuver Area**

Task Order: **0001**



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cheryl M. Riordan".

Reviewed by: Cheryl M. Riordan, CSP

Date: 12 December 2003

## Table of Content

<b>HAWAII, HAWAII</b> .....	<b>D-1</b>
<b>D.0 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)</b> .....	<b>D-1</b>
<b>D.1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>D-1</b>
<b>D.2 STAFF ORGANIZATION, QUALIFICATION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b> .....	<b>D-3</b>
<b>D.3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTAMINATION CHARACTERIZATION</b> .....	<b>D-7</b>
<b>D.4 HAZARDOUS ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>D-9</b>
<b>D.5 EMPLOYEE TRAINING</b> .....	<b>D-35</b>
<b>D.6 PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)</b> .....	<b>D-39</b>
<b>D.7 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE</b> .....	<b>D-45</b>
<b>D.8 RADIATION DOSIMETRY</b> .....	<b>D-47</b>
<b>D.9 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONNEL MONITORING</b> .....	<b>D-48</b>
<b>D.10 SITE CONTROL</b> .....	<b>D-52</b>
<b>D.11 PERSONAL AND EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION</b> .....	<b>D-56</b>
<b>D.12 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES</b> .....	<b>D-59</b>
<b>D.13 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURES</b> .....	<b>D-74</b>
<b>D.14 SPILL CONTAINMENT</b> .....	<b>D-75</b>
<b>D.15 HEAT/COLD STRESS MONITORING</b> .....	<b>D-76</b>
<b>D.16 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS, AND WORK PRACTICES</b> <b>D-86</b>	
<b>D.17 ACCIDENT PREVENTION</b> .....	<b>D-95</b>
<b>D.18 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	<b>D-100</b>
<b>D.19 LOGS, REPORTS, AND RECORDKEEPING</b> .....	<b>102</b>

## **D.0 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)**

### **D.1 Introduction**

D.1.1 American Technologies, Inc. (ATI) believes strongly that our people are the company's most important and valuable asset. The actions of the personnel, working together as a team, determine ultimately the success of the endeavors of the company.

D.1.2 Accidental injuries and illnesses can cause needless pain and suffering of employees and their families, as well as increasing costs and decreasing productivity and morale among employees. ATI is committed to providing a safe and healthful work environment for all of our employees in all locations. ATI's ultimate goal is an accident-free work environment. ATI is committed to doing all in its power to make this a reality.

D.1.3 The ATI Safety Office has prepared this SSHP to address all on-site work to be performed by ATI and all of its' subcontractors. This plan is developed, and will be implemented and overseen, by a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) and approved by the ATI Project Manager (ATI PM), with final approval from the government's Contracting Officer. Once approved, this SSHP will be enforced as if it were an addition to the contract specifications. This SSHP will be enforced, on-site, by the Unexploded Ordnance Safety Officer (UXOSO), the Senior Unexploded Ordnance Supervisor (SUXOS), and the ATI PM, with oversight by the ATI Safety Office.

D.1.4 The purpose of this SSHP is to describe protocols necessary for the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of hazards associated with each task performed at this site. The SSHP addresses site-specific safety and health requirements and procedures based upon-site-specific conditions. The level of detail in the SSHP is tailored to the type of work, complexity of operations to be performed, and hazards anticipated. A copy of this SSHP will be available on this project site for the duration of site operations.

D.1.5 Any incident of threats to worker health and safety, or the potential for environmental impacts, will result in the immediate implementation of corrective actions, by the UXOSO and site managers, to protect the workers and the environment.

D.1.6 Changes may be required in this SSHP to adapt to new conditions or unanticipated situations. Prior to the start of any new tasks, the ATI Safety Office will prepare any changes required in this plan, with concurrence by the ATI PM and approval of the CSP. Approval of such changes will be requested, in writing, to the government's Contracting Officer, prior to implementing any changes. Should any unforeseen hazard become evident during the performance of the work, the UXOSO will implement immediately corrective actions to protect workers and bring such hazard to the attention of the ATI Safety Office, the SUXOS, and the ATI PM. They will, in turn, notify the government's Contracting Officer, both verbally and in writing, for resolution as soon as possible. In the interim, necessary action will be taken to re-establish and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard on-site personnel, visitors, the public, and the environment.

D.1.7 This SSHP is developed in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910/29, CFR 1926, ER 385-1-92, EM 385-1-1, any other applicable federal, state, and local safety and

occupational health laws and regulations, and the ATI Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP). Where requirements of various applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements will apply to this site. The SSHP addresses all elements required by 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4)(ii), 29 CFR 1926.65(b)(4)(ii), and ER 385-1-92, Appendix B, and EM 385-1-1.

D.1.8           ATI has an extensive CSHP in place, which has the full support of the Corporate Management staff. The ATI CSHP is reviewed and updated annually to ensure that it remains current with regulatory requirements

## **D.2 Staff Organization, Qualification, and Responsibilities**

### **D.2.1 General.**

D.2.1.1 All site operational and other personnel having exposure potential to site hazards are subject to the requirements of this SSHP. Work may not be performed in a manner that conflicts with the intent of, or the inherent safety, health, or environmental precautions expressed in this SSHP. After due warnings, personnel violating safety procedures will be dismissed from the site.

D.2.1.2 The safety and health requirements listed in this SSHP may change as site work progresses; however, no changes will be made that would lower the inherent safety, health, or environmental precautions expressed in this SSHP without approval of the United States Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH) and ATI.

D.2.1.3 Figure D-1 shows the key project personnel for safety and health and the lines of authority.

### **D.2.2 ATI Project Manager (ATI PM)**

D.2.2.1 The ATI PM, Roger Van Huss, will provide project management and administrative support during the conduct of field operations and will prepare or approve all United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)-required reports and documents. ATI will have overall responsibility for the health and safety of site personnel operating under this SOW.

D.2.2.2 The ATI PM will be the point of contact (POC) on all project-related issues with USACE. He will ensure that all safety and health requirements are met, by ATI and subcontractor personnel on-site, through close coordination with the SUXOS.

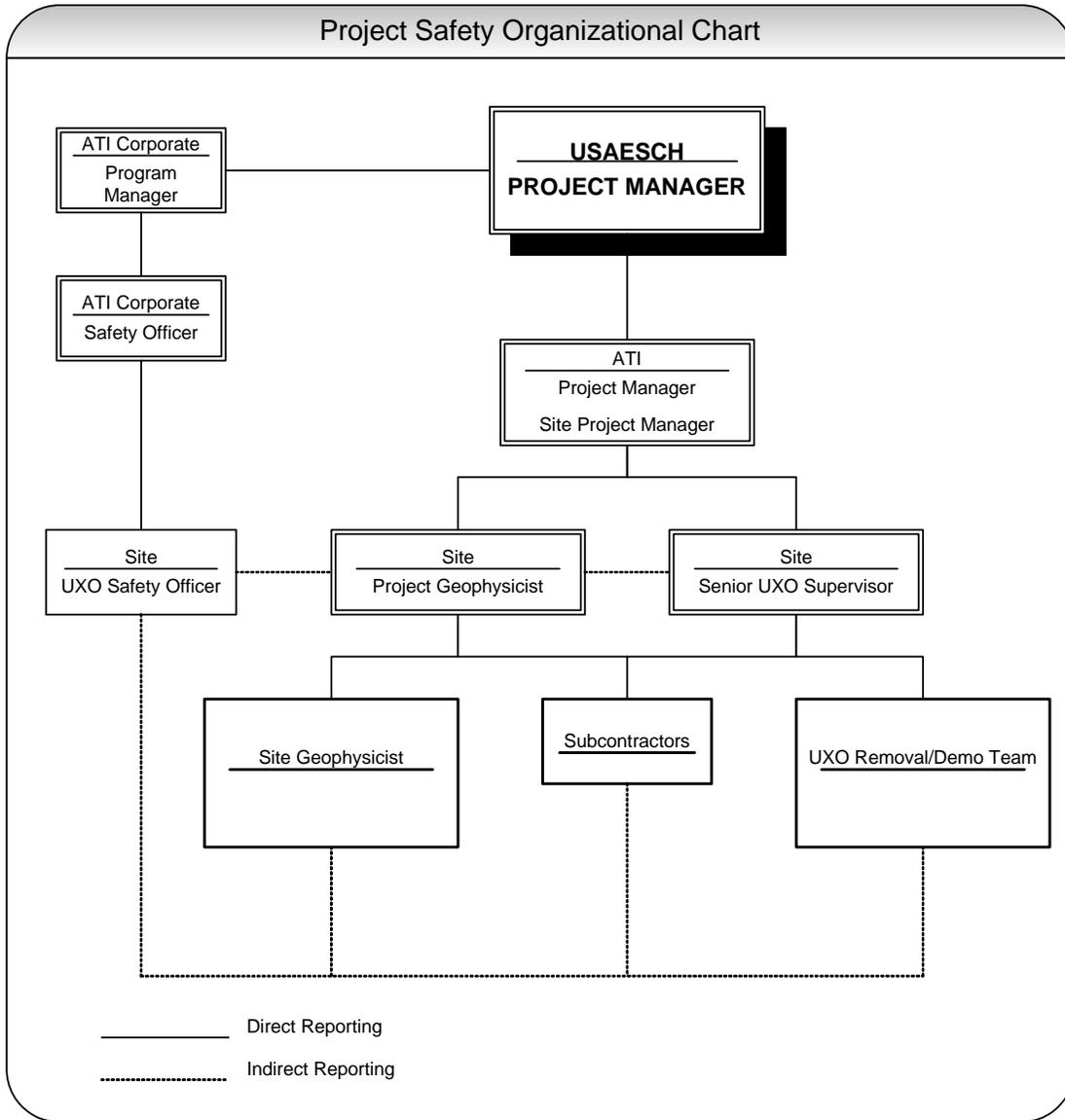
### **D.2.3 Senior Unexploded Ordnance Supervisor (SUXOS)**

D.2.3.1 The SUXOS is responsible for on-site enforcement of all Work Plan and site-specific safety and health plan requirements. He will provide direct supervision of on-site personnel and will coordinate activities with subcontractor personnel.

D.2.3.2 The SUXOS will coordinate closely with the ATI PM regarding site activities and will be the on-site POC with the OE Safety Specialist.

D.2.3.3 The SUXOS will work closely with the ATI UXOSO to ensure that all employees on the site are trained adequately and continue to follow safe operating procedures. The SUXOS is the primary POC for the UXOSO regarding resolution of on-site safety issues.

Figure D-1. Project Safety Organization



ATI = American Technologies, Inc.  
 DEI = Donalson Enterprise, Inc.  
 USAESCH = United States Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

- D.2.4           ATI Corporate Safety Office
  - D.2.4.1       The ATI Corporate Safety Office shall develop the site-safety and health plan.
  - D.2.4.2       A Certified Safety Professional (CSP), within the safety office, is responsible to oversee the development of the SSHP, by the ATI Safety Office, and review and approve initial safety plans and recommended changes submitted to the government's Contracting Officer for final approval.
  - D.2.4.3       The Safety Manager, who is aligned with the ATI Safety Office, is responsible for preparation of this SSHP.
  - D.2.4.4       The Safety Manager will authorize periodic, unannounced audits of this project safety program during the course of contract work on this site.
- D.2.5           ATI Site Unexploded Ordnance Safety Officer (UXOSO)
  - D.2.5.1       The ATI UXOSO, John S. Wilson, reports directly to the ATI PM. He is the primary POC for on-site safety issues.
  - D.2.5.2       The UXOSO will coordinate closely with the SUXOS regarding all safety matters on the work site. He will be authorized to stop work at any time for safety and health reasons and will notify immediately the SUXOS and the on-site OE Safety Specialist of the stop work and explain the cause of the stoppage.
  - D.2.5.3       The UXOSO will be responsible for implementing and enforcing the requirements of this SSHP. Any changes in operations or conditions requiring changes to this SSHP will be coordinated through the ATI Safety Office and the ATI PM.
  - D.2.5.4       The UXOSO will provide safety training to on-site employees and subcontractors through mobilization training sessions, daily tailgate safety briefings, daily debriefings, weekly supervisor safety meetings, visitor training, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) training, as well as any other training needs that may surface during the course of operations. The UXOSO will enforce the proper levels of PPE in accordance with this SSHP and will coordinate with the ATI Safety Office prior to making any changes in PPE requirements.
  - D.2.5.5       The UXOSO will conduct daily safety inspections, weekly safety audits, and maintain all required safety forms (as well as the safety log), and he will follow up on any discrepancies noted until correction has been verified. The UXOSO will investigate all onsite accidents, incidents, and near misses.
- D.2.6           Subcontractor Responsibilities
  - D.2.6.1       Subcontractor personnel working on this site will be required to prepare a site-specific safety and health plan, which is at least as stringent as the ATI SSHP, or they will follow requirements of this SSHP.

D.2.6.2 All ATI subcontractors will be responsible for providing medically approved and properly trained site personnel with certifications provided in their SSHP and updated as necessary. Current training certificates (i.e., 40-hour, 8-hour refresher, and 8-hour supervisors) and medical clearance certification will be maintained on-site with the UXO Safety Officer.

D.2.6.3 The subcontractor will also be responsible for providing equipment, including PPE that is safe for operation and free from any obvious hazards.

D.2.7 Responsibilities of all Site Personnel

All ATI, USACE, subcontractor personnel, and visitors, who will be involved in on-site activities, are responsible for the following:

- Taking all reasonable precautions to prevent injury to site personnel and being alert to potentially harmful situations.
- Performing only those tasks that can be done safely with proper training provided. All on-site personnel have stop-work authority when imminent safety or environmental hazards are found or identified.
- Notifying the ATI UXOSO of any special medical conditions (e.g., allergies, contact lenses, diabetes, etc.) that may be impacted by site operations.
- Notifying the ATI UXOSO of any prescription and/or nonprescription medication that a worker may be taking that might cause drowsiness, anxiety, or other unfavorable side effects.
- Preventing spillage and splash of materials to the greatest extent possible.
- Practicing good housekeeping by keeping the work area neat, clean, and in order.
- Reporting immediately all injuries, no matter how minor, to the ATI UXOSO.
- Complying with the SSHP and all safety and health recommendations and precautions, and using properly the PPE as determined by this SSHP and/or the ATI UXOSO.

D.2.8 Resumes.

The resumes of all ATI personnel assigned specific safety and health responsibilities are included in Appendix H of the Work Plan.

### **D.3 Site Description and Contamination Characterization**

#### **D.3.1 Background.**

D.3.1.1 The work performed under this task order will be performed consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Executive Order 12580. In addition, all activities involving work in areas potentially containing OE hazards shall be performed consistent with US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (CEHNC), US Army Corps of Engineering (USACE), Department of the Army (DA), and Department of Defense (DOD requirements regarding personnel, equipment and procedures. Ordnance and explosives (OE) hazards exist because of Department of Defense activities.

D.3.1.2 The work required under this Scope of Work (SOW) falls under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP – FUDS).

D.3.1.3 OE is a safety hazard and constitutes an imminent endangerment to the general public, on site personnel and the environment. During this action, it may be necessary for the contractor to destroy on site any OE encountered. The contractor shall comply with 29 CFR 1910.120.

#### **D.3.2 Site Description and History**

The Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area is located on the Big Island of Hawaii, between the villages of Waimea and Waikoloa, running roughly from the ocean on the west to the foothills on the east. The U.S. Navy through a licensing agreement with Richard Smart of Parker Ranch acquired 91,000 acres in Waikoloa in December 1943. It was used as an artillery firing range on which live ammunition and other explosives were employed, with the remaining acreage utilized for troop maneuvers, and the largest encampment on the island of Hawaii consisting of approximately 467 acres of tents and Quonset huts. The 2nd Marine Division was assigned to Waikoloa in December 1943 for five months of training, in preparation for the Saipan-Tinian campaign. The 5th Marine Division began arriving in August 1944 as the 2nd Marine Division vacated the camp. Property comprising the Former Waikoloa Maneuver area was surrendered to the Parker Ranch in September 1946, although the Marines had departed as of 30 June 1946.

#### **D.3.3 Topography**

D.3.3.1 The islands of the State of Hawaii are terrestrial, summit portions of the long range of volcanic mountains that comprise the Hawaiian Chain.

D.3.3.2 All islands are bordered by coral reefs and all have coasts that consist in part of cliffs, some of which are 300 to 3,000 feet in height

#### **D.3.4 Site Climate**

Located at a higher elevation than the beach areas of Kona, the Waimea area is cooler, with summer daytime high temperatures of 74-77°F and nighttime lows of 53-58°F. In the winter daytime highs here drop to 72-75°F, with nighttime lows of 51-54°F. Being in the rain shadow of the mountains, the Waimea area only gets 1-3 inches of rain per month in the summer and 3-5 inches per month in the winter.

### D.3.5 Contamination Characterization

#### D.3.5.1 Chemical Warfare Material Contamination

Due to the historical use of the site, the potential for encountering on-site CWM contamination during site operations is not anticipated. Archival research indicates that no CWM production, testing, or live fire operations were conducted at the Ouli Site of the former Waikoloa Maneuver Area. However, if suspect CWM is encountered during any phase of site activities, all work will immediately cease. Project personnel will withdraw along cleared paths upwind from the discovery. A team consisting of a minimum of two personnel will secure the area to prevent unauthorized access. Personnel should position themselves as far upwind as possible while still maintaining security of the area. The UXO team will notify the Corps of Engineers, OE Safety Specialist.

#### D.3.5.2 Hazardous Substance Contamination

D.3.5.2.1 By definition, hazardous substances are those materials that can threaten human health and/or environmental well being if released into the environment.

D.3.5.2.2 This describes those hazardous substances or chemical contaminants present in soil that pose a threat to the environment, and as such may pose a threat to site personnel and the public during removal actions.

D.3.5.2.3 Past archival research and ordnance investigation indicate that such hazardous substances should not exist in the areas where activities are to be conducted under this SOW.

D.3.5.2.4 The potential for a hazardous substance to adversely impact site personnel, during the Task Order would be extremely unlikely.

#### D.3.5.3 UXO/OE Contamination

As a result of past operations at the Ouli Site, OE contamination exists at the Ouli Site. Of the 400 dud items located during the 1954 clearance effort, hand grenades, 60 and 81 mm mortars 4.2 inch mortars, 75 mm shells, and 105 and 155 mm fuses, 37 mm anti-tank cannon shells were located and destroyed. Previous reports of OE discovered at the Ouli Site also include, artillery fragments, M- 1 carbine cartridges and clips, -50 caliber cartridges, mortar covers, ammunition can lids, and at least two MKII hand grenades were discovered at Ouli during a site visit in June 1993.

## D.4 Hazardous Analysis and Risk Assessment

### D.4.1 Project Task Hazard Analysis.

D.4.1.1 Individual hazard analyses have been performed for each major task at this project site. Table D-1 lists the tasks, operations, and their associated hazards. The potential hazards have been identified, control measures have been outlined, training requirements and PPE requirements have been established, and equipment inspection procedures have been established. Should new operations be introduced to this site, the ATI Safety Office will perform a hazard analysis. Should operations change significantly during the course of this project, the hazard analysis will be updated to accommodate these changes. The ATI Safety Office will approve any changes in PPE or safe operating procedures. As stated in the Work Plan, approval of such changes shall be requested, in writing, to the government’s Contracting Officer prior to implementing any changes.

**Table D-1. Project Task Hazard Analysis**

TASK	OPERATION	HAZARDS
Location, Survey, and Mapping Operations	Escort Land Surveyors to conduct survey activities. Use a Garrett “Sea Hunter” Mark II metal detector to ensure there are no anomalies where stakes are to be driven by the survey team, and mark the site. Drive marking stakes to mark the grid corners and transects.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards; UXO/OE hazards; Biological hazards; Heat/cold stress hazards; Eye hazards.
Perform a Ground Reconnaissance	Use visual means and the assistance of a Garrett “Sea Hunter” Mark II metal detector to locate surface and sub-surface anomalies to be used in conducting subsequent geophysical mapping and intrusive investigation. Locate, identify, and record, with GPS, the position of anomalies. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be reported to the SUXOS for action.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards; UXO/OE hazards; Biological hazards; Heat/cold stress hazards; Eye hazards.
Performing surface clearance action activities	Establish work area and grids. Locate surface UXO/OE items with the assistance of magnetic locators. Identify UXO/OE items. Inspected OE scrap will be placed in a container to prevent commingling with OE scrap, which has not been inspected. Inert (explosive-free) OE items requiring venting will be set aside for venting to be performed. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be disposed of by detonation.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards. Head hazards. Cuts and abrasions hazards.
Perform a Geophysical Investigation and Evaluation	Utilizing geophysical and navigational instruments, capture all positional and instrument data digitally for analysis and evaluation. Perform all data analysis as necessary to produce a geophysical map of the site.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.
Perform Anomaly Reacquisition Operations	Utilize geophysical and navigational instruments to reacquire anomalies selected for data check and intrusive investigation. Fiberglass pin flags or plastic cones will be used to mark anomaly locations.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.

TASK	OPERATION	HAZARDS
Performing Intrusive Anomaly Investigation	Using hand and mechanical excavation equipment, remove overburden to expose marked anomalies. Utilize geophysical instruments to maintain location of anomaly being excavated. Once anomaly has been exposed, positively identify prior to moving. Inspected OE scrap will be placed in a container to prevent commingling with OE scrap, which has not been inspected. Inert (explosive-free) OE items requiring venting will be set aside for venting to be performed. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be disposed of by detonation.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazard. Noise hazard. (If heavy equipment is used) Eye hazard. Head hazard. (If heavy equipment is used) Cuts and abrasions hazard. Crush and pinch point hazard. Exhaust from equipment in the breathing zone of workers. (If heavy equipment is used)
Operating Heavy Equipment (Excavation Equipment)	Inspect heavy equipment to ensure that it is functioning properly. Have guide in clear view at all times (if required). If required, when guide signals it is safe to start, begin brush-cutting operations. When operations are complete, safely store equipment.	Handling flammable liquids during fueling. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazard. Noise hazard. Eye hazard. Head hazard. Cuts and abrasions hazard. Crush and pinch point hazard. Exhaust from equipment in the breathing zone of workers. Chemical hazard (fuels and oils).
Conducting Demolition Operations	Make required notifications of demolition/venting operations. Retrieve donor explosives required for operation. Set up demolition charges in accordance with the demolition procedures. Post sentries outside the Fragmentation Zone on all access roads. Ensure sentries have a full view of the demolition and access areas. Contact sentries to ensure that no pedestrian traffic is in the vicinity. Evacuate demolition crew to safety shelter. Demolition occurs. Inspect the demolition-site to ensure that demolition/venting has been completed properly.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Blast hazards (due to static electricity and EMR). Overpressure hazards (due to Blast Hazard). Fragmentation hazards (due to Blast Hazard). Eye hazards (due to Blast Hazard). Noise hazards (due to Blast Hazard). Cuts and abrasions hazards (due to Blast Hazard).
Performing UXO/OE Inspection Activities	Thorough inspection of UXO/OE items. Inspected OE scrap will be placed in a container to prevent commingling with OE scrap, which has not been inspected. Inert (explosive-free) OE items requiring venting will be set aside for venting to be performed. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be set aside for disposal, by detonation.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazard. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards. Cuts and abrasion hazards.
Perform Quality Control Activities	Using Geophysical detection instruments, perform Quality Control activities. Ensure that there are no surface anomalies within completed grids and transects. Investigate discovered surface anomalies. Report any surface anomalies meeting failure criteria to the SUXOS.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.
Performing Motor Vehicle Operations	Inspect vehicles to ensure proper working condition. Ensure that vehicles are properly equipped. Explosive materials, when transported, will be loaded and secured to prevent shifting. Conduct motor vehicle operations.	Explosive hazards. Heat stress. Personnel struck by mobile equipment. Vehicle collisions.

TASK	OPERATION	HAZARDS
Operation of Utility Vehicle (John Deere Gator™)	Inspect the vehicle to ensure proper working condition. Ensure that the vehicle is equipped with first aid kit, BBP kit, emergency eyewash kit, radios, and tools for the day's operations. Load and secure the equipment to prevent shifting. Conduct vehicle operation. Perform vehicle "post-operation" checks.	UXO hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/Cold stress hazards. Eye hazard. Fire hazard. Handling flammable liquid during fueling. Personnel struck by mobile equipment. Vehicle collisions.
Operating Geophysical Instruments	Using a Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector to ensure that there are no anomalies where stakes are to be driven by the geophysical survey team. Using Geophysical detection instruments to assist in locating surface anomalies during surface investigation. Using Geophysical detection instruments, establish working grids. If required, fiberglass pin flags will be used to mark survey lines, UXO, and OE scrap. Perform the geophysical survey.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.

EMR = Electromagnetic Radiation.      QC = Quality Control.  
 GPS = Global Positioning System      SUXOS = Senior UXO Supervisor.  
 OE = Ordnance and Explosives.      ™ = Trade Mark  
 OE = Ordnance and Explosives.      USAECH = U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center  
 PM = Project Manager                  UXO = Unexploded Ordnance.  
 POC = Point of Contact.              UXO/OE = Unexploded Ordnance/Ordnance and Explosives.

D.4.1.2      The hazard analyses performed for this project include the following activities and are presented below and in the noted tables:

- Location, Survey, and Mapping Operations (Table D-2)
- Perform a Ground Reconnaissance. (Table D-3)
- Performing Surface Removal Action Activities. (Table D-4)
- Perform a Geophysical Investigation and Evaluation (Table D-5)
- Performing Anomaly Reacquisition Operations (Table D-6)
- Performing Intrusive Anomaly Investigation (Table D-7)
- Operating Heavy Equipment (Excavation Equipment) (Table D-8)
- Conducting Demolition Operations. (Table D-9)
- Performing UXO/OE Inspection Activities. (Table D-10)
- Perform Quality Control Activities. (Table D-11)
- Performing Motor Vehicle Operations. (Table D-12)

- Operation of Utility Vehicle “John Deere Gator™”. (Table D-13)
- Operating Geophysical Instruments. (Table D-14)

**Table D-2 Location, Survey, and Mapping Operations**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY**    Location, Survey, and Mapping Operations

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**    Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

<b>PRINCIPAL STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</b>
Escort Land Surveyors to conduct activities. Use a Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector to ensure there are no anomalies where stakes are to be driven, by the survey team, to mark the site. Drive marking stakes to mark the grid corners and transects.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards; UXO/OE hazards; Biological hazards; Heat/cold stress hazards; Eye hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working and observant to any obstacles, which may be a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. In areas with poor visibility, the UXO escort will use a metal locator will be used to clear pathways. Observe all precautions for biological hazards. Observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Operators will wear all required PPE. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures. Each operator will receive proper training for each piece of equipment used and will maintain the equipment in good condition. Personnel will wear PPE, at all times.
<b>EQUIPMENT TO BE USED</b>	<b>INSPECTION REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TRAINING REQUIREMENTS</b>
Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector. Survey Equipment. Grid-marking stakes and hammer. Level D PPE: - Work clothes or coveralls (cotton), - Leather work gloves, - Leather work boots, and - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles [American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z87.1-1989].	All equipment is to be inspected daily before use. All equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement. The metal locator will undergo also a field calibration on a daily basis, where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of the equipment in the field.	Operators will be trained in the proper use and functions of the Survey and metal locators, and in required PPE. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.

**Table D-3 Perform a Ground Reconnaissance**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Perform a Ground Reconnaissance

**ANALYZED BY/DATE** Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

<b>PRINCIPAL STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</b>
Use visual means and the assistance of a Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector to locate surface and sub-surface anomalies to be used in conducting subsequent geophysical mapping and intrusive investigation. Locate, identify, and record, with GPS, the position of anomalies. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be reported to the SUXOS for action.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards; UXO/OE hazards; Biological hazards; Heat/cold stress hazards; Eye hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. In areas with poor visibility, a metal locator will be used to clear pathways. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures. Each operator will receive proper training for each piece of equipment used and will maintain the equipment in good condition. PPE will be worn at all times, by personnel operating equipment and in the immediate vicinity of operations. Only UXO-qualified personnel will perform OE operations.
<b>EQUIPMENT TO BE USED</b>	<b>INSPECTION REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TRAINING REQUIREMENTS</b>
Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector. Global Positioning System Modified Level D PPE: - Cotton clothing or coveralls. - Leather gloves. - Leatherwork boots. - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).	All equipment is to be inspected daily before use. Equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The metal locator will also undergo a field calibration on a daily basis where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of equipment in the field. If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement.	Operators will be trained in the proper use of required equipment and in the required PPE. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance. Personnel will receive training in small quantity spill containment cleanup and reporting procedures.

**Table D-4 Performing Surface Removal Action Activities**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Performing Surface Removal Action Activities

**ANALYZED BY/DATE** Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
Establish work area and grids. Locate surface UXO/OE items utilizing magnetic locators. Identify UXO/OE items. Inspected OE scrap will be placed in a container to prevent commingling with OE scrap, which has not been inspected. Inert (explosive-free) OE items requiring venting will be set aside for venting to be performed. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be disposed of by detonation.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards. Head hazards. Cuts and abrasions hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. In areas with poor visibility, a metal locator will be used to clear pathways. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures. Each operator will receive proper training for each piece of equipment used and will maintain the equipment in good condition. PPE will be worn at all times, by personnel operating equipment and in the immediate vicinity of operations. Only UXO-qualified personnel will perform OE excavation operations.
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector. Modified Level D PPE: - Cotton clothing or coveralls. - Leather gloves. - Leatherwork boots. - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).	All equipment is to be inspected daily before use. Equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The metal locator will also undergo a field calibration on a daily basis where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of equipment in the field. If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement.	Operators will be trained in the proper use of required equipment and in the required PPE. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance. Personnel will receive training in small quantity spill containment cleanup and reporting procedures.

**Table D-5 Perform a Geophysical Investigation and Evaluation**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Perform a Geophysical Investigation and Evaluation

**ANALYZED BY/DATE** Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

<b>PRINCIPAL STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</b>
Utilizing geophysical and navigational instruments, capture all positional and instrument data digitally for analysis and evaluation. Perform all data analysis as necessary to produce a geophysical map of the site.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards. Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures. Each operator will receive proper training for each piece of equipment used and will maintain the equipment in good condition. PPE will be worn at all times, by personnel operating equipment and in the immediate vicinity of operations.
<b>EQUIPMENT TO BE USED</b>	<b>INSPECTION REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TRAINING REQUIREMENTS</b>
Geophysical sensor instrumentation: Geonics Mark II EM 61 GTL TM-5 GTL TM-4 Magnetometer Navigational Instruments Astech Z Xtreme or Trimble Centimeter Grade GPS. Level D PPE: Work clothes or coveralls (cotton), Leather work gloves, Leather work boots, and Safety glasses and/or safety goggles [American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z87.1-1989].	All equipment is to be inspected daily, by the operator, before use. Equipment is to be calibrated, by the operator, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. If, during inspection or during use, equipment fails to function properly, equipment is to be turned in for repair/replacement. The magnetometers will also undergo a field calibration as required in the GPO plan to assure continued functioning of equipment, in the field.	Equipment operators will be trained in the safe use of required equipment and in the required PPE. All personnel will receive training on the site-specific hazards to be encountered. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.

**Table D-6 Performing Anomaly Reacquisition Operations**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Performing Anomaly Reacquisition Operations

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**

Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
Utilize geophysical and navigational instruments to reacquire anomalies selected for data check and intrusive investigation. Fiberglass pin flags or plastic cones will be used to mark anomaly locations.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Operators will not place fiberglass pin flags into the ground directly over an anomaly. They shall be a short distance off to the side of each anomaly. Operators will wear all required PPE. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures. The following precautions shall be followed (Reference: CEHNC Safety Advisory 02-01) Never place an operating geophysical instrument, its electronics, data processor, or battery pack on the ground in an area suspected of containing unexploded ordnance (UXO) with electronic fuzing. Do not use conductivity meters around trash piles or trenches that may contain UXO with electronic fuzing. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) units shall not be used on sites suspected of containing UXO with electric fuzing.
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Geophysical detection instrumentation. Level D PPE: - Work clothes or coveralls (cotton). - Leatherwork gloves. - Leatherwork boots. - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).	All equipment is to be inspected daily before use. Equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement. The metal locator will also undergo a field calibration on a daily basis where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of equipment in the field.	Operators will be trained in the proper use and functions of the geophysical/tracking equipment and in required PPE. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.

**Table D-7 Performing Intrusive Anomaly Investigation**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Performing Intrusive Anomaly Investigation

**ANALYZED BY/DATE** Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<p>Using hand and mechanical excavation equipment, remove overburden to expose marked anomalies.</p> <p>Utilize geophysical instruments to maintain location of anomaly being excavated.</p> <p>Once anomaly has been exposed, positively identify prior to moving.</p> <p>Inspected OE scrap will be placed in a container to prevent commingling with OE scrap, which has not been inspected.</p> <p>Inert (explosive-free) OE items requiring venting will be set aside for venting to be performed.</p> <p>Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be disposed of by detonation.</p>	<p>Slips, trips, and falls hazards.</p> <p>UXO/OE hazards</p> <p>Biological hazards.</p> <p>Heat/cold stress hazard.</p> <p>Noise hazard. (If heavy equipment is used)</p> <p>Eye hazard.</p> <p>Head hazard. (If heavy equipment is used)</p> <p>Cuts and abrasions hazard.</p> <p>Crush and pinch point hazard.</p> <p>Exhaust from equipment in the breathing zone of workers. (If heavy equipment is used)</p>	<p>Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard.</p> <p>Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located.</p> <p>Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards</p> <p>Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring.</p> <p>Operators will wear all required PPE.</p> <p>Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures.</p> <p>The following precautions shall be followed (Reference: CEHNC Safety Advisory 02-01)</p> <p>Never place an operating geophysical instrument, its electronics, data processor, or battery pack on the ground in an area suspected of containing unexploded ordnance (UXO) with electronic fuzing.</p> <p>Do not use conductivity meters around trash piles or trenches that may contain UXO with electronic fuzing.</p> <p>Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) units shall not be used on sites suspected of containing UXO with electric fuzing.</p>
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Geophysical detection instrumentation.</p> <p>Hand and/or mechanical excavation equipment.</p> <p>Level D PPE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work clothes or coveralls (cotton).</li> <li>- Leatherwork gloves.</li> <li>- Leatherwork boots.</li> <li>- Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).</li> </ul>	<p>All equipment is to be inspected daily before use.</p> <p>Equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement.</p> <p>The metal locator will also undergo a field calibration on a daily basis where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of equipment in the field.</p>	<p>Operators will be trained in the proper use and functions of the geophysical/tracking equipment and in required PPE.</p> <p>All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators.</p> <p>Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site.</p> <p>All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training.</p> <p>Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.</p>

**Table D-8 Operating Heavy Equipment (Excavation Equipment)**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY**    **Operating Heavy Equipment (Excavation Equipment)**

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**    Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

<b>PRINCIPAL STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</b>	
Inspect heavy equipment to ensure that it is functioning properly. Have guide in clear view at all times (if required). If required, when guide signals it is safe to start, begin brush-cutting operations. When operations are complete, safely store equipment.	Handling flammable liquids during fueling. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazard. Noise hazard. Eye hazard. Head hazard. Cuts and abrasions hazard. Crush and pinch point hazard. Exhaust from equipment in the breathing zone of workers. Chemical hazard (fuels and oils).	Personnel will be aware of areas to be worked in and observant of obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards. Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures. Ensure that heavy equipment is clear of any obstructions prior to starting. Keep hands, fingers, and feet clear of moving parts. Storage of gasoline or fuels will be in approved containers. Personnel performing refueling operations will wear safety glasses and chemical-resistant gloves for protection against splashes and spills. For gasoline-powered equipment, they will NOT be fueled while running, hot, or near open flames. Gasoline-powered equipment will be taken to the fueling point for refueling. Equipment will not be started within 3 m (10 feet) of a fuel container. Cellular phones will not be used around Flammable Liquids IAW OE Safety Group Safety Advisory 03-2003. All sources of ignition will be prohibited within 15 m (50 feet) of operations with a potential fire hazard. Each operator will receive proper training in equipment use and will maintain the equipment in good condition. PPE will be worn at all times, by personnel in and around the immediate vicinity of brush clearing operations.	
<b>EQUIPMENT TO BE USED</b>	<b>INSPECTION REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TRAINING REQUIREMENTS</b>	
Heavy Equipment (Brush Cutter). Level D PPE: - Work clothes or coveralls (cotton), - Hard hat (per ANSI Z89.1-1997), - Eye protection (per ANSI Z87.1-1989), - Leather gloves, - Leather work boots with steel toe guard, - Hearing protection (hardhat-mounted earmuffs, NRR 27db), and - Protective leg chaps (if required). Fuel-handling PPE: - Chemical-resistant gloves.	Equipment will be inspected daily prior to use. If, during inspection or during use, equipment fails to function properly, equipment is to be turned in for repair/replacement. All safety guards designed on equipment will remain in place. If any safety device on equipment is missing, that piece of equipment will be placed out of service until it can be repaired/replaced.	Operators will be trained in the safe use of required equipment and in the required PPE. All personnel will receive training on the site-specific hazards to be encountered. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.	

**Table D-9 Conducting Demolition Operations**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY**    **Conducting Demolition Operations**

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**    Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<p>Make required notifications of demolition/venting operations.                      Retrieve donor explosives required for operation.                      Set up demolition charges in accordance with the demolition procedures.                      Post sentries on all access roads.                      Ensure sentries have a full view of the demolition and access areas.                      Contact sentries to ensure that no pedestrian traffic is in the vicinity.                      Evacuate demolition crew to safety shelter.                      Demolition occurs.                      Inspect the demolition-site to ensure that demolition/venting has been completed properly.</p>	<p>Slips, trips, and falls hazards.                      UXO/OE hazards.                      Biological hazards.                      Heat/cold stress hazards.                      Blast hazards (due to static electricity and EMR).                      Overpressure hazards (due to Blast Hazard).                      Fragmentation hazards (due to Blast Hazard).                      Eye hazards (due to Blast Hazard).                      Noise hazards (due to Blast Hazard).                      Cuts and abrasions hazards (due to Blast Hazard).</p>	<p>Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard.                      Establish and maintain communications with the OE Safety Specialist during demolition operations.                      All UXO workers will be well trained in hazards inherent with UXO/OE operations and in safe operating procedures.                      All UXO workers will be required to wear cotton clothing (under- and outerwear) to reduce the generation of static electricity.                      Radios will not be used in the area once the pit is primed or during the priming process, unless the radios are at the firing point and the firing line is shunted.                      Exclusion Zone (EZ) sentries will be posted at access road barricades to prevent all unauthorized personnel from entering the EZ during demolition operations.                      EZ sentries will wear orange vests during demolition operations.                      EZ sentries will maintain radio communications with the demolition team supervisor during demolition operations.                      The demolition crew will observe fragmentation distances when seeking shelter from blasting.                      Hearing protection will be strictly enforced during all demolition operations.                      Procedures for demolition operations contained in Chapter 2.0 of the Work Plan, will be followed at all times.</p>
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
<p>Donor explosive materials.                      Electric detonators.                      Blasting circuits.                      Orange safety vests (for EZ sentries).                      Level D PPE:                          - Cotton clothing or coveralls,                          - Leather gloves,                          - Leather work boots,                          - Safety glasses (per ANSI Z87.1-1989),                          - Hearing protection (meeting minimum NRR 29 dB).</p>	<p>All equipment will be inspected prior to use.                      If equipment is not in good condition or is not functioning properly, it will be removed from service for repair/replacement.                      Explosive materials will be inspected to ensure that they are in serviceable condition.</p>	<p>All UXO workers are required to be graduates of one of the schools or courses outlined in DID OE-025.01.                      Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site.                      All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training.                      Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.                      All workers will receive supervised OJT from the SUXOS to ensure that they are familiar with safe operating procedures, emergency procedures, and PPE requirements during demolition operations.</p>

**Table D-10 Performing UXO/OE Inspection Activities**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Performing UXO/OE Inspection Activities

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**

Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
Thorough inspection of UXO/OE items. Inspected OE scrap will be placed in a container to prevent commingling with OE scrap, which has not been inspected. Inert (explosive-free) OE items requiring venting will be set aside for venting to be performed. Live UXO/OE or suspected items will be set aside for disposal, by detonation.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazard. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards. Cuts and abrasion hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards. Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. UXO basic safety rules will apply. Minimum number of personnel for efficient operations will be allowed on-site. Cotton clothing will be worn to reduce the potential for static build-up. Leather gloves, at a minimum, will be worn to protect hands. Leather Kevlar™ gloves are highly resistant to tears and cuts from handling sharp objects and may be used. Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. PPE will be worn at all times.
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Level D PPE: - Work clothes or coveralls (cotton), - Eye protection (per ANSI Z87.1-1989), - Leather gloves, and - Leatherwork boots. Additional equipment to be used: - None required.	All PPE will be inspected prior to use. Defective equipment will be removed from service until repaired/replaced.	All UXO personnel are required to be graduates of one of the schools or courses outlined in DID OE-025.01. These personnel will also receive site-specific training involving recognition of all types of UXO/OE expected to be found on this site, other anticipated site hazards, and PPE requirements for this site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.

**Table D-11 Perform Quality Control Activities**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Perform Quality Control Activities

**ANALYZED BY/DATE** Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

<b>PRINCIPAL STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</b>
Using Geophysical detection instruments, perform Quality Control activities. Ensure that there are no surface anomalies within completed grids. Investigate discovered surface anomalies. Report any surface anomalies meeting failure criteria to the SUXOS.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Personnel will wear all required PPE. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's procedures.
<b>EQUIPMENT TO BE USED</b>	<b>INSPECTION REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TRAINING REQUIREMENTS</b>
Geophysical detection instrumentation - Garrett "Sea Hunter" Mark II metal detector. Level D PPE: - Work clothes or coveralls (cotton). - Leatherwork gloves. - Leatherwork boots. - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).	All equipment is to be inspected daily before use. Equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement. The metal locator will also undergo a field calibration on a daily basis where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of equipment in the field.	Operator will be trained in the proper use and functions of the geophysical/tracking equipment and in required PPE. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.

**Table D-12 Performing Motor Vehicle Operations**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY** Performing Motor Vehicle Operations

**ANALYZED BY/DATE** Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

<b>PRINCIPAL STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SAFETY/ HEALTH HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</b>	
Inspect vehicles to ensure proper working condition. Ensure that vehicles are properly equipped. Explosive materials, when transported, will be loaded and secured to prevent shifting. Conduct motor vehicle operations.	Explosive hazards. Heat stress. Personnel struck by mobile equipment. Vehicle collisions.	Complete motor vehicle inspection form. If the vehicle is not working properly, it will be turned back to the rental agent for repair/replacement. Any vehicle operator on this site is required to have a valid driver's license issued from his state of residence. The driver and all passengers will use safety belts when the vehicle is in operation. The vehicle will be placarded as carrying explosive materials, if required. Operators will be familiar with, and comply with, requirements in this Work Plan. Explosives, if transported, will be placed securely in the back of the pick-up truck and anchored firmly to prevent movement. Any vehicle with explosive cargo will not be left unattended. The driver will observe all posted speed limits. The driver will ensure that telephone or radio contact is available in the vehicle. A minimum of two personnel, in the vehicle, will be required to transport explosive materials. Cellular phones will not be used around Flammable Liquids IAW OE Safety Group Safety Advisory 03-2003.	
<b>EQUIPMENT TO BE USED</b>	<b>INSPECTION REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TRAINING REQUIREMENTS</b>	
Vehicle. Safety Equipment: Seat belts, Two-way radios or cellular telephone, First Aid kits, Emergency eyewash kit, Blood-borne pathogen (BBP) kit, One fire extinguishers rated at 20-B:C (two if transporting explosive materials, Haz-Mat Spill response kit (one per team), and tools for the day's operations Transporting Explosive Materials Explosive placards, if required. Roadside emergency markers. Explosives storage boxes Level D PPE: - Cotton clothing or coveralls, - Leather gloves, and - Leatherwork boots. - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).	Vehicle will be inspected daily, prior to use, utilizing DD Form 626 or ATI Form 025 (see Appendix F, pages F-23 and F-28). Any hazardous conditions noted during the inspection will be repaired prior to using the vehicle. Inspection of the contents of the vehicle will ensure that emergency supplies and communication equipment are readily available. If traveling to a remote location, the inspection of the vehicle will ensure that an adequate supply of drinking water and cups are available. The driver will inspect the packing of explosive materials for transport to ensure segregation of the blasting caps from other explosive items and to ensure anchoring in place and explosives are in a secure position prior to transport.	Any vehicle operator on this site is required to have a valid driver's license issued from his state of residence. All personnel driving or riding as passengers in vehicles will be trained in fire extinguisher usage and will be trained not to attempt to fight any fire involving explosive materials. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance. Personnel will receive training in small quantity spill containment cleanup and reporting procedures	

**Table D-13 Operation of Utility Vehicle “John Deere Gator™”**

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY**    Operation of Utility Vehicle “John Deere Gator™”

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**

Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect the vehicle to ensure proper working condition.</li> <li>• Ensure that the vehicle is equipped for the day’s operations.</li> <li>• Load and secure all equipment to prevent shifting.</li> <li>• Conduct vehicle operation.</li> <li>• Perform vehicle “post-operation” checks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•UXO hazards.</li> <li>•Biological hazards.</li> <li>•Heat/Cold stress hazards.</li> <li>•Eye hazard.</li> <li>•Fire hazard.</li> <li>•Handling flammable liquid during fueling.</li> <li>•Personnel struck by mobile equipment.</li> <li>•Vehicle collisions.</li> <li>•Head Hazard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Gator vehicle inspection form (ATI Form-051, Appendix D, page D-13).</li> <li>• Vehicles not working properly will be turned in for repair/replacement.</li> <li>• Operators to be familiar with the safe and proper operation procedures of each vehicle.</li> <li>• Vehicles to be equipped with all safety and emergency equipment, as outlined in this Activity Hazard Analysis and the Work Plan.</li> <li>• Supervisor and UXOSO are informed of the locations vehicle will be working.</li> <li>• Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards and procedures to follow if UXO/OE are located. In areas with poor visibility, magnetometers will be used to clear pathways prior to vehicle proceeding.</li> <li>• Observe all precautions for Biological hazards and Heat/Clod stress monitoring.</li> <li>• Personnel protective equipment to be worn when vehicle is in operation.</li> <li>• Even though the John Deere Gator™ is equipped with spark arrestors to prevent accidental fires, all attempts will be made to stop vehicles in an area where accidental fires, from tall grasses igniting from hot engines or exhausts, can occur.</li> <li>• Gasoline powered equipment will NOT be fueled while running, hot, or near open flames. Gasoline powered equipment will be taken to a designated fueling point for refueling. Equipment will NOT be started within 3 meters (10 feet) of an open fuel container.</li> <li>• All sources of ignition shall be prohibited within 15 meters (50 feet) of operations with a potential fire hazard.</li> <li>• Drivers will be observant to the location of all other vehicles and personnel around them to prevent accidents.</li> <li>• Drivers will ensure radio contact is maintained with supervisors.</li> </ul>
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle (John Deere “Gator”™).</li> <li>• Fire Extinguisher.</li> <li>• First aid kit.</li> <li>• Blood borne pathogen kit.</li> <li>• Two-way radio.</li> <li>• Level D PPE:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Working cloths or coveralls (cotton).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Leather gloves.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Leatherwork boots.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eye protection (meeting ANSI Z87.1-1989).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle will be inspected daily prior to use, utilizing ATI form-051 (see Appendix D, page D-11).</li> <li>• Hazardous conditions noted during the inspection will be repaired prior to using the vehicle.</li> <li>• Inspection of the contents of the vehicle will assure that emergency supplies and communication equipment are readily available.</li> <li>• If traveling to a remote location, the inspection of the vehicle will assure that an adequate supply of drinking water and cups are available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle operators are required to have a valid driver’s license issued from his/her state of residence.</li> <li>• Personnel operating or riding as passengers in vehicles shall be trained in fire extinguisher usage and shall be trained not to attempt to fight any fire involving explosive materials.</li> <li>• Personnel to receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site.</li> <li>• Observe all precautions for Biological and Heat/Cold stress hazards.</li> <li>• Operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training.</li> <li>• Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.</li> </ul>

**Table D-14 Operating Geophysical Instruments**  
**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS**

**ACTIVITY**    **Operating Geophysical Instruments**

**ANALYZED BY/DATE**    Paul C. Duncan / 09 October, 2003

PRINCIPAL STEPS	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
Using a Garrett “Sea Hunter” Mark II metal detector to ensure that there are no anomalies where stakes are to be driven by the geophysical survey team. Using Geophysical detection instruments to assist in locating surface anomalies during surface investigation. Using Geophysical detection instruments, establish working grids. If required, fiberglass pin flags will be used to mark survey lines, UXO, and OE scrap. Perform the geophysical survey.	Slips, trips, and falls hazards. UXO/OE hazards. Biological hazards. Heat/cold stress hazards. Eye hazards.	Personnel will be aware of areas they are to be working in and observant of any obstacles, which may present a trip hazard. Personnel will be trained to recognize UXO/OE hazards on-site and be familiar with procedures to be followed if UXO/OE are located. Personnel will observe all precautions for biological hazards Personnel will observe all precautions for heat/cold stress monitoring. Operators will wear all required PPE. Personnel will operate equipment in a manner consistent with the manufacturer’s procedures. The following precautions shall be followed (Reference: CEHNC Safety Advisory 02-01) Never place an operating geophysical instrument, its electronics, data processor, or battery pack on the ground in an area suspected of containing unexploded ordnance (UXO) with electronic fuzing. Do not use conductivity meters around trash piles or trenches that may contain UXO with electronic fuzing. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) units shall not be used on sites suspected of containing UXO with electric fuzing.
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	INSPECTION REQUIREMENT	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Geophysical detection instrumentation Garrett “Sea Hunter” Mark II metal detector. Geonics Mark II EM 61 GTL TM-5 GTL TM-4 Magnetometer Level D PPE: - Work clothes or coveralls (cotton). - Leatherwork gloves. - Leatherwork boots. - Safety glasses and/or safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1-1989).	All equipment is to be inspected daily before use. Equipment is to be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. If equipment is not functioning properly or it is not in useable condition, it is to be turned in for repair/replacement. The metal locator will also undergo a field calibration on a daily basis where the operator, on a test bed, tests it to ensure continued functioning of equipment in the field.	Operators will be trained in the proper use and functions of the geophysical/tracking equipment and in required PPE. All operators will be trained in performing field calibration tests of the metal locators. Personnel will receive site-specific training for UXO/OE recognition anticipated at the site. All operators will have current OSHA HAZWOPER training. Employees working on-site will receive medical clearance.

## D.4.2 Safety Hazards

Due to the nature of planned site operations, the potential risk for exposure to safety hazards is high. Anticipated Safety hazards, which may be encountered during site activities and precautions, to be followed are listed below and in individual Activity Hazard Analyses.

### D.4.2.1 Slips, Trips, and Fall Hazards.

Site conditions consist of light to moderate terrain, light to moderate-heavy brush, which make the possibility of slips, trips, and fall hazards high during the UXO escort, establishing working grids, surface sweep, geophysical survey, and quality control activities. Site personnel shall be instructed to make themselves aware of the placement of their feet at all times to avoid site conditions, which attribute to slips, trips, and falls.

### D.4.2.2 Cuts/laceration hazard from handling sharp surfaces on OE scrap.

OE scrap surfaces can be expected to have sharp and rusted surfaces. Project personnel should expect a high likelihood of cuts/lacerations if proper care is not taken. During all activities involving the handling of UXO, OE scrap, and site materials, personnel shall wear leatherwork gloves to prevent injury to hands.

### D.4.2.3 Pinched/crushed fingers and toes from handling OE scrap.

The weight of OE scrap expected to be recovered and handled during surface sweep and UXO/OE inspection activities is expected to pose only a light to moderate hazard to fingers and toes. The mishandling of even light materials can cause injuries to site personnel. All site personnel are required to wear leatherwork boots and gloves while activities are being conducted. Personnel shall utilize proper lifting techniques and when appropriate, shall use additional personnel or material handling equipment for heavy objects.

### D.4.2.4 Inclement Weather (high winds, fog, heavy rain, and thunder/lightning storms).

High winds and fog are only considered hazards if they impair persons ability to conduct operations (i.e. fog and heavy rain, reduced visibility to see work area). Personnel will not continue operations if visibility is greatly affected. During heavy rain, personnel can be at risk due to flash floods, visibility, and stability. The UXOSO will make recommendations to the SUXOS to determine risk hazards. Thunder/lightning storms are a high-risk hazard to all site personnel especially during disposal operations. All blasting activities shall be suspended when an electrical storm approaches to within 10 miles of the site. Site personnel, in the open, are at great risk and shall be moved to safe sheltered locations until the storm has passed.

## D.4.3 Chemical Hazards

The only anticipated chemical hazards, which would be expected during site activities are those fuels and oils bought on-site, for equipment maintenance. All site personnel will follow the procedures and precautions outlined in appropriate Task Hazard Analysis. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) procedures are outlined in paragraph D.12.4.7.

#### D.4.4 Physical Hazards

For the planned site activities to be conducted, the potential for exposure to physical hazards is high for this project. The physical hazards that may be encountered during site operations and precautions to be taken are listed below.

##### D.4.4.1 Flammable/Explosive Hazards from fueling and maintenance of site vehicles.

The chance of fire and/or explosion during vehicle refueling and maintenance is high when improper procedures are taken. All site vehicles will be equipped with a portable fire extinguisher readily available to fight a fire. Equipment will never be refueled on the back of a pick-up truck with a bed liner. Cellular phones will not be used around Flammable Liquids IAW OE Safety Group Safety Advisory 03-2003.

##### D.4.4.2 Material Lifting Hazard (back strain, pulled muscles and tendons from inspecting and moving OE scrap).

The lifting and handling of UXO and OE scrap can have a high probability of causing back strain, pulled muscles and tendons. Personnel will utilize proper lifting techniques when moving site materials. When required for heavier items to move, additional personnel or material handling equipment shall be used.

##### D.4.4.3 Noise Hazard (From excessive noise levels from the operation of heavy equipment, powered hand tools and demolition operations).

The operation of heavy equipment, powered hand tools and demolition operations may create a noise hazard to site personnel. Site personnel working with or near powered hand tools will wear hearing protection.

#### D.4.5 Radiological Hazards

In accordance with previous activities performed at the project a radiological hazard is not anticipated within the project area.

#### D.4.6 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards, which are usually found on-site, include insects, such as mosquitoes, spiders, bees, and centipedes; dangerous animals; hazardous plants; and microorganisms. Employee awareness and adherence to the safe work practices outlined in the following sections should reduce the risks associated with these hazards.

##### D.4.6.1 Hazardous Plants

During the conduct of site activities, the number and variety of hazardous plants that may be encountered are few. The plants with the greatest degree of risk, to site personnel (i.e., potential for contact versus effect produced), are those, which produce skin reactions and skin and tissue injury.

#### D.4.6.1.1 Plants Causing Skin and Tissue Injury

Contact with splinters, thorns, and sharp leaf edges is of special concern to site personnel, as is the contact with the pointed surfaces found on branches, limbs, and small trunks left by site clearing and grubbing crews. The Kaiwe tree, which has large sharp and strong thorns may be encountered. This concern stems from the fact that punctures, cuts, and even minor scrapes caused by accidental contact may result in non-infectious skin lesions and the introduction of fungi, or bacteria, through the skin or eye. Personnel receiving any of the injuries listed above, even minor scrapes, will report immediately to the UXOSO for initial and continued observation and care of the injury.

#### D.4.6.1.2 Plants Causing Skin Reaction

It is not anticipated that plants found on-site will cause skin reactions like poison ivy, oak or sumac. At this time, there are no known poisonous plants of concern that site personnel should encounter. Prior to the start of site operations, the UXOSO will consult with local resources to determine if any plants are on-site that could cause these type of reactions and will provide a full briefing to site personnel during the initial site training.

#### D.4.6.2 Snakes

There are no native snake species associated with the Hawaiian Islands. With the very rare exception of possibly encountering a brown tree snake (an alien snake species that periodically invades the Hawaiian Islands from Guam), there is virtually no potential for site personnel to encounter a snake during site operations. In the highly unlikely event that any snakes are encountered, by on-site personnel, the location of the snake will be recorded and OE Safety Specialist will be notified immediately.

#### D.4.6.3 Spiders

D.4.6.3.1 A large variety of spiders may be encountered during site activities. While most spider bites merely cause localized pain, swelling, reddening, and in some cases, tissue damage, there are a few spiders, which, due to the severity of the physiological effects caused by their venom, are dangerous. These species include the black widow and the brown or violin spiders. Table D-15 provides descriptions of these spiders.

D.4.6.3.2 Victims of a black widow bite may exhibit the following signs or symptoms:

- The sensation of a pin prick or minor burning at the time of the bite;
- The appearance of small punctures (but sometimes none are visible); and
- After 15 to 60 minutes, intense pain is felt at the site of the bite, which spreads quickly, and is followed by profuse sweating, rigid abdominal muscles, muscle spasms, breathing difficulty, slurred speech, poor coordination, dilated pupils, and generalized swelling of the face and extremities

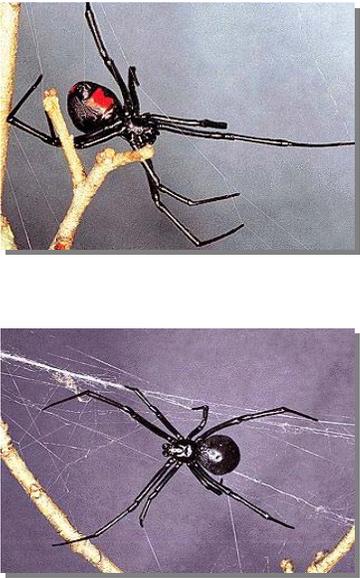
D.4.6.3.3 Victims of a brown, or violin, spider bite may exhibit the following signs or symptoms:

- Blistering at the site of the bite, followed by a local burning at the site 30 to 60 minutes after the bite.
- Formation of a large, red, swollen, postulating lesion with a bull's-eye appearance.
- Systemic effects may include a generalized rash, joint pain, chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting.
- Pain may become severe after 8 hours, with the onset of tissue necrosis.

D.4.6.3.4 There is no effective first aid treatment for either of these bites. Except for very young, very old or weak victims, these spider bites are not considered to be life threatening; however, medical treatment must be sought immediately to reduce the extent of damage caused by the injected toxins.

D.4.6.3.5 The UXOSO will brief site personnel as to the identification and avoidance of the spiders. As with stinging insects, site personnel will report to the UXOSO if they locate either of these spiders on-site or notice any type of bite while involved in site activities.

**Table D-15. Dangerous Spider Descriptions**

<p><b>Black Widow</b></p>		<p>The black widow, is a coal-black bulbous spider 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches in length, with a bright red hourglass on the under side of the abdomen.</p> <p>The black widow is usually found in dark moist locations, especially under rocks, rotting logs and may even be found in outdoor toilets where they inhabit the underside of the seat.</p> <p>Victims of a black widow bite may exhibit the following signs or symptoms:</p> <p>Sensation of pinprick or minor burning at the time of the bite.</p> <p>Appearance of small punctures (but sometimes none are visible).</p> <p>After 15 to 60 minutes, intense pain is felt at the site of the bite which spreads quickly, and is followed by profuse sweating, rigid abdominal muscles, muscle spasms, breathing difficulty, slurred speech, poor coordination, dilated pupils and generalized swelling of face and extremities</p>
<p><b>Brown Recluse</b></p>		<p>The brown or violin spider is brownish to tan in color, rather flat, 1/2 to 5/8 inches long with a dark brown "violin" shape on the top.</p> <p>Of the brown spider, there are three varieties found in the United States that present a problem to site personnel. These are the brown recluse, the desert violin and the Arizona violin.</p>

#### D.4.6.4 Ticks and Mosquitoes.

D.4.6.4.1 There are two species of ticks endemic in Hawaii, the brown dog tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*) and the cattle ear tick (*Otobius megnini*), neither of which is known to transmit human disease, although cattle ear tick bites have been associated with otocariasis (ear mites). On occasion, disease-transmitting tick species have been found on dogs in the animal quarantine station, but have been destroyed. As a result, the following diseases transmitted by ticks are not found in Hawaii: Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Tularemia, Ehrlichiosis and Lyme Disease.

D.4.6.4.2 There are currently no mosquito-borne infectious diseases endemic in the State of Hawaii.

#### D.4.6.5 Bees and Wasps.

There are several types of bees and wasps, which may be encountered during site activities. These include the Western Yellow Jacket, Common Yellow Jacket, Paper Wasps, Honey and Carpenter bees. Bees are generally not as aggressive as wasps and hornets. Most stinging insects are relatively safe to be near, even in large numbers, so long as they are not aggravated. However, dozens of people a year die from insect stings, mostly due to anaphylactic shock, some as a direct result of the toxins. However, bee venom appears to contain more proteins than wasp venom and therefore there is a greater likelihood of being allergic to bees than wasps! The sting of bees and wasps are quite different. The wasp may sting a victim multiple times and still live. The bee will sting once, tearing itself away leaving the sting still connected to the venom sac, which continues to pump venom into the victim for up to a minute from the time of insertion.

##### D.4.6.5.1 Prevention of Bee and Wasp Stings

The following precautions will be taken during field activities for the prevention of stings from bees and wasps:

- Be aware of the presence of bees and wasps while you are working especially in the vicinity of flowers. Bees tend to sting if they feel threatened or are disturbed, so use caution.
- Avoid wearing floral patterns or using floral scents, which will attract bees.
- Personnel that are sensitive to bees must make the UXOSO aware of this and should carry a bee sting kit with them.
- If bees or wasps get trapped inside your vehicle while you are driving, pull off the shoulder and let the creature escape before you continue driving.
- Only strike a wasp if you are sure to kill it. If you strike or kill a bee you will set off its defense pheromone, which will bring unhappy relatives calling.

- In the event of a massed sting attack, try to stay calm, cover your head if possible, and run steadily to safety. Get into anything that is sealed in such a way as not to allow insect entry, such as a vehicle.

#### D.4.6.5.2 Treatment of normal insect stings

- All bee stings include an alarm pheromone, which incites their mates to attack, so step one is to get away from a nest/hive with all speed.
- Scrape/pull out stings as soon as possible. A honeybee sting has a pump attached that continues to introduce venom for 1 minute after stinging. A wasp does not leave its stinger.
- Apply an ice pack to minimize swelling and pain.
- Lift limb to heart level to reduce swelling.

#### D.4.6.5.3 Treatment of severe reaction to insect stings

D.4.6.5.3.1 If the victim has been stung multiple times, is young or old, or is one of the 1% that is super-sensitive to stings, watch for signs of systemic allergies. These may include:

- Headaches,
- Fever,
- Nausea,
- Vomiting,
- Swelling of the tongue or throat,
- Difficulty in breathing,
- Cramps,
- Drowsiness or
- Unconsciousness.

**GET MEDICAL HELP**

D.4.6.5.3.2 Personnel with known sensitivity to stings and who have Epinephrine kit should have it administered, followed by an ice pack and hospital. Employees on the site who know they are allergic to bee stings should make the UXOSO and co-workers aware of that fact, and should have their Epinephrine kit with them at all times. Co-workers should know where the kit is located and how to administer it in an emergency.

D.4.6.6 Scorpion (Lesser Brown)

Hawaii has one form of scorpion, the Lesser Brown (Table D-16). Its Hawaiian name is *Kopiana*. Its sting is not considered dangerous, about the intensity of a bee sting. Its distribution is on the islands of O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i, Big Island, and therefore may be seen in the areas covered by the SOW.

**Table D-16 – Lesser Brown Scorpion Description.**

<p>Lesser Brown Scorpion <i>(Isometrus maculatus)</i></p>		<p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long curved tail with stinger and 10-legs.</li> <li>• Smaller than Emperor scorpions, under 3" at their largest.</li> <li>• Found in Hawai'i since 1880.</li> </ul> <p>Scorpions prefer to live in warm areas. They are nocturnal creatures. They hunt and feed during the night while they rest during the day, hiding beneath loose rocks, loose bark of fallen trees, boards, piles of lumber, floors of outbuildings, and debris.</p> <p>Despite its appearance, this is not a deadly enemy. It has a painful sting, but it does not have a neurotoxin like some of its mainland cousins, so the sting is more like that of a bee.</p> <p>The poison of the non-deadly species of scorpions is local in effect and causes swelling and discoloration of the tissues in the area of the puncture. There will be intense pain at the site of the sting but very little inflammation or swelling but these symptoms usually disappear after 24 hours. In Hawaii, there have been no reported fatalities due to scorpion stings.</p>
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#### D.4.6.7 Rats/Mice

Rats and mice may be found at the site. Hantaviruses are transmitted by mice, but have not been associated with the species of mouse present in Hawaii. The disease has never been diagnosed here (*Hawaii Department of Health, Communicable Disease Division*).

#### D.4.6.8 Mongooses and Bats

Mongooses and bats are known vectors of rabies in other areas, a disease that has not entered the State by virtue of the Department of Agriculture's animal quarantine program for incoming pets. (*Hawaii Department of Health, Communicable Disease Division*).

## **D.5 Employee Training**

### General Information

Prior to commencement of site activities, the Safety Manager and the UXOSO will ensure that all ATI employees and contractor/subcontractor personnel who are actually engaged in UXO/OE operations are informed of all site hazards. This information will be in the nature and degree of exposure to chemical and physical hazards, which are likely to result from participation in site operations. ATI will accomplish this by ensuring that all personnel entering the site have received the appropriate OSHA and site-specific training, as outlined in this section, prior to participation in site activities.

### Hazardous Waste Workers Training

#### D.5.2.1 40-Hour General Site Workers Training

D.5.2.1.1 All ATI employees and subcontractors involved in UXO/OE site activities must have received a minimum of 40 hours of hazardous, toxic, and radiological waste (HTRW) health and safety instruction off-site in accordance with 29 *CFR* 1910.120(e). In addition, site workers will have received a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

D.5.2.1.2 Current training of all employees on the site will be verified prior to mobilization. This level of training also is required for all site visitors who enter a potentially hazardous work area where respirators or other PPE are required to protect entrants from known or potential overexposures.

#### D.5.2.2 8-Hour Refresher Training.

Employees, managers, and supervisors will receive eight hours of refresher training annually on the items specified in 29 *CFR* 1910.120(e), any critique of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics.

#### D.5.2.3 Management and Supervisor Training

D.5.2.3.1 On-site management and supervisors directly responsible for, or who supervise, employees engaged in hazardous waste operations will have received 40 hours initial and 3 days of supervised field experience, and at least 8 additional hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment.

D.5.2.3.2 This additional training includes a review of the CSHP, management of UXO/OE cleanup operations, management of site work zones, communication with the public and the media, PPE selection and limitations, spill containment, and monitoring site hazards. The safety and health staff, with specific responsibilities for safety and health guidance on-site will receive the training provided to general

site workers and their supervisors. They also receive additional training in safety and health issues, policies, and techniques.

#### Site-Specific Training.

In order to fulfill the site information training requirements of 29 *CFR* 1910.120(b)(1)(iv) and 29 *CFR* 1910.120(e)(1), all ATI employees, contractors, subcontractors, and visitors will attend site-specific training sessions. These training sessions will apply to individual jobs and responsibilities, and provide an overview of the site hazards and the means to control those hazards.

#### D.5.3.1 General Site-Specific Training

D.5.3.1.1 This training will be conducted by the Safety Manager and/or the UXOSO and will include classroom instruction.

D.5.3.1.2 Training may address the following subject areas, depending upon individual jobs: details of the SSHP; employee rights and responsibilities; safe work practices; nature and extent of anticipated chemical and physical hazards; measures and procedures for controlling site hazards; handling emergencies and accidents; rules and regulations for vehicle use; safe use of field equipment; handling, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials; use, care, and limitations of PPE, to include proper donning, doffing, cleaning, and storage; and hazard communication.

#### D.5.3.2 UXO/OE Training

D.5.3.2.1 All UXO personnel assigned to positions as UXO Technician I, UXO Technician II, UXO Technician III, UXO Safety Officer, UXOQCS, and SUXOS, will meet the qualification requirements detailed in USAESCH-OE-CX, DID OE-025.01. A copy of their certificates of graduation will be kept on file at corporate headquarters and on-site. UXO qualified personnel will have knowledge and experience in military ordnance, ordnance components, and explosives location, identification, render safe recovery/removal, transportation, and disposal safety precautions. UXO personnel will have the knowledge and experience to effect safe handling and transportation of found ordnance items.

D.5.3.2.2 Non-UXO qualified personnel working or visiting the UXO/OE sites will receive a site-specific UXO/OE recognition briefing from the UXOSO. This site-specific training will be used to familiarize non-UXO-qualified personnel with the appearance of ordnance type items that may be found on site. Non-UXO-qualified personnel will not touch any ordnance-related items unless they have been inspected first by UXO-qualified personnel and determined to be ordnance related scrap or inert ordnance.

#### D.5.3.3 Personal Protective Equipment Training

PPE training is covered under Appendix D.6 of the Work Plan.

#### D.5.3.4 First Aid/CPR Training

Two ATI personnel certified in first aid/CPR will be on-site to provide immediate response to an accident situation until medical assistance arrives on the site. Daily, during the Tailgate Safety Briefing, the names of these individuals will be briefed to employees.

#### D.5.3.5 Ongoing Training

Ongoing training will be conducted for employees during work activities. This ongoing training will consist of briefings and periodic site training, as necessary, to provide a safe work environment for workers.

#### D.5.3.6 Daily Tailgate Safety Briefing

D.5.3.6.1 Tailgate safety briefings consist of providing short training sessions in various subjects that give the site worker knowledge and confidence in performing duties in a potentially hazardous environment. The tailgate safety briefing will be given prior to commencing work each day and will include such items as:

- Expected weather conditions,
- General site hazards,
- UXO hazards,
- PPE required at each site,
- Emergency evacuation procedures,
- Cold/heat stress precautions,
- Buddy system procedures, and
- A review of any safety violations from the previous day

D.5.3.6.2 Additional briefings will be provided, as needed, concerning the use of safety equipment, emergency medical procedures, emergency assistance notification procedures, accident prevention, the Work Plan, and site orientation to ensure that accomplishment of the project can be carried out in a safe and effective manner.

#### D.5.3.7 Daily Debriefing

At the conclusion of each workday, a debrief, for all employees, will be held, if appropriate, and the day's work will be discussed to determine if changes are warranted before commencing the next day's activities.

#### D.5.3.8 Periodic Site Training

On the first day of each work week/period, or more frequently if needed, a pertinent topic will be selected and elaborated upon by the UXOSO during the tailgate safety briefing. These safety meetings will help ensure the safety and health of site personnel in the performance of regular work activities and in emergency situations. Safety meetings will be documented in the appropriate log, and the “Documentation of Training Form”(see Appendix F, page F-18) will be completed.

#### D.5.3.9 Visitor Training

All visitors to the site, even if escorted, must receive, as a minimum, a briefing on site conditions, hazards, and emergency response procedures. Visitors will not be permitted in the restricted work areas unless they have the appropriate level of OSHA training. Visitors not complying with the above requirements will not enter the restricted work areas. They may observe site conditions from a safe distance. All visitors will make appropriate entries in the Visitor’s Log.

#### D.5.3.10 Documentation

A training record will be kept in each employee’s individual file to confirm that adequate training for assigned tasks are provided and that training is current. In addition, “Documentation of Training” forms will be completed and kept on file at the work site. See Appendix F, page F-18.

## **D.6 Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)**

### PPE Selection.

Whenever engineering controls or other protective measures are not feasible or adequate to reduce exposures and safeguard the worker, the Safety Manager will select appropriate PPE. PPE will be selected on the basis of hazards known or suspected at the work site, and the level of PPE will not be reduced until adequate documentation can demonstrate that the hazard level has been reduced enough to warrant such adjustment.

### Selection of PPE

D.6.2.1 Each task outlined in the SOW will be assessed in the Hazard Analysis prior to its initiation to determine the risk of personnel exposure to safety and health hazards, which may be encountered during its conduct. The hazard assessment will be based on available information pertaining to the historical use of the site, site contaminant characterization data, and the anticipated operational hazards. This information will be provided by the client or collected by ATI site personnel. The PPE assigned as a result of the hazard assessment represents the minimum PPE to be used during initial site activities.

D.6.2.2 Since hazard/risk assessment is a continuing process, changes in the initial types and levels of PPE will be made in accordance with information obtained from the actual implementation of site operations and data derived from the site monitoring. As a general rule, the levels of PPE will need to be reassessed if any of the following occur:

- Commencement of a new work phase, such as the start of work on a different portion of the site, or different types of work due to a change in the SOW.
- Change in job tasks during a work phase.
- Change of season/weather.
- When temperature extremes or individual medical considerations limit the safe use of PPE.
- Unanticipated contaminants are encountered.
- Change in expected levels of contaminants.
- Change in work scope, which affects the degree of contact with contaminants.

D.6.2.3 If work tasks are added, or amended, after completion and approval of the SSHP, the UXOSO will conduct the task hazard assessment and consult with the Safety Manager. The level and type of PPE to be used will be identified and the UXOSO will complete the "Certificate of Task Hazard Assessment" form. The ATI Safety

Office will allow any changes in PPE, which involve downgrading the level of PPE, only after review.

### Selection Criteria

The ATI Safety Office performs PPE selection after consultation with the UXOSO. During the selection of PPE, the Safety Manager and UXOSO will utilize general chemical resistance information, the manufacturer's permeation and breakthrough specifications, and the anticipated chemical and physical hazards to select the level and types of PPE to be used for each task. Once the specific types of PPE have been selected for each task, the UXOSO and Safety Manager will ensure that the items purchased will properly fit each employee designated to wear PPE. The following factors also will be considered:

- Limitations of the equipment.
- Work mission duration.
- Temperature extremes.
- Material flexibility.
- Durability/integrity of the equipment.
- Selection of respiratory protection, if required at a later time, will be conducted in accordance with the Respiratory Protection Program

### Level D PPE

Due to the type of work that will be taking place during the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Level D is recommended. This level of PPE will not be allowed in areas of the site where atmospheric hazards are known or expected to exist. Level D should also be worn only if the activity in which personnel are engaged does not have the potential for splash, immersion or any other contact with hazardous substances. Level D involves the use of the following PPE:

- Work clothes or coveralls (cotton).
- Leatherwork gloves.
- Leatherwork boots.
- Foot protection (when working around heavy equipment, clearing and grubbing equipment).
- Hardhat (when working around heavy equipment, clearing and grubbing equipment, or overhead hazards).
- Eyewear providing protection against ultraviolet light and glare will be provided for protection if working around bodies of water.

- Safety goggles (when working in high winds, dusty environments, or when directed to by UXO Supervisors or the UXOSO).
- Hearing protection (when working in a noise hazard area).
- Leg chaps (when working with clearing and grubbing operations).
- Face shield (when working with clearing and grubbing operations).

#### Inclement Weather PPE

Other than working in cold weather, severe weather conditions are not anticipated during activities to be conducted under the SOW. ATI will ensure that employees take appropriate precautions to protect themselves from inclement weather. When there are warnings or indications of impending severe weather (heavy rains, damaging winds, tornadoes, floods, etc.), weather conditions will be monitored and appropriate precautions taken to protect personnel and property from the effects of the severe weather.

#### PPE Use and Limitations

Whenever feasible, engineering controls and work practices, or a combination thereof, will be utilized to maintain personal exposures to hazardous substances below established exposure limits and to protect site workers from other safety and health hazards. The exposure limits used by ATI will be the Threshold Limit Values (TLV) recommended by the American Conference of governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). Other recognized published exposure levels, such as those found on MSDSs, will be used if OSHA does not regulate the substance. ATI will not utilize a system of employee rotation as a means of complying with the permissible exposure limit (PEL), TLV, or other published limits. Compliance will be maintained through engineering controls, wherever possible, and if the hazard cannot be engineered out of the work area, PPE and safe work practices will be used to prevent exposures in excess of the PELs.

#### Work Mission Duration

UXO personnel involved in performing UXO field operations may work up to a 50-hour workweek based on the requirement that no more than 40 of those hours are directly involved in UXO field operations. Time mobilizing to and from the work location are not considered UXO field operations. The standard workweek, for activities, on the project will be a four 10-hour days. Changing work requirements and conditions may require the use of five, 10-hour days as needed. Two consecutive workweeks shall be separated by 48-hours of rest. Once PPE is selected, the safe duration of work/rest periods will be determined based on the:

- Anticipated work rate,
- Ambient temperature and other environmental factors,
- Type of protective ensemble, and

- Individual worker characteristics and fitness.

### PPE Maintenance and Storage

The UXOSO will be responsible for ensuring that PPE is in good, clean, working order prior to issuing the PPE the first time. Once issued, site personnel will be responsible for the inspection and maintenance of re-usable articles of PPE. Site personnel will ensure that re-usable articles of PPE are maintained in a clean and sanitary fashion.

#### D.6.8.1 Maintenance

Maintenance of PPE can vary greatly, based upon the complexity of the PPE and the intricacy of the repair involved. The UXOSO will become familiar with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance and, when possible, repair defective PPE. If unable or unauthorized to conduct the repair, the UXOSO will return the item to the manufacturer for repair, or procure a replacement.

#### D.6.8.2 Storage

PPE will be stored in a location that is protected from the harmful effects of sunlight, damaging chemicals, moisture, extreme temperatures, impact or crushing. The PPE for this site will be stored in the ATI field office.

#### PPE Procedures.

ATI does not anticipate activities to be conducted in areas containing HTRW contamination. The decontamination and disposal of PPE will not be required during activities under this project. Specific procedures include:

- All ATI, contractor, or subcontractor site personnel will be given initial, PPE-specific training, which complies with this section. The UXOSO or the Safety Manager, prior to personnel participating in site operations where PPE is required, will give this training.
- All personnel receiving PPE training will be required to demonstrate an understanding of the training topics and the ability to correctly use the PPE. This will be accomplished through the UXOSO supervising and visually inspecting each individual's ability to properly don and use the PPE during initial use of the PPE.
- Upon completion of the training and after each employee has successfully demonstrated the requisite understanding, the UXOSO will complete the "Documentation of Training" form. This form identifies the employees who attended the training course and successfully demonstrated the required knowledge, the date(s) of the training and demonstration session(s), and the PPE covered by the training session.

## PPE Donning and Doffing Procedure

### D.6.10.1 PPE donning procedures are outlined below:

- The general donning procedures are given as a guide and may be altered by the UXOSO if the improvements are warranted by site operations and approved by the Safety Manager.
- Prior to donning, gather the PPE required for performing the task specified for the day's operations.
- Always inspect protective gloves, boots/boot covers, hard hats, and outer garment for proper fit, integrity, and function. If something is wrong with the PPE, which may affect its use, turn it in for other PPE that is in good condition.
- If kneeling will be necessary during site activities, avoid kneeling on any contaminated surfaces, if present, and place tape over the knee areas to reduce the possibility of tearing or wearing out the knees.
- If earplugs are to be worn, insert them before putting on gloves or any other PPE that might obstruct the proper insertion of the plugs.
- Don all other PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, etc.), saving the gloves for last.

### D.6.10.2 PPE doffing procedures are presented below:

- The procedures to follow in removing PPE are common-sense procedures, and care should be taken to ensure that no damage to reusable PPE is made. Most PPE utilized on this site is of the reusable type. Disposable PPE is considered that which cannot be cleaned, or which may be subjected to contamination from hazardous materials. It is not anticipated that contamination from hazardous materials will be encountered during activities on this project.
- Sufficient quantities of PPE will be maintained, on-site, for replacement of any defective or deteriorated PPE.
- If hearing protection is required, and a disposable type is used, it will be replaced and disposed of daily.

## PE Inspection Procedures

The UXOSO, or a designated appointee, will inspect all incoming shipments of PPE received from the ATI office, the manufacturer, or the distributor. This inspection will include checking the shipment for correctness of size, quantity, material, and quality. Any deficiencies should be noted and defective material returned to the supplier. Prior to donning PPE, site personnel will thoroughly inspect each piece of PPE to determine if it is in proper working order, and ensure

that the item will be capable of protecting the employee from site hazards. Site personnel will check the following when pre-donning inspections are conducted:

- Ensure that equipment is ANSI approved.
- Check that hard hats are in good condition, with no cracks or chemical/material build-up visible.
- Check hard-hat headband for proper function and completeness.
- Ensure all eye/face/head PPE fits comfortably and securely.
- Check safety glasses and face shields for cracks or scratches that could impair vision or compromise structural integrity.
- Check safety glasses for side shields.
- During the work task, buddy teams should periodically inspect each other's PPE for evidence of chemical attack, such as discoloration, swelling, stiffening, or softening. Also check for closure failure, tears, punctures, and seam discontinuities. If defective or deficient PPE is identified, it will be repaired or replaced immediately.

#### D.6.12 Evaluation of PPE Program

Since hazard/risk assessment is a continuing process, changes in the initial types and levels of PPE will be made in accordance with information obtained from the actual implementation of site operations and data derived from the site monitoring. The UXOSO will review periodically the on-site PPE program to ensure that the proper level of PPE is being utilized. If changes to operations on-site are encountered, the UXOSO will make a request for appropriate changes to the required level of PPE for activities on this site.

## **D.7 Medical Surveillance**

### General

Medical surveillance of ATI and subcontractor employees will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of OSHA 29 *CFR* 1910.120(f), 29 *CFR* 1910.134(e), 29 *CFR* 1910.95, and the Corporate ATI Safety Program. All ATI employees working at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area are on the ATI Medical Surveillance Program. A baseline health assessment is conducted prior to participating in site operations, and it is updated annually thereafter, which determines the worker's ability to perform UXO/OE operations in a safe and healthful manner. Prior to assigning any employee to work at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, that employee's records will be checked to ensure that the medical surveillance physical is current and will remain in effect for the duration of the assignment. Current and updated medical clearance certification will be maintained on-site with the UXO Safety Officer.

### Physician's Statement

The results of the physical examination will be made available to the employee, and a written physician's statement will be sent to ATI. The physician's statement will include the following:

- The physician's opinion regarding any conditions, which would place the employee at an increased risk from working in UXO/OE operations.
- The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's assigned work, if any, and clearance to wear a respirator.
- A statement that the employee has been informed, by the physician, of the results of the examination and any conditions which may require further examination or treatment.
- A copy of the current physician's statement will be kept in the employee's file on-site for the duration of his work on the project.

### Supplemental Examination

Any site worker who has been injured, received health impairment, developed signs or symptoms of possible over-exposure; or received a documented over-exposure without the use of respiratory protection, will undergo a supplemental examination. The contents of this examination will be based upon the type of injury, illness, signs or symptoms, or exposure involved and will be determined by the physician. Prior to reassignment to site activities, the physician will certify that the employee is fit to return to work. If necessary, the physician will specify, in writing, any activity restrictions or additional tests that may be required.

### Termination Examination

Upon termination of employment, personnel who have worked continuously at an ATI UXO/OE project site will be afforded an opportunity to undergo a termination examination. This physical will be equivalent to the pre-assignment health assessment as long as the employee is not

terminating for the purpose of employment with another firm. The content of this examination may be modified by the physician, based on input from ATI, related to the nature and type of exposure the worker received. As a result of the analysis performed during the archive search conducted for the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, radiological contamination is not expected to be present in the area where work will be performed. Related monitoring, therefore, is not planned for this project.

## **D.8 Radiation Dosimetry**

No detailed procedures for the remediation of radiological or CWM is required for this project. Available archival data has no indication that any radiological materials or CWM materials were ever tested or fired on this facility.

## **D.9 Environmental and Personnel Monitoring**

### **D.9.1 General**

On-site monitoring will be conducted during specific site activities to evaluate the potential physical hazards that may be encountered. These on-site monitoring activities will be used to assist in determining the effectiveness of control measures, the need for upgrading or downgrading of PPE requirements, and the effectiveness of safe work practices. ATI will use direct-reading, real-time instruments whenever possible, or required, to detect and qualify site hazards. If a reading is achieved, which exceeds the action level specified in Table D-14, the UXOSO will take the steps outlined in this Appendix or other referenced paragraphs to correct the situation or minimize the exposure. In accordance with the SOW, OE hazards exist as a result of DOD activities. OE is classified as a safety hazard; thus, the applicable provisions of 29 *CFR* 1910.120 apply.

### **D.9.2 Perimeter Monitoring Requirements**

There will be no perimeter monitoring conducted during activities under the SOW since site operations, which would result in the release of toxic materials in a gaseous, vapor, or particulate form will not be conducted.

### **D.9.3 Personal Monitoring Requirements**

#### **D.9.3.1 Real-time Direct-Reading Monitoring**

The guidelines presented in Table D-17 represents the initial real-time, direct-reading monitoring requirements for this site. The results of previous monitoring or the detection of factors that indicate a potential for exposure may require an increase or reduction of monitoring frequency. The monitoring equipment to be used to assess exposure hazards for this project site will include:

- Sound level meter – Used as a screening device to measure sound power emitted by a source.
- Noise dosimeter – Used to calculate the 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) exposure.
- Wet-bulb, Globe Temperature (WBGT) meter – Provides a useful, first-order index of the environmental contribution to heat stress as influenced by air temperature, humidity, and radiant heat. Used as a screening tool to initially assess the potential for personnel to experience heat strain.

**Table D-17 Site Monitoring Schedule and Action Levels**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency/Location</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>Action to be taken</b>
<b>Heat Stress</b>	Wet-bulb, Globe Temperature (WBGT) Meter	Daily when ambient temperatures are expected to exceed 78.8°F for acclimated workers, 72.5°F for non-acclimated workers, and 70.0°F for workers using impermeable or semi-impermeable clothing	Above ACGIH screening criteria presented in Table D-19	Institute physiological monitoring and appropriate controls as outlined in paragraphs D.15.3 and D.15.4
<b>Cold Stress</b>	Meteorological Data and Table D-20	Daily when ambient temperatures are expected to drop below 32°F.	Above ACGIH screening criteria presented in Table D-20	Institute physiological monitoring and appropriate controls as outlined in paragraphs D.15.3
<b>Noise</b>	Sound Level Meter	Conducted during initial operation of high noise equipment, and periodically thereafter, according to the recommendations of the ATI Safety Office.	Whenever noise levels in the hearing zone exceed 85 dBa.	Conduct noise dosimetry as outlined below. Issue hearing protection devices to effected personnel
	Noise Dosimeter	Whenever noise levels in the hearing zone exceed 85 dBa.	Noise readings greater than 80 dBa 8-hour time-weighted average	Report dosimeter readings to the ATI Safety Office to ensure hearing protection is adequate for the level of noise experienced.

### D.9.3.2 Integrated Breathing Zone Sampling

Exposure monitoring will focus on the potential for exposure to physical hazards (including OE) during surface clearance activities. Table D-17 identifies the type of monitoring equipment to be used, the frequency at which the monitoring will be conducted, monitoring method to be employed, action level, and the action to be taken if the action level is exceeded.

### D.9.3.3 Temperature Extreme Monitoring.

#### D.9.3.3.1 Heat Stress Monitoring

Heat stress monitoring will be conducted in accordance with (IAW) the guidelines presented in Table D-17 and the manufacturers procedures. This monitoring will be conducted by, or at the direction of the UXOSO and will be used to minimize physiological effects of high temperatures. The guidance presented in Table D-17 will be used by the UXOSO to determine when and what type of heat and cold stress monitoring will be conducted.

#### D.9.3.3.2 Cold Stress Monitoring

Cold temperature extremes can be made more dangerous by water and wind speed. A wind chill chart, Table D-17, “Cooling Power of Wind on Exposed Flesh Expressed as Equivalent Temperature” should be used to monitor the cooling power of wind on exposed flesh. The UXOSO will also use meteorological data and Table D-17 to inform site personnel of the combined temperature/wind chill effect to be expected during the day’s activities.

#### D.9.3.4 Noise Monitoring Procedures

High noise levels are anticipated during the operation of earth moving machinery (EMM) and clearing and grubbing equipment. The noise levels will be monitored to determine if additional hearing protection devices will be required and to ensure that the level of hearing protection being used is adequate. At the start of potential high noise operations, sound level readings will be taken in the hearing zone of the affected personnel. Noise dosimetry will be conducted for any operation where sound level readings indicate a potential for exposures above 85 decibels as recorded in the A-weighted sound level (dBA). Table D-17 will be consulted to determine the type, amount, and frequency of noise monitoring.

#### D.9.3.5 Monitoring Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

All sampling and monitoring instrumentation used in site will be calibrated and/or response-checked IAW the manufacturer’s specifications before and after use each day. If an instrument fails to calibrate or respond correctly, it will be removed from service until it can be repaired IAW manufacturer’s specification.

#### D.9.3.6 Blood-Borne Pathogen (BBP) Monitoring

Minimum requirements for procedures to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials and comply with OSHA standard 29 *CFR* 1910.1030 will be adhered to for this project. This section applies to all ATI operations and personnel whose occupational responsibilities may present possible exposures to blood or other potentially infectious materials. This program meets or exceeds all requirements set forth in OSHA standard 29 *CFR* 1910.1030.

D.9.3.6.1 ATI will also comply with other OSHA, state, or local regulations or client requirements for minimizing contact with BBPs.

D.9.3.6.2 The strategy of “Universal Precautions” was developed by the Centers for Disease Control to address concerns regarding transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This “Universal Precautions” concept stresses all sources should be assumed to be infectious for HIV, Hepatitis B virus (HBV), and other BBPs. The philosophy of universal precautions will be applied whenever ATI employees render first aid involving potential contact with blood or other potential infectious materials.

#### D.9.4 Monitoring/Sampling Results

The requirements of this section are not anticipated as a result of the project task hazardous analysis assessment.

#### D.9.5 Exposure Monitoring Records

The requirements of this section are not anticipated as a result of the project task hazardous analysis assessment.

## **D.10 Site Control**

### **D.10.1 Site Access Control**

D.10.1.1 Site access control will be implemented by the UXOSO and will be accomplished through a program that limits movement and activities of people and equipment at the project site.

D.10.1.2 Site control procedures will be modified by the UXOSO if site conditions change during operations or a breach of the system occurs which would indicate more stringent controls be enacted.

D.10.1.3 Site access control will be based on site-specific characteristics including:

- Potential chemical, biological, physical, or explosive hazards;
- Expected weather conditions;
- Planned site activities; and
- Site proximity to populated areas

### **D.10.2 Site Security (physical and procedural) Description**

#### **D.10.2.1 Physical Site Security**

Project site access will be via existing paved and unpaved roads. Posting signs and barricades at the end of the paved road where the unpaved road begins will prevent general access, via the paved road. Aside from that access route, no other public roadways will have to be blocked during operations. Coordination, by the OE Safety Specialist, will be made with local authorities in the event that any public roads must be blocked as a result of operations.

#### **D.10.2.2 Procedural Site Security**

Only the personnel essential to the site operations will be granted unlimited access to the landfill work site. All other personnel will be considered visitors and the provisions of paragraph D.5.3.9 will be implemented by the SUXOS and UXOSO.

#### **D.10.2.3 General site access description**

Personnel desiring entry onto the areas where activities are to be conducted are required to register at the ATI Site Office prior to being allowed entry.

D.10.3 Worker/Visitor Registration

D.10.3.1 The UXOSO will be responsible for logging in/out all personnel who enter the EZ.

D.10.3.2 Visitors will receive a safety briefing outlining the potential hazards, control measures, limits of site, and access to the site.

D.10.3.3 The on-site OE Safety Specialist will be notified of all personnel entering into the work area within their boundaries.

D.10.4 Escort of Visitors

A qualified UXO individual will escort visitors into the EZ at all times.

D.10.5 PPE Requirements

All workers and visitors into the EZ will wear all PPE required for that site.

D.10.6 Posting of Site/Work Area Boundaries

ATI will place placarded barricades at the access routes to the OE removal site.

D.10.7 Work Zones

Site work zones will be established, by the UXOSO, prior to initiating operations in order to control site access. Establishment of site work zones will be based upon site conditions, activities, and exposure potentials. Whenever possible, site work zones will be clearly marked using placards or signs and enclosed using hazard tape, ropes, chains, or fences. The UXOSO will control access to each work zone and will ensure that all site workers and visitors have received the proper training and medical surveillance required entering a specific zone. Access will be denied to any potential entrant not meeting these requirements.

D.10.7.1 Exclusion Zone (EZ)

D.10.7.1.1 The EZ boundaries will be established for the work site and coordinated with the US Army Engineer and Support Center, Huntsville Safety Representative.

D.10.7.1.2 This is the area where hazards or contamination do or could occur and will include all areas where PPE is required to control worker exposure to physical hazards.

D.10.7.1.3 During the OE removal action, the EZ will be established as the minimum separation distance (MSD) for unintentional/intentional detonation.

D.10.7.1.4 Demolition activities will be conducted on all live or suspect OE found during the Surface Clearance activities. Disposal activities will be conducted at established sites, as described in Chapter 2.0 of the Work Plan.

D.10.7.2 Support Zone (SZ)

D.10.7.2.1 The SZ is the area outside the EZ where site support activities are conducted. This zone includes the break areas.

D.10.7.2.2 Persons desiring entrance into the EZ must first meet with the UXOSO and receive the appropriate safety briefing in the SZ before gaining admittance to the EZ.

D.10.8 Site Maps

The site maps will be used by the UXOSO during the Tailgate Safety Briefings to inform the workers of the location of barricades and warning signs going into the EZ. Maps of the project site are included in Appendix B of the Work Plan.

D.10.9 On-site and Off-site Communications

D.10.9.1 Effective on-site and off-site communication is an integral part of site control and will be established prior to initiating site activities. All site personnel will be familiar with the different methods of off-site and on-site communication.

D.10.9.2 On-site communication will be used to coordinate site operations, maintain site control, and pass along safety information, such as monitoring results and work/rest periods, and alert site personnel to emergency situations.

D.10.9.3 The methods of on-site communications shall be Cellular telephone, Hand-held radios, and Hand signals.

D.10.9.4 The SUXOS, UXOSO, and individual team leaders will utilize cellular telephones and/or hand-held radios to maintain communications with personnel on site.

D.10.9.5 Upon mobilization to the site, the SUXOS and UXOSO will establish the on-site communication system.

D.10.9.5.1 Team leaders and site personnel (SUXOS, UXOSO) will be issued cellular telephones, and/or hand-held radios along with a list of contact numbers and call signs of on-site personnel.

D.10.9.5.2 On-site personnel assigned communications shall perform daily communication checks to the SUXOS.

D.10.9.5.3 On-site communications will be checked at a minimum:

- At the start of each workday upon teams reaching their area of activities, and
- After the mid-day break, when work resumes.

- At anytime that communications with the SUXOS or UXOSO cannot be maintained, that on-site team shall stop all activities until communications can be re-established.

D.10.9.6 Hand signals: Site personnel will be familiar with the following hand and audible signals:

- Hand gripping throat: ***“Breathing problem, can’t breathe”***
- Thumbs up: ***“OK, I’m all right, I understand”***
- Thumbs down: ***“No, negative”***
- Pointing to ear(s): ***“Can’t hear, don’t understand”***
- Waving hand(s) over head: ***“Need assistance now”***
- Pointing to eyes then pointing to a person/object: ***“Watch person/object closely”***
- Grab buddy’s wrist: ***“Evacuate site now, no questions”***
- One long horn/siren blast: ***“Evacuate site to assembly point”***
- Two short horn/siren blasts: ***“Condition under control, return to site”***

D.10.9.7 Off-site communication is required to ensure effective communication with off-site management, USACE personnel, and Emergency Services personnel. The cellular telephone will be the method used to conduct off-site communications.

## **D.11 Personal and Equipment Decontamination**

Hazardous and toxic waste, are not anticipated during activities under the SOW. Environmental sampling and chemical analysis are not required as part of the SOW. The site is not suspected to contain radiological waste or Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM).

D.11.1 Personnel Decontamination

- D.11.1.1 A program for the personal decontamination of on-site workers is not an anticipated requirement during activities under the SOW. However, every ATI employee and site visitor will take normal personal hygiene precautions during activities being conducted on-site.
- D.11.1.2 Adequate sanitation facilities will be provided at each work site to ensure proper personal hygiene. Site sanitation will be established and maintained in accordance with OSHA 29 *CFR* 1910.120(n) and USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 2.
- D.11.1.3 All personnel will use the provisions outlined in Section D.16.2.12 of this Work Plan on-site for personal hygiene.
- D.11.1.4 If site conditions change or unanticipated hazardous contamination is encountered, work will be suspended. The OE Safety Specialist will be notified, and the appropriate procedures will be developed and submitted for approval before work is resumed.

D.11.2 Equipment Decontamination

- D.11.2.1 Based on the SOW and previous activities conducted at the site CWM is not expected within the project area. Therefore, related decontamination procedures are not applicable.
- D.11.2.2 The analysis of hazards of concern presented by each task, under work to be performed at the site, does not reflect the requirement for equipment decontamination at this time.
- D.11.2.3 If site conditions change or unanticipated hazardous contamination is encountered, work will be suspended; the OE Safety Specialist, still to be determined, will be notified; and the appropriate procedures will be developed and submitted for approval before work is resumed.
- D.11.2.4 General decontamination procedures that might apply to a given situation include:
  - D.11.2.4.1 All equipment, working surfaces and non-working surfaces will be decontaminated after contact with potentially infectious materials. A solution of 10 parts water to 1 part bleach, or equally effective material, will be used to clean contaminated areas.
  - D.11.2.4.2 Contaminated, sharp objects will be cleaned up using mechanical means, such as a brush and dustpan. Sharp objects will not be picked up directly with the hands.

- D.11.2.4.3 Two pairs of gloves, inner surgical gloves and outer utility gloves, will be worn for cleaning contaminated surfaces. A smock or apron and eye protection will also be worn.
- D.11.2.4.4 Only those employees directly involved with the decontamination efforts will be allowed in the work area while cleaning is taking place.
- D.11.2.4.5 All cleaning equipment will be disinfected or disposed of in accordance with this section.
- D.11.2.4.6 For minor injuries where the employee is able to return to work, the injured employee will clean up his/her own blood or other potentially infectious materials.

## **D.12            Emergency Response and Contingency Procedures**

### **D.12.1           Introduction**

A thorough emergency response and contingency procedures shall be designed and implemented to handle anticipated emergencies on site prior to commencement of hazardous waste activities. This can dramatically reduce the severity of emergencies. The procedures outlined in this Appendix shall be implemented prior to and reviewed during the conduct of any site activities that involves the possibility of personnel exposure to safety and health hazards.

### **D.12.2           Pre-Emergency Planning**

The UXOSO will perform pre-emergency planning before starting field activities and will coordinate emergency response with emergency medical technician (EMT)/police/fire personnel when appropriate. Pre-emergency planning meetings shall be used to inform local authorities of the nature of site activities that will be performed under the SOW and the potential hazards that activities may pose to site workers, the environment, and the public. The UXOSO will verify all on-site emergency services information, to include telephone numbers and procedures for requesting services. It shall be the UXOSOs responsibility to post these procedures and telephone contact numbers IAW the requirements of this Appendix.

#### **D.12.2.1        Potential Emergencies**

The following are the potential emergencies that may arise during the conduct of activities under the SOW:

- Injury or illness associated with physical or biological hazards
- Inclement weather
- Fire
- Personal injury from the unintentional detonation of OE

#### **D.12.2.2        Emergency Services**

The UXOSO shall verify the availability of all local emergency services and to confirm the procedures used to request the service. It shall be the responsibility of the SUXOS to ensure that adequate off-site communications are available at all times. A break in off-site communications shall result in the temporary halting of all on-site activities until communications are reestablished. Off-site communications shall be accomplished using telephone service to the responsible support agencies. Emergency telephone numbers are presented in this plan and the UXOSO shall post in the site office and in all site vehicles. All site personnel will receive a period of instruction on the procedures for obtaining off-site emergency services.

### D.12.2.3 Initial Reporting Procedures

At the onset of an emergency, the respective team leader will contact the UXOSO and/or the SUXOS to start the emergency response action. Once action is initiated, the SUXOS will notify the OE Safety Specialist as soon as possible. The UXOSO will ensure that remaining site personnel are advised of the situation and informed of their proper response procedures. Personnel will be notified to:

- Stop work activities;
- Evacuate to the ATI site vehicle and proceed to the work site “Personnel Emergency Rally Point” (Described daily during the “Tailgate Safety Briefing”, by the UXOSO);
- Begin emergency procedures; and
- Notify off-site emergency response organizations.

### D.12.3 Personnel Roles, Lines of Authority, and Communication

To ensure a smooth process during an emergency response, the following positions have been established. Site personnel and local points of contact will be notified of changes to personnel roles, lines of authority, and communications as they take place.

#### D.12.3.1 On-scene Incident Commander

In the event of an emergency, the UXOSO will assume the responsibility of the On-scene Incident Commander. The SUXOS will assist the UXOSO, and in the event that the UXOSO is unavailable or incapacitated, the SUXOS will be the alternate person to assume this role. The On-scene Incident Commander will have the responsibility of directing all on-site and off-site emergency response personnel until relieved by competent authority, and shall advise the OE Safety Specialist of the emergency as soon as possible.

#### D.12.3.2 On-site Emergency Response Personnel

During site activities ATI personnel will act in the role of on-site emergency response personnel. Those personnel assigned to these tasks will be designated by the SUXOS prior to initiation of site activities involving the potential for an on-site emergency. ATI on-site emergency response personnel will receive training in the response actions that they will be authorized to, and may be directed to perform during a site emergency.

### D.12.4 Emergency Recognition and Prevention

#### D.12.4.1 General.

Prevention of emergencies will be aided by the effective implementation of the SSHP, personnel awareness, contingency planning, and on-site safety meetings. Anticipated emergencies may include physical injury, fire, explosion, inclement weather, and natural disasters. The UXOSO

will use the site-specific briefing and/or the Tailgate Safety Briefings to inform site workers of the recognition, prevention, and response procedures for each anticipated emergency.

#### D.12.4.2 Small Fires

A small fire is defined as a fire that can most likely be extinguished by site personnel using a 4A:20B:C portable fire extinguishers. The decision on whether or not to try to extinguish a fire using available site personnel and equipment will be made by the UXOSO and based on whether the fire is small, large, or involves explosives. The following actions shall be taken in the event of a small fire:

- The UXOSO and/or SUXOS shall be notified immediately. The SUXOS will notify the OE Safety Specialist.
- All unnecessary personnel shall be evacuated to an unwind position.
- Personnel shall attempt extinguish the fire from an upwind position.
- The UXOSO/On-site Incident Commander will request any emergency response services if needed.
- All personnel shall be prevented from fighting a fire if the possibility of explosive materials are involved.
- After the fire has been extinguished, the area around where the fire occurred must be watched for a minimum of 30 minutes to ensure that re-ignition does not occur. If personnel are not working in the area, the UXOSO should check the area of the fire periodically.

#### D.12.4.3 Large Fires

In the event that a large fire occurs or a small fire cannot be extinguished, the following actions shall be taken:

- The UXOSO and/or SUXOS shall be notified immediately. The SUXOS will notify the OE Safety Specialist.
- All unnecessary personnel shall be evacuated to an unwind position.
- The UXOSO/On-site Incident Commander shall request local emergency response services necessary to handle the situation.
- To the extent possible, the UXOSO/On-site Incident Commander will direct personnel to move vital equipment/supplies from the fire's path, if this can be accomplished safely.

- To the safest extent possible, available resources shall be used to fight the fire, but only from an upwind position.
- No personnel shall attempt to fight a fire that may involve explosive materials.
- The UXOSO shall warn responding personnel of location of any known hazards (i.e., UXO, flammable materials, etc.).

#### D.12.4.4 Fires Involving Explosive Materials

D.12.4.4.1 If a fire occurs which involves explosive materials, such as chemicals, fuels or UXO/OE, the UXOSO/On-site Incident Commander will order the immediate evacuation of all site personnel to an upwind assembly point at least the MSD (200 feet) from the fire site. At no time will ATI personnel fight a fire involving explosive materials. The on-site USAESCH OE Safety Specialist will be advised of the situation and the requirement that fire fighting personnel should not enter any closer than the MSD from the fire and may spray water to surrounding buildings, structures, etc., in order to prevent the spread of fire. Cellular phones will not be used around Flammable Liquids IAW OE Safety Group Safety Advisory 03-2003.

D.12.4.4.2 After the fire has burned itself out, the site must be barricaded and entry prohibited until adequate cooling time has passed. The cool-down period should be a minimum of 24 hours. Explosive materials that may not have discharged during the fire may still be liable to function in the presence of extreme heat. After the site has cooled down, the SUXOS and UXOSO will inspect the site, and the condition of any UXO/OE involved in the fire and make a determination as to whether or not the site is safe for others to enter.

D.12.4.4.3 If UXO/OE is still intact, the SUXOS will determine whether or not it is safe to move to a secured holding area. If it is considered unsafe to move, it will be left in place and non-UXO/EOD personnel will be prevented from going into the area. The UXO will be reported to the OE Safety Specialist who will request EOD support.

D.12.4.4.4 If non-UXO qualified personnel must enter the site for purposes of fire investigation, etc., they must receive a briefing on the potential hazards of UXO on the site. They must be accompanied, at all times, by a UXO qualified ATI employee. No outside personnel will be permitted on-site while there is a known UXO/OE hazard present.

D.12.4.4.5 If, during the course of the investigation, UXO/OE is observed, the site will be evacuated of all non-UXO qualified personnel until the site can be rendered safe for re-entry.

#### D.12.4.5 Explosions

D.12.4.5.1 In the event of an explosion all non-essential site personnel shall be evacuated to a safe, upwind assembly point outside the EZ. The UXOSO/On-site Incident Commander, the SUXOS, and the UASCE On-site Safety representative shall be immediately notified of the situation and the UXOSO/On-site Incident Commander shall request the required emergency response services needed. After an explosion has occurred, the site will remain barricaded for a minimum of 30 minutes before entry is permitted. The SUXOS and the UXOSO will enter the site and inspect for the presence and condition of UXO/OE.

D.12.4.5.2 If UXO/OE is still intact, the SUXOS will determine whether or not it is safe to move to a secured holding area. If it is considered unsafe to move, it will be left in place and non-UXO/EOD personnel will be prevented from going into the area. The UXO will be reported to the OE Safety Specialist who will request EOD support.

#### D.12.4.6 Inclement Weather

Inclement weather may necessitate ceasing site operations and the evacuation of personnel from the work area. Heavy precipitation, high winds, electrical storms, or cold-damp weather may affect workers ability to function properly. The UXOSO shall be responsible for obtaining daily local weather advisories and ensuring that the SUXOS is informed of possible adverse forecasts. When inclement weather does occur, the procedures outlined below shall be followed.

##### D.12.4.6.1 Heavy Precipitation

The UXOSO shall be alert when the possibility of heavy precipitation is forecasted even if expected in distant areas from the work site. The UXOSO shall assess each work site to determine if the area is prone to flash flooding. Site operations shall be halted, equipment will be secured, and personnel shall withdraw to adequate shelter. The SUXOS will be responsible to determine when operations shall resume, after consultation with the UXOSO.

##### D.12.4.6.2 High Winds

High winds may create conditions that threaten the safety of workers. The UXOSO may determine that wind conditions are at a level that site operations shall be halted, equipment will be secured, and personnel shall withdraw to adequate shelter. The SUXOS will be responsible to determine when operations shall resume, after consultation with the UXOSO.

##### D.12.4.6.3 Electrical Storms

Electrical storms, with their associated lightning, present a significant hazard to site workers. The UXOSO shall be responsible for obtaining daily local weather advisories and ensuring that the SUXOS is informed of possible adverse forecasts. He will monitor local weather stations for electrical storm advisories. Once a storm is within ten miles of the site, operations will be terminated. All workers will seek adequate shelter. If the UXOSO determines that it is unsafe to

remain on site, he shall call for the evacuation of the site. Once the storm is outside the ten-mile range of the work site, work may resume if all other factors are favorable.

#### D.12.4.6.4 Cold-damp Weather

D.12.4.6.4.1 If project activities are extended through the late fall and winter months, it is possible that circumstances could present themselves where employees could be affected by freezing and nonfreezing cold injury. Whenever you go into an environment that is less than your body temperature, you are exposed to a Cold Challenge. Cold weather can lower body temperature, resulting in impaired performance and cold injuries. When protection from clothing and shelter is inadequate, the body protects its temperature by reducing skin blood flow and by shivering.

D.12.4.6.4.2 The UXOSO will cover cold injury precautions and procedures with workers prior to the start of the winter months. Section D.15, of the SSHP, shall be used for review of the affects of cold weather. Employees shall monitor each other for the effects of cold weather. Supervisors and the UXOSO will be notified when workers show signs of cold weather injuries.

#### D.12.4.7 Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) Procedures

D.12.4.7.1 The site is not suspected to contain Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM). However, if suspect CWM is encountered during any phase of site activities personnel shall withdraw upwind from the work area, secure the site and contact the OE Safety Specialist.

D.12.4.7.2 All work will immediately cease. Project personnel will withdraw along cleared paths upwind from the discovery.

D.12.4.7.3 A team consisting of a minimum of two personnel will secure the area to prevent unauthorized access. Personnel should position themselves as far upwind as possible while still maintaining security of the area.

D.12.4.7.4 The SUXOS will notify the OE Safety Specialist to facilitate explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) response, and two personnel will secure the site until the EOD unit's arrival.

#### D.12.5 Emergency Contact List

Table D-18 provides an emergency contact list for the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii project.

## D.12.6 Safe Distances and Staging Areas

### D.12.5.1 Safe Distance

Work zones will be established and posted to prevent unauthorized persons from entering into hazardous areas. As established, in paragraph D.10.7.1 the site Exclusion Zone (EZ) is to protect nonessential personnel from blast overpressure and fragmentation hazards. The EZ shall be at a distance equal to or greater than the minimum separation distance (MSD) calculated by the USAESCH Directorate of Engineering.

### D.12.5.2 Staging Area

The UXOSO, in conjunction with the SUXOS, will identify staging areas, outside the MSD, for the various work areas on the site. These staging areas will be identified on the site map and will be communicated each morning to workers during the daily tailgate safety briefings. In the event of the need to suspend operations and evacuate the work site, all personnel will proceed to the staging areas where personnel shall be accounted for.

## D.12.6 Site Security and Control

During an emergency, site security and control will be paramount to control any possibility of negative effects on the public. Upon notification of an emergency, each team leader will be responsible for accounting for and evacuation of their team personnel to the Staging Area. Once the team has evacuated, the team leader will report its completion to the UXOSO, acting as the On-site Incident Commander. At that time the team leader will ensure that personnel not authorized by the On-site Incident Commander are allowed access into the EZ. If ATI personnel are needed for other response actions, the On-site Incident Commander will request assistance from the OE Safety Specialist representative. The OE Safety Specialist will then request security and access control services from the local police or sheriff department.

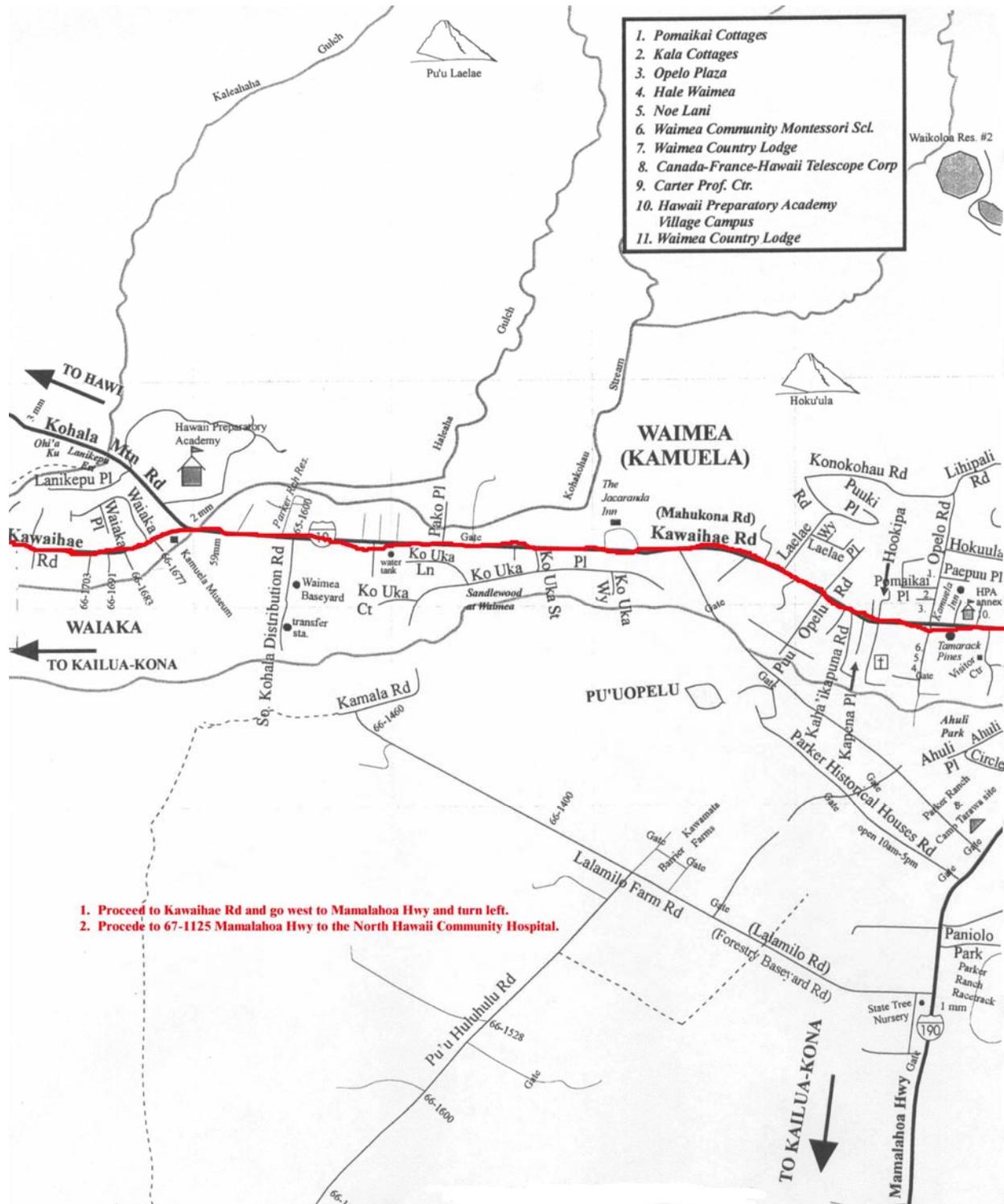
## D.12.7 Evacuation Routes and Procedures

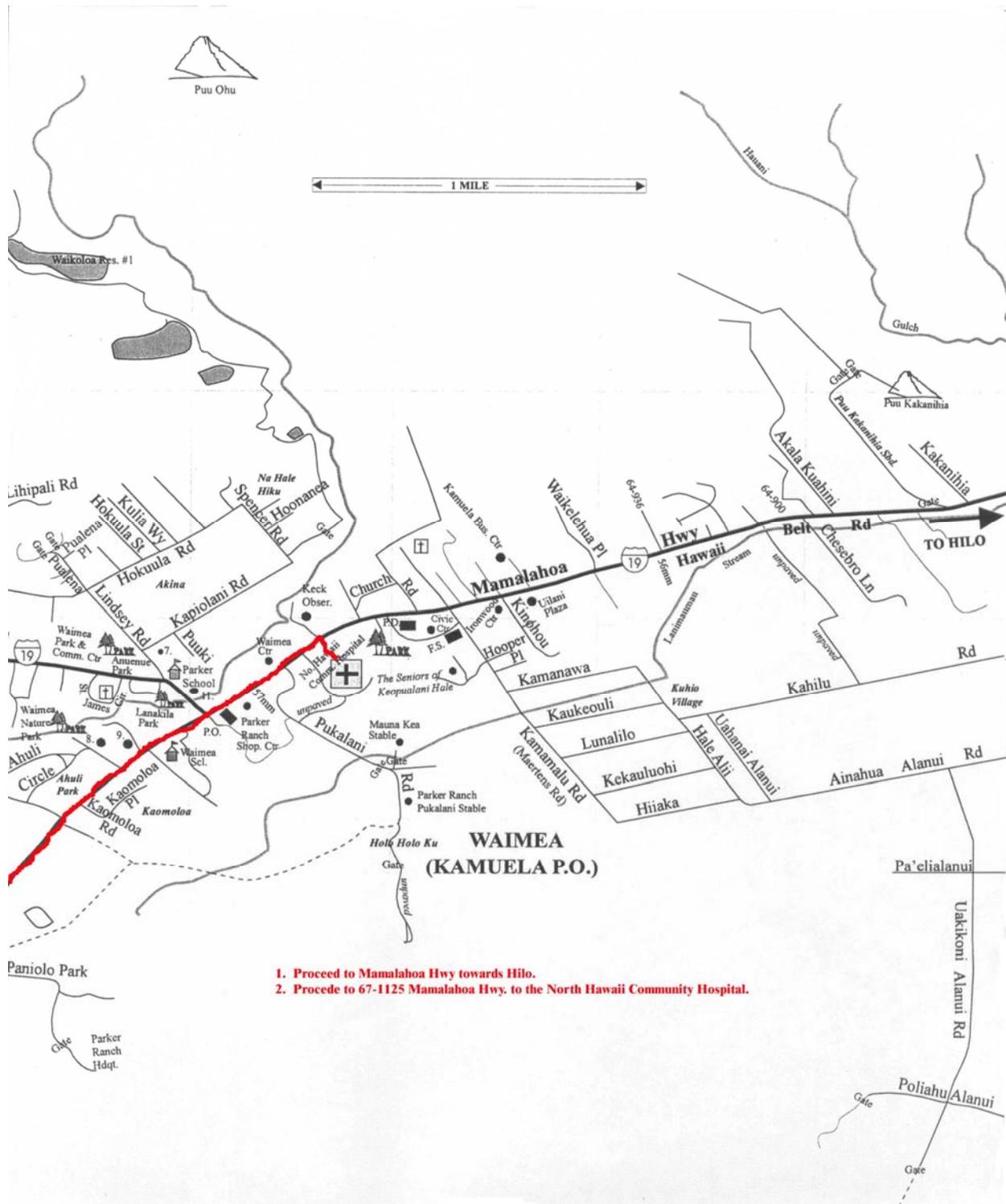
D.12.7.1 In the event of an emergency that requires evacuation of the site, an alarm will be sounded or verbal instruction given by the UXOSO to evacuate the area to the work site "Staging Areas." D.12.7.2 Personnel will be shown the location of the staging areas daily, during the Site Safety Briefing. The location of the assembly point may change as work activity progresses within the project area.

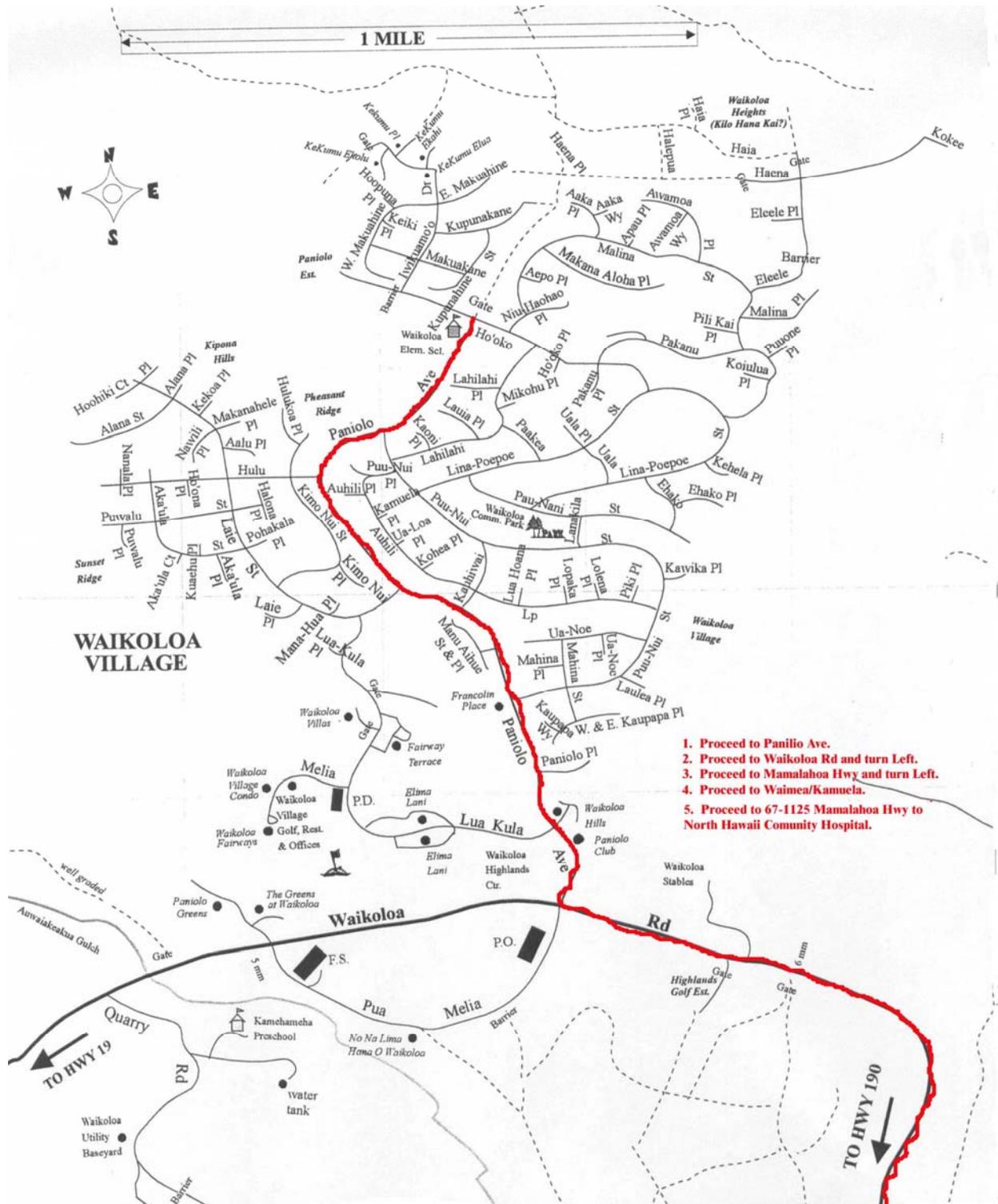
D.12.7.3 After evacuation, the UXOSO will account for all personnel, ascertain information about the emergency, and advise responding on-site personnel. The UXOSO will contact, advise, and coordinate with responding off-site emergency personnel, if deemed necessary by the situation or the client Safety and Health Representative.

D.12.7.4 In all situations that require evacuation, personnel will not re-enter the work area until the conditions causing the emergency have been corrected; the hazard reassessed; the SSHP has been revised and reviewed with on-site personnel, if needed; and instructions have been given for authorized re-entry by the UXOSO.

D.12.7.5 The route directions to the medical facility will be posted in the ATI office, at the work site, and in site vehicles. This map also will indicate the evacuation route.







**Table 10-18. Emergency Contact List**

Service/Contact	Agency	Telephone Number
Ground and Air Ambulance		“911”
Emergency Medical Treatment	North Hawaii Community Hospital 67-1125 Mamalahoa Hwy Kamuela, HI 96743	<b>(911)</b> or Non-emergency (808) 885-4444
Local Police (Emergency)	Waimea-South Kohala District Police Station	<b>(911)</b> or (808) 885-0422
Local Fire Department (Emergency)	Fire Communications Department, County of Hawaii	<b>(911)</b> or (808) 961-8336
National Poison Control Center	Hawaii Poison Center	1-800-222-1222 or 1-808-941-4411
Centers for Disease Control <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/health/diseases.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/health/diseases.htm</a>	Centers for Disease Control	(800) 311-3435 (404) 639-3534
ATI PM Mr. James R. Van Huss	ATI Program Manager	(808) 834-4422
ATI Safety Manager (Paul Duncan)	ATI Safety Office Safety Manager	(865) 481-5337
Mr. Lee Robinson	ATI Human Resources Manager	(865) 481-5348
Mr. Robert V. Nore	U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville Project Manager	(256) 990-1614
Mr. Chuck Streck	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District Project Manager	(808) 438-6934
CHEMTREC		(800) 424-9300
National Response Center		(800) 424-8802
EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)		(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675

ATI = American Technologies Incorporated.  
 CHEMTREC = Chemical Transportation Emergency Center  
 EPA = Environmental Protection Agency  
 ERT = Environmental Response Team  
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration.  
 PM = Project Manager  
 USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

#### D.12.8 Decontamination Procedures

It is not anticipated that hazardous waste decontamination shall be required during any activities under the SOW. This determination has been made based upon archival documentation and past activities conducted at the site.

#### D.12.9 Emergency Medical Treatment and First Aid

D.12.9.1 In the event of an emergency involving personal injury or illness, on-site first-aid/CPR-trained personnel shall render first aid. Emergency medical services will be summoned, if deemed necessary by the UXOSO. If the injured employee feels he/she requires additional treatment, the employee will be given access to professional medical attention.

D.12.9.2 ATI will have personnel trained and qualified in CPR and First Aid on-site to provide immediate response until the arrival of professional medical personnel. Adequate first aid supplies will be on hand at all times for qualified personnel to use.

D.12.9.3 The UXOSO will ensure that all employees are informed who the First Aid/CPR-trained and qualified personnel are during the daily Site Safety Briefings.

D.12.9.4 First aid kits will be available in the ATI office building and in each site vehicle. The UXOSO will have final authority on the decision to require additional professional medical services (i.e., paramedics, hospital visit, etc.) for any illness or injury. If the injured employee feels he/she requires additional treatment, the employee will be given access to professional medical attention.

#### D.12.10 Emergency Alerting

It is the responsibility of the SUXOS to ensure that adequate on-site and off-site communications are available at all times. At any time that communications between individual teams and the SUXOS or UXOSO, or to off-site emergency services are lost, field operations shall be suspended until communications is re-established. The telephone numbers for all emergency services and points of contact are listed in Table D-18. This will be posted in the office/break area and all site vehicles. All site personnel shall be briefed daily on the procedures for obtaining off-site emergency services.

#### D.12.11 Emergency Response Procedures

In the event of an on-site emergency the individual team leader or first person aware of the emergency will contact the SUXOS or UXOSO by field radio or cellular phone. The UXOSO and/or the SUXOS will normally be responsible for requesting emergency services. If the order is given to evacuate the site of all personnel, each on-site team leader will assemble, account for, and evacuate all team personnel to the pre-designated staging area. The UXOSO or the SUXOS will initially instruct the on-site CPR/First Aid trained personnel to respond to the emergency. These individuals shall render emergency first aid treatment and stay with the injured until relieved by off-site emergency services personnel.

#### D.12.12 Post Emergency Actions

Prior to the re-start of on-site activities the UXOSO will ensure that sufficient emergency supplies are on hand to replace those used during the emergency. That on-site emergency CPR/First Aid trained personnel are on site, equipped, and prepared to respond. A critique of the emergency response actions taken will be initiated, with the results driven to look for flaws in the system and to improve on the emergency response.

#### D.12.13 Personal Protective Equipment

D.12.13.1 It is the responsibility of the UXOSO to ensure that all individuals performing activities on-site have and use personal protective equipment that will protect the employee from hazards. Section D-6, of the SSHP, describes the personal protective equipment which will be utilized during activities described under the SOW.

D.12.13.2 Due to the type of work that will be taking place at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area project site, Level D will be used. This level of PPE will not be allowed in areas of the site where atmospheric hazards are known or expected to exist. Level D should also be worn only if the activity in which personnel are engaged does not have the potential for splash, immersion or any other contact with hazardous substances.

#### D.12.14 Incident Reporting

All accidents that occur incidentally to an operation, project, or facility shall be investigated, reported, and analyzed.

##### D.12.14.1 Responsibilities

Employees and subcontractors are responsible for reporting all injuries or occupationally related illnesses as soon as possible to the SUXOS and the UXOSO. The SUXOS is responsible for notifying the on-site OE Safety Specialist and the ATI Project Manager as soon as possible after learning of the incident. He shall immediately report to the ATI Project Manager any incident, which could bring adverse attention or publicity to the U.S. Army, the Corps of Engineers, or ATI. The UXOSO shall notify the ATI Safety office of all accidents within 24-hours. He shall initiate an investigation and document all information pertaining to the incident. The ATI Project Manager shall notify the CEHNC Contracting Officer telephonically as soon as possible after learning of the incident. He shall forward any reports required.

##### D.12.14.2 Accident/Incident Notification Procedures

###### D.12.14.2.1 OE Safety Specialist

An accident with any of the consequences will be reported immediately to the OE Safety Specialist.

###### D.12.14.2.2 CEHNC Contracting Officer

Accidents/incidents, which result in a fatality, injury of employees, lost workdays, and/or property damage assessed at a cost of \$10,000 or more, shall be reported telephonically to the Governments Contracting Officer as soon as possible after learning of the incident. The report shall contain as much information as is known concerning the incident. An ENG Form 3394 (see Appendix F, page F-33) shall be completed within 30 calendar days after the incident in accordance with the instructions attached to the form and forwarded to the Governments Contracting Officer. The ENG Form 3394 shall be legible and signed by the supervisor of the person injured (or supervisor of the activity where property damage occurred) and by the ATI Project Manager.

#### D.12.14.2.3 ATI Safety Office

All accidents/incidents that occur at the project site shall be investigated, reported, and analyzed. The ATI Accident Report Form (see Appendix F, page F-2) shall be initiated by the site UXOSO and submitted to the ATI Safety Office within 20 calendar days after the incident. If the ENG Form 3394 is required, it shall be forwarded to the ATI Safety Officer for review, action, signature, and forwarding to the Government's Contracting Officer.

### **D.13            Confined Space Entry Procedures**

Based on the SOW and planned activities for the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, confined space entry will not be conducted. Therefore, related procedures are not applicable to this site.

## **D.14 Spill Containment**

There will be no large volume storage of fuels and oils at the project site; therefore, the probability of a spill is unlikely. However, the UXOSO will maintain and issue materials and equipment capable of containment and recovery of any spilled materials. Spill control materials and equipment will be staged at any location where fuel transfer will take place. Refer to appropriate Activity Hazard Analyses. In the event of a spill, the following procedures apply:

1. Notify the UXOSO and SUXOS immediately.
2. The SUXOS will notify the on-site OE Safety Specialist. The following relative information (location, time, chemical identity, quantity, and MSDSs), and any corrective actions/measures taken will be passed.
3. Locate the source and stop the leak/spill if it can be done, as dictated by the UXOSO.
4. Begin containment and recovery of spilled material, as directed by the UXOSO, using appropriate PPE and spill clean-up equipment and materials

**D.15 Heat/Cold Stress Monitoring**

D.15.1 General

D.15.1.1 The UXOSO will review conditions with site personnel that would modify an individual’s susceptibility to heat/cold-induced stress. He will ensure that such individuals have the opportunity to modify or refrain from activities that would put personnel at risk.

D.15.1.2 Prior to initiating site activities each day, and periodically throughout the day, the UXOSO will inspect the site personnel for evidence of heat-related illnesses. Evidence of extreme dehydration, illness, drug or alcohol use may require the UXOSO to restrict the worker’s activities until such time as the worker is fit for duty. Personnel identified as being at high risk for heat stress, who are allowed to participate in site operations, will be monitored frequently by the UXOSO.

D.15.2 Heat and Cold Stress Monitoring Protocols

D.15.2.1 Wet-Bulb, Dry-Globe Thermometer (WBGT) Monitoring Protocol

For site conditions where personnel are working in Level D PPE, and the ambient temperature is greater than 75°F, the UXOSO will conduct WBGT monitoring to assist in controlling the potential for site workers experiencing heat-related adverse health effects. The UXOSO will use a Metrosonics™, Model-3700 “Heat Stress Data Logger” periodically throughout the day to determine the WBGT readings and to determine the work/rest schedule to be implemented. The values outlined in Table D-19 are designed such that nearly all acclimatized, fully clothed workers with adequate water and electrolyte replacement liquids intake will be able to function without their body temperatures exceeding 100.4°F.

**Table D-19. Permissible WBGT Heat Exposure Threshold Limit Values**

Work-Rest Regime <sup>a</sup>	Work Load		
	Light <sup>a</sup>	Moderate	Heavy
Continuous work	86°F (30.0°C)	80°F (26.7°C)	77°F (25.0°C)
75 Percent Work – 25 Percent Rest, each hour	87°F (30.6°C)	82°F (28.0°C)	78°F (25.9°C)
50 Percent Work – 50 Percent Rest, each hour	89°F (31.4°C)	85°F (29.4°C)	82°F (27.9°C)
25 Percent Work – 75 Percent Rest, each hour	90°F (32.2°C)	88°F (31.1°C)	86°F (30.0°C)

<sup>a</sup>°C = degrees Celsius. °F = degrees Fahrenheit.

<sup>a</sup>Consult the ACGIH TLV booklet for definitions of Light, Moderate, and Heavy workloads. Values are given in °F and (°C) WBGT, and are intended for workers wearing a single layer summer-type clothing. Use of semi- or totally impermeable clothing requires monitoring IAW the ATI Heat Stress Prevention Program. As workload increases, the heat stress impact on an unacclimatized worker is exacerbated. For unacclimatized workers performing a moderate level of work, the permissible heat exposure TLV should be reduced by approximately 2.5°C.

D.15.2.2 Cold Stress Monitoring Protocol

D.15.2.2.1 Cold temperature extremes can be made more dangerous by water and wind speed. A wind chill chart, Table D-20, should be used to monitor the cooling power of wind on exposed flesh. At temperatures below 32°F, the effects of wind speed become pronounced. The use of a tarp or other barrier should be considered as a contingency to reduce the effects of wind speed.

D.15.2.2.2 The UXOSO will also use meteorological data and Table D-20 to inform site personnel of the combined temperature/wind chill effect to be expected during the day's activities.

D.15.2.2.3 To date, there are no federally mandated regulations related to work/rest schedules. The "15-minute break every 2 hours" is a recommended routine but may not be adequate for all cold environments. The ACGIH has published a work/rest schedule, which is provided in Table D-21. However, this table only applies to, and should be implemented for, temperatures below 0 F. Therefore, for temperatures above 0°F, workers will be encouraged to seek shelter and rest in a warm area whenever they exhibit signs or symptoms of cold stress, as discussed previously.

**Table D-20. Cooling Power of Wind on Exposed Flesh (Expressed as Equivalent Temperature)**

Equivalent Temperature (°F)		Calm	5	10	15	20	25	30	35									
<b>W i n d  S p e e d  M P H</b>		35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0									
		-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40									
		-45	COLD															
		5	32	27	22	16	11	6	0									
		-5	-1	-15	-21	26	-31	-36	-42									
		-47	VERY COLD															
		10	22	16	10	3	-3	-9	-15									
		-22	-27	-34	-40	-46	-52	-58	-64									
		-71	BITTER COLD															
		15	16	9	2	-5	-11	-18	-25									
	-31	-38	-45	-51	-58	-65	-72	-78										
	-85	EXTREME COLD																
	20	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31										
	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88										
	-95	EXTREME COLD																
	25	8	1	-7	-15	-22	-29	-36										
	-44	-51	-59	-66	-74	-81	-88	-96										
	-103	EXTREME COLD																
	30	6	-2	-10	-18	-25	-33	-41										
	-49	-56	-64	-71	-79	-86	-93	-101										
	-109	EXTREME COLD																
	35	4	-4	-12	-20	-27	-35	-43										
	-52	-58	-67	-74	-82	-89	-97	-105										
	-113	EXTREME COLD																
	40	3	-5	-13	-21	-29	-37	-45										
	-53	-60	-69	-76	-84	-92	-100	-107										
	-115	EXTREME COLD																
	45	2	-6	-14	-22	-30	-38	-46										
	-54	-62	-70	-78	-85	-93	-102	-109										
	-117	EXTREME COLD																
		WIND CHILL CHART																

**Table D-21. TLV Work/Rest Schedule (For 4-Hour Work Shift\*)**

<b>Air Temp.</b>	<b>No Wind</b>		<b>5 MPH Wind</b>		<b>10 MPH Wind</b>		<b>15 MPH Wind</b>		<b>20 MPH Wind</b>	
<b>°F Approx.</b>	<b>Max. Work Period</b>	<b>No. of Breaks</b>								
-4° to -8°	Normal	1								
-9° to -13°	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	75 min.	2
-14° to -18°	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	75 min.	2	55 min.	3
-15° to -19°	Normal	1	Normal	1	75 min.	2	55 min.	3	40 min.	4
-20° to -24°	Normal	1	75 min.	2	55 min.	3	40 min.	4	30 min.	5
-25° to -29°	75 min.	2	55 min.	3	40 min.	4	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease	
-30° to -34°	55 min.	3	40 min.	4	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease			
-35° to -39°	40 min.	4	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease					
-40° to -44°	30 min.	5	Non-emergency Work should cease							
-45° & Below	Non-emergency work should cease									

1. Schedule applies to any 4-hour work period with moderate to heavy work activity, with warm-up cycle in a warm location, and with an extended break in a warm location (e.g., lunch) at the end of the 4 hours. For light-to-moderate work: Apply the schedule one step lower.

2. The following is suggested as a guide for estimating wind velocity if other, more accurate means are not available: 5 mph - light flag moves; 10 mph - light flag fully extended; 15 mph - raises newspaper sheet; and 20 mph - blowing and drifting snow.

3. This table applies only to acclimatized workers with appropriate dry clothing for winter work.

\*Adapted from the "1993-1994 Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**REFERENCES**

1. NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA. Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities. DHHS (NIOSH) 85-115. Cincinnati, Ohio.

2. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). 1992-1993 Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices. Cincinnati, Ohio.

### D.15.3 Physiological Monitoring Protocols

D.15.3.1 Temperature extremes can affect on-site personnel and the use of PPE. Table D-22 identifies the heat and cold stress disorders, symptoms, and treatment.

D.15.3.2 Heat stress is one of the most common (and potentially serious) illnesses that affect UXO/OE site workers. When site personnel are engaged in operations involving hot environments, a number of physiological responses can occur which may seriously affect the health and safety of the workers. The amount and type of PPE worn directly influence reduced work tolerance and the increased risk of excessive heat stress. PPE adds weight and bulk, severely reduces the body's access to normal heat exchange mechanisms (evaporation, convection, and radiation), and increases energy expenditure. Therefore, when selecting PPE, each item's benefit should be carefully evaluated in relation to its potential for increasing the risk of heat stress.

D.15.3.3 The effects experienced by site personnel when working in cold environments depend upon many environmental and personal factors, such as ambient air temperature, wind speed, duration of exposure, type of protective clothing and equipment worn, type of work conducted, level of physical effort, and health status of the worker. In cold environments, overexposure can cause significant stress on the body, which can lead to very serious and permanent injury. Cold may affect just the exposed body surfaces and extremities, or may affect the deeper body tissues and the body core.

D.15.3.4 Table D-23 will be used to determine the frequency of physiological monitoring of on-site personnel. The length of the work cycle will be governed by the frequency of the required physiological monitoring. For workers wearing permeable clothing (i.e., standard, cotton work clothes), follow recommendations for monitoring requirements and suggested work/rest schedules in the current ACGIH TLVs for Heat Stress, Table D-23. For workers in Tyvek™ suits, work/rest schedules will be adjusted in accordance with physiological monitoring requirements.

### D.15.4 Prevention Protocols

Proper training and preventive measures will help avert serious illness and loss of work productivity. Preventing heat stress is particularly important because once someone suffers from heat exhaustion, that person may become predisposed to additional heat injuries. In order to avoid heat-related illnesses, proper preventive measures will be implemented whenever environmental conditions dictate. These preventive measures represent the minimal steps to be taken and will include the following procedures:

#### D.15.4.1 Heat Stress Preventive Measures

D.15.4.1.1 The UXOSO will examine each site worker prior to the start of daily operations to determine the individuals susceptible to heat-induced stress. Workers exhibiting

factors, which make them susceptible to heat stress, will be closely monitored by the UXOSO.

- D.15.4.1.2 Site workers will be trained to recognize and treat heat-related illnesses. This training will include the signs, symptoms, and treatment of heat-stress disorders.
- D.15.4.1.3 In order to maintain workers' body fluids at normal levels, workers will be encouraged to drink, as a minimum, approximately 16 ounces of liquids prior to start of work in the morning, after lunch, and prior to leaving the site at the conclusion of the day's activities. Disposable, 4- to 12-ounce, cups and liquids will be provided on-site. Liquids to be provided will include water and an electrolyte replacement solution, with the intake of each being equally divided. Liquids containing caffeine are to be avoided.
- D.15.4.1.4 When ambient conditions and site workload requirements dictate, as determined by the UXOSO, workers will be required to drink a minimum of 16 to 32 ounces of liquids during each rest cycle. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be consumed to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, workers will be encouraged to drink even though they may not be thirsty.
- D.15.4.1.5 A shelter or shaded area will be provided where workers may be protected from direct sunlight during rest periods.
- D.15.4.1.6 Monitoring of ambient or physiological heat stress indices will be conducted to allow prevention and/or early detection of heat-induced stress.
- D.15.4.1.7 Site workers will be given time to acclimatize to site work conditions, temperature, protective equipment, and workload. Acclimatization is the adaptive process that results in a decrease of the physiological response produced by the application of a constant environmental stress.
- D.15.4.1.8 On initial exposure to a hot environment, there is an impaired ability to work and evidence of physiological strain. If the exposure is repeated on several successive days, there is a gradual return of the ability to work and a decrease in physiological strain.
- D.15.4.1.9 Acclimatization usually takes two to six days of continued work in hot environments, and allows the worker's body to become adjusted to this level and type of work. This process involves a gradual increase in the workload over the required period, the length of which depends upon the nature of the work performed, the ambient temperatures, and the individual's susceptibility to heat stress. The results of acclimatization include: subjective discomfort practically disappears; body temperature and heart rate are lower; there is a more stable blood pressure; and the sweat is more profuse and dilute.
- D.15.4.1.10 Work schedules will be adjusted as follows:

- Modify work/rest schedules according to monitoring requirements outlined in Table D-21.
- Mandate work slowdowns as needed.
- Rotate personnel: Alternate job functions to minimize overstress or overexertion at one task.
- Add additional personnel to work teams.
- Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible.
- Workers will be encouraged to achieve and maintain an optimum level of physical fitness. Increased physical fitness will allow workers to better tolerate and respond to hot environments and heavy workloads. In comparison to an unfit person, a fit person will have less physiological strain, a lower heart rate and body temperature, and a more efficient sweating mechanism.
- Alcohol should not be consumed in a hot environment because the loss of body fluids increases the risk of heat stress.

**Table D-22. Heat and Cold Disorders, Symptoms, and Treatment**

Disorder	Symptoms	Treatment
<i>Heat Stress</i>		
Heat Rash. Caused by continuous exposure to heat and humid air and is aggravated by wet, chafing clothing. This condition can decrease a worker's ability to tolerate hot environments.	Mild red rash, especially in areas of the body that sweat heavily.	Decrease amounts of time in protective gear and provide powder, such as cornstarch or baby powder, to help absorb moisture and decrease chafing. Maintain good personal hygiene standards and change into dry clothes if needed.
Heat Cramps. Caused by a profuse rate of perspiration that is not balanced by adequate fluid and electrolyte intake. The occurrence of heat-related cramps is often an indication that excessive water and electrolyte loss has occurred, which can further develop into heat exhaustion or heat stroke.	Acute, painful spasms of voluntary muscles such as the back, abdomen, and extremities.	Remove victim to a cool area and loosen restrictive clothing. Lightly stretch and gently massage affected muscles to increase blood flow to the area. Have patient drink one to two cups of liquids immediately, and every 20 minutes thereafter. Consult with physician if condition does not improve. If available, an electrolyte replacement solution should be taken along with liquids.
Heat Exhaustion. Heat exhaustion is a state of weakness or exhaustion caused by stress on various organs to meet increased demands to cool the body. This condition leads to inadequate blood supply and cardiac insufficiency. Heat exhaustion is less dangerous than heat stroke, but nonetheless must be treated. If allowed to go untreated, heat exhaustion can quickly develop into heat stroke.	Pale or flushed, clammy, moist skin, profuse perspiration, and extreme weakness. Body temperature is basically normal or slightly elevated, the pulse is weak and rapid, and breathing is willow. The individual may have a headache, be dizzy, or nauseated.	Remove the individual to a cool, air-conditioned place, loosen clothing, elevate feet, and allow individual to rest. Consult physician, especially in severe cases. Have patient drink one to two cups of liquids immediately, and every 20 minutes thereafter. Total liquid consumption should be about one to two gallons per day. If the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion do not subside, or become more severe, immediate medical attention will be required.
Heat Stroke. An acute and dangerous reaction to heat stress caused by failure of the heat-regulating mechanisms of the body. The failure of the individual's temperature control system causes the perspiration system to stop working correctly. When this occurs, the body core temperature rises very rapidly to a point (105+°F) where brain damage and death will result if the person is not cooled quickly.	The victim's skin is hot, and may or may not be red and dry, due to the fact that the individual may still be wet from having sweated while wearing protective clothing earlier. Other symptoms include nausea, dizziness, confusion, extremely high body temperature, rapid respiratory and pulse rate, delirium, convulsions, unconsciousness, or coma.	Cool the victim immediately. If the body temperature is not brought down quickly, permanent brain damage or death may result. The victim should be moved to a shady area; he/she should lie down and the head be elevated. Cool the victim by either sponging or immersing the victim in very cool water to reduce the core temperature to a safe level (<102°F). If conscious, give the victim cool liquids to drink. Observe the victim and obtain immediate medical help. Do not give the victim caffeinated or alcoholic beverages. Medical help should be summoned
<i>Cold Stress</i>		
Immersion Foot or Trench Foot. Immersion foot usually results from prolonged exposure when air temperatures are above freezing, whereas trench foot normally occurs from shorter exposure at temperatures near freezing.	The symptoms for each disorder are similar and include tingling, itching, swelling, pain in some cases or numbness in others, lack of sweating, and blisters.	Bring the deep body core temperature back to its normal temperature of about 98.6°F slowly. Workers exhibiting symptoms should be brought to a warm area and allowed to rest and warm up. If a worker's clothing becomes wet, which reduces its insulation effect, it should be removed and replaced by dry clothing, or allowed to dry before resuming work. A warm, non-alcoholic, de-caffeinated drink (not coffee), or soup, may be given.

**Table D-22. Heat and Cold Disorders, Symptoms, and Treatment (continued)**

Disorder	Symptoms	Treatment
Hypothermia. Hypothermia results when the body loses heat faster than it can produce it. When this occurs, the blood vessels in the skin and extremities constrict, reducing the flow of warm blood to those areas, thereby reducing the rate of heat loss. This reduction in blood flow usually affects the peripheral extremities first.	Ears, fingers, and toes begin to experience chilling, pain, and then numbness due to loss of both blood flow and heat. Shivering begins as the body's core temperature begins to drop. The pain and numbness in the extremities is an indication that heat loss is increasing.	See above.
Frostbite. Frostbite occurs when there is actual freezing of the water contained in the body tissues. This usually occurs when temperatures are below freezing, but excessive wind can result in frostbite even at ambient temperatures that are above freezing.	Frostbite tissue damage can be superficial, near the surface of the skin, or extend to deeper body tissues, which can cause severe tissue damage. The skin may first have a prickly or tingling sensation and later become numb with cold, and the appearance may range from superficial redness of the skin to white, hard, frozen-looking tissues.	See above.
Frost Nip. Frost nip or incipient frostbite is the condition characterized by sudden blanching or whitening of the skin.	The skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch, but the tissue beneath is resilient.	The victim should be sheltered from the wind and cold and given warm drinks. If the frostbite is superficial, the frozen part should be covered with extra clothing or blankets or warmed against the body. Do not use direct heat, and do not pour hot water over or rub the affected area. Warming should be gentle and gradual. If the frostbite is deep, i.e., the affected area is frozen and hard to the touch, immediate medical attention should be obtained. The safe thawing of deep frostbite is beyond the on-site expertise.

**Table D-23. Suggested Frequency of Physiological Monitoring (For Fit and Acclimatized Workers)**

<b>Adjusted Temperature<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Normal Work Ensemble<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Impermeable Ensemble</b>
90°F (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 minutes of work	After each 15 minutes of work
87.5°-90°F (30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 minutes of work	After each 30 minutes of work
82.5°-87.5°F (28.1°-28.1°C)	After each 90 minutes of work	After each 60 minutes of work
77.5°-82.5°F (25.3°-28.1°C)	After each 120 minutes of work	After each 90 minutes of work
72.5°-77.5°F (22.5°-25.3°C)	After each 150 minutes of work	After each 120 minutes of work

°C = degrees Celsius.

°F = degrees Fahrenheit.

Note: For work levels of 250 kilo calories/hour.

<sup>a</sup>Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: ta adj °F = ta °F + (13 × % sunshine).

Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 Percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

<sup>b</sup>A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.

#### D.15.4.2 Cold Stress Preventive Measures

During work in the winter months, the UXOSO will use the tailgate safety briefing to inform site personnel of the measures to be utilized in the prevention and control of cold stress. The UXOSO will also use meteorological data and current site conditions to inform site personnel of the expected weather effect to be expected during the day's activities. Prevention methods, which site personnel shall utilize include:

1. Use the "Buddy System" to keep aware of each team-members physical condition.
2. Eat well-balanced meals and maintain adequate intake of non-alcoholic, decaffeinated fluids.
3. Wear adequate, appropriately layered clothing, including a water-repellent outer layer, if precipitation is forecasted.
4. Wear a hat and gloves to help retain body heat. (When working with static sensitive materials, 100% cotton is recommended.)
5. Remove outer layers of clothing during breaks in a sheltered location to prevent excessive sweating.
6. In windy, cold conditions, cover all exposed skin.
7. Protect clothing from getting wet. This includes keeping clothing from getting wet with sweat, so remove outer layers if work activities cause excessive sweating.

8. Seek shelter in a warm, protected area when signs and symptoms of cold stress become evident.
9. ATI will assist in the prevention of cold stress by providing sheltered, dry areas where site personnel can rest and regain body heat during breaks.
10. To date, there are no federally mandated regulations related to work/rest schedules. The “15-minute break every 2 hours” is a recommended routine but may not be adequate for all cold environments. For temperatures above 0°F, workers will be encouraged to seek shelter and rest in a warm area whenever they exhibit signs or symptoms of cold stress, as discussed previously.

#### D.15.5 Heat/Cold Stress Documentation

The UXOSO will be responsible for recording all heat/cold stress-related information. This will include training sessions and monitoring data. Training sessions will be documented on the “Documentation of Training” form, and WBGT data and other information will be recorded in the Safety Log.

## **D.16 Standard Operating Procedures, Engineering Controls, and Work Practices**

The procedures and guidelines detailed in this appendix are to be adhered to by all personnel performing project activities at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area. These procedures and guidelines are provided to ensure a safe work environment for all workers on-site.

### **D.16.1 As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) Policy**

The ATI policy is to maintain exposures to hazardous UXO, and chemical, physical, or biological hazards at levels that are as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). ALARA is achieved through proper training of employees, adequate work procedures, adequate engineering controls, good personal hygiene practices, and, when required, use of protective equipment. Each individual working in a restricted area is required to adhere to established ALARA rules, regulations, and concepts outlined in this SSHP. ALARA applies to all phases of the operation and should be considered from the planning phase through to the project's completion. ALARA policies will be re-evaluated and updated by the SUXOS, UXOSO and Safety Manager, as required by changes in site conditions.

### **D.16.2 Standard Operating Procedures**

#### **D.16.2.1 Personnel Practices**

Safe practices can reduce hazards due to normal site activities. Personnel must keep the prudent guidelines listed below in mind when conducting field activities. General personnel requirements include:

1. Horseplay or fighting is prohibited.
2. Eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum, tobacco, or any other hands-to-face activities are prohibited on-site, except in designated areas after both face and hands have been washed.
3. Wearing contact lenses is prohibited in the EZ.
4. When required to sit or kneel on the ground, avoid contaminated surfaces.
5. Placing equipment on contaminated surfaces should be avoided.
6. Climbing on or over obstacles is prohibited. Stacks of materials can be unstable and could cause injury.
7. Open flames of any type are prohibited on-site.
8. Bringing defective or unsafe equipment on-site is prohibited.
9. Only authorized employees may enter the work site. Visitors must check in with the UXOSO, receive an appropriate safety briefing, and be escorted by UXO/qualified personnel at all times while on-site.

10. Hazard assessment is a continuous process. Personnel must be aware of their surroundings and constantly be aware of the UXO, chemical, and physical hazards that are, or may be, present.
11. The number of personnel in the EZ will be the minimum number necessary to perform work tasks in a safe and efficient manner.
12. Team members will be familiar with the physical characteristics of each site including wind direction, site access, and the location of communication devices and safety/emergency equipment.
13. The location of overhead power lines and underground utilities must be established.
14. Detection or appearance of unusual liquids, odors, or discolored soil could indicate the presence of contaminants and should be reported to the UXOSO immediately.
15. Site personnel are to report any other unusual or potentially hazardous condition to the UXOSO for investigation and/or corrective action.

#### D.16.2.2 Buddy System Protocol

The buddy system is a safety practice in which each individual is concerned with the health and well being of co-workers. The buddy system will be implemented during all on-site activities and will be incorporated whenever workers may be isolated or as determined by the UXOSO. The SUXOS will assign “buddies” to ensure accounting of all site personnel. Additional procedures include:

1. A minimum of two personnel, with one being a UXO qualified person, will be present during all OE operations so that one person will always act as a safety observer. During all OE operations, only the minimum number of personnel required to safely perform the task will be allowed on-site. All others will evacuate to a pre-designated assembly point.
2. At no time will an individual desert his “buddy” unless his “buddy” goes down, and it is considered too hazardous to render assistance. “Buddies” will enter and exit EZ together and frequently monitor one another for signs of fatigue, heat stress, and any other problems. In such cases, the worker in danger may not even be aware he/she is having a problem. The “buddy” must always be alert to changes in the behavior of his “buddy” so that he can remove him from the situation immediately.
3. “Buddies” should inspect each other’s equipment, including PPE, to ensure that it is adequate and in proper working order.

#### D.16.2.3 Equipment Use Procedures

Equipment use will be subject to the following procedures:

1. Heavy equipment utilized on-site will be operated under strict adherence to the applicable OSHA regulations found in OSHA 29 *CFR* 1910; OSHA 29 *CFR* 1926; the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16; and the ATI Safety Program.
2. The requirements outlined in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 13, will be observed when using hand tools.
3. To control the hazards associated with power tool operation, the requirements outlined in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 13, and the safe work practices will be observed.

#### D.16.2.4 Material Handling Procedures

Many types of objects are handled in normal day-to-day operations. Care will be taken in lifting and handling heavy or bulky items because they are the cause of many joint and back injuries. The following fundamentals address the proper lifting of materials to avoid joint and back injuries:

1. The size, shape, and weight of the object to be lifted must be considered. Site personnel will not lift more than they can handle comfortably.
2. A firm grip on the object is essential; therefore, the hands and object will be free of oil, grease, and water, which might prevent a firm grip.
3. The hands, and especially the fingers, will be kept away from any points that cause them to be pinched or crushed, especially when setting the object down.
4. The item will be inspected for metal slivers, jagged edges, burrs, rough or slippery surfaces, and pinch points, and gloves will be used, if necessary, to protect the hands.
5. The feet will be placed far enough apart for good balance and stability.
6. Personnel will ensure that solid footing is available prior to lifting the object.
7. When lifting, get as close to the load as possible, bend the legs at the knees, making sure that the back is kept as straight as possible.
8. To lift the object, the legs are straightened from their bending position.
9. Never carry a load that cannot be seen over or around.
10. When placing an object down, the stance and position are identical to that for lifting, with the back kept straight, the legs bent at the knees, and the object lowered.
11. If the item to be lifted is too large, bulky, or heavy (over 50 lb) for one person to safely lift, ask a co-worker for assistance. If a piece of material handling equipment is available that can do the job, the employee should use the equipment instead of trying to lift the object himself/herself.

12. When two or more people are required to handle an object, coordination is essential to ensure that the load is lifted uniformly and that the weight is equally divided between the individuals carrying the load. When carrying the object, each person, if possible, will face the direction in which the object is being carried.

#### D.16.2.5 Drum/Container Handling Procedures

ATI does not anticipate the use of drums/containers during activities under the SOW.

#### D.16.2.6 Hot Work, Sources of Ignition, Fire Protection/Prevention, and Electrical Safety Procedures

Under the SOW and activities anticipated for this tasking, there are no requirements for hot work. All site personnel, to eliminate the hazards from ignition sources, will utilize the general, fire safety precautions and procedures outlined in Section D.12.4 of the Work Plan.

#### D.16.2.7 Lockout/Tagout Procedures

The SOW for this project is to safely locate, identify, and make final disposition of all OE and OE-related scrap from the site. There will be no activities involving the servicing or maintenance on a system where the unexpected energizing, start-up, or release of kinetic or stored energy could occur and cause injury or damage to workers.

#### D.16.2.8 Fall Protection Procedures

The SOW for this project is to safely locate, identify, and make final disposition of all OE and OE-related scrap from the site. There will be no activities performed, which meet the requirement for fall protection.

#### D.16.2.9 Container Labeling Procedures

The UXO Safety Officer will inspect all on-site chemicals to ensure that they are properly labeled with a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) label, or equivalent information, during the duration of their use at the job site. Any containers, which are missing labels or are transferred into other containers for use, will be labeled with a NFPA label or equivalent information.

#### D.16.2.10 Illumination Procedures

Conducting UXO/OE operations in poorly illuminated conditions is inherently dangerous. There will be no UXO/OE operations conducted during the hours of darkness.

#### D.16.2.11 Housekeeping and Waste Disposal Procedures

Specific procedures are defined as:

1. A clear path of ingress/egress to the work site will be prepared and maintained.

2. All equipment and working surfaces will be cleaned and decontaminated after contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
3. Contaminated work surfaces and equipment will be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant immediately after they become contaminated in accordance with the decontamination section of this program.
4. Regulated waste will be placed in containers, which are capable of being sealed, constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage, properly labeled or color-coded, and closed prior to removal or replacement. Labels or color-coding will be fluorescent orange or orange-red and display the biohazard symbol in a contrasting color.
5. Contaminated clothing, equipment, and other materials will be handled as little as possible and with minimum agitation. Bags containing contaminated materials will not be carried or handled from the bottom.
6. All regulated waste will be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

#### D.16.2.12 Sanitation Procedures

- D.16.2.12.1 Adequate sanitation facilities will be provided at each work site to ensure proper personal hygiene. Site sanitation will be established and maintained in accordance with OSHA 29 *CFR* 1910.120(n) and USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 2. In particular:
- D.16.2.12.2 Temporary toilet facilities will be provided in the work areas of the site. Chemical toilets will be used in these locations and will be serviced every week. Each temporary toilet will be naturally lighted, have a toilet seat with a seat cover, have a urinal, have ventilation with vents screened, and be lockable from the inside. There will be at least one toilet for every 15 workers at the work site, if required.
- D.16.2.12.3 Hand and face washing facilities will be set up at the ATI work site and will be utilized by all personnel exiting the EZ prior to eating, drinking, tobacco use, or other hand-to-face activities. Paper towels will be provided for drying. A trash receptacle will be provided for discarded paper towels. In accordance with ANZI Z358.1-1998, eye-wash facilities will be available on the work site where operations in any of the work zones involve handling substances, which could be hazardous to the eyes. An eyewash kit will also be located in each site vehicle.
- D.16.2.12.4 An adequate supply of potable (drinkable) water will be provided on-site at all times. As there are no drinking water facilities on most areas of the site, drinking water will be available in the ATI office, and water will be brought in coolers to the work areas of the site and supplied in accordance with the following provisions: Containers used for potable water will be capable of being tightly closed, equipped with a tap, and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. A container used for distribution of drinking water will be clearly labeled as to its

contents and not used for any other purpose. Water will not be dipped from the container, and use of a common cup will not be allowed. Where single service cups are provided, separate sanitary containers will be provided for the storage of the unused cups and for the disposal of the used cups.

D.16.2.12.5 Outlets and storage containers for non-potable water, such as water for fire fighting or decontamination, will be clearly labeled to indicate that the water is not suitable for drinking, washing, or cooking. There will, at no time, be a cross-connection or open potential between a system furnishing potable water and a system furnishing non-potable water.

### D.16.3 Engineering Controls

Engineering controls will be used, whenever possible, to eliminate or reduce the potential for employee exposure and will be periodically examined, maintained, or replaced to ensure their effectiveness.

### D.16.4 Work Practices

#### D.16.4.1 General Work Practices

General work practices include the following:

1. Safe work practices will be implemented whenever possible to eliminate or reduce the potential for employee exposure.
2. Employees will wash their hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.
3. Employees will wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, or flush mucous membranes with water immediately following contact with blood or potentially infectious materials.
4. If potentially contaminated sharps are encountered, the item will immediately be disposed of in an appropriate container or decontaminated.
5. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, handling of contact lenses, or storage/handling of food are prohibited in all areas where potentially infectious materials are present.
6. Equipment that has become contaminated will be decontaminated prior to servicing or storage, unless decontamination is not feasible, in which case the equipment will be disposed of properly.

#### D.16.4.2 UXO Safety Work Practices

UXO safety work practices are defined below:

- D.16.4.2.1 All UXO/OE operations will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, EP 385-1-95a, *Basic Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Operations* (29 June 2001).
- D.16.4.2.2 Plans are to be based upon the minimum number of personnel, exposed for the minimum amount of time, to the minimum amount of UXO consistent with efficient operations and maximum safety. Only those personnel absolutely necessary to the operation will be allowed in the EZ during UXO activities.
- D.16.4.2.3 All personnel engaged in UXO operations will be thoroughly trained in explosives safety and be capable of recognizing hazardous explosive exposures. Only personnel who are U.S. citizens and graduates of one of the schools or courses outlined in DID OE-025.01 are authorized to handle UXO.
- D.16.4.2.4 All non-UXO qualified personnel will follow the safe work practices listed below:
1. Non-UXO qualified personnel will receive site-specific UXO recognition training prior to participation in site activities.
  2. No soil-penetrating activities will be allowed without the area first being cleared by UXO qualified personnel.
  3. Non-UXO qualified personnel will be escorted on-site by UXO qualified personnel, until such time as the area is cleared.
  4. Non-UXO qualified personnel will not touch or disturb any fused object that could potentially be UXO/OE related, and will immediately notify the nearest UXO qualified person of the presence of the object.
  5. The greatest hazard to a UXO technician is complacency. It is imperative that team members are constantly reminded of the inherent dangers associated with UXO. This will be accomplished at the Tailgate Safety Briefings.
  6. No UXO will be destroyed until it has been positively identified.
  7. If an unidentifiable OE is found, or suspected toxic chemical munitions are found, the on-site USAESCH OE Safety Specialist will request EOD support.
  8. Do not handle, use, or remain near explosives during the approach or progress of an electrical storm, sandstorm, dust storm, snowstorm, or during any limited-visibility condition. All personnel should retire to the enclosed ATI site vehicles until the storm has passed or the ATI site office.
  9. Intrusive activities must be preceded by a magnetometer survey to ensure the safety of the crew.
  10. Use sand to smother incendiary fires. Water may induce a violent reaction or be completely ineffective, depending on the mixture. Sand will be available on-site for this purpose.

#### D.16.4.3 Demolition Operations

Demolition operations procedures will be accomplished in accordance with the Demolition and Post Demolition Operations Procedures outlined in Chapter 2.0 of the Work Plan and the safety precautions listed below:

1. The demolition and post-demolition operations procedures will be readily available in work areas involved in demolition operations. Supervisory personnel are responsible for the enforcement of its provisions.
2. In the event of an electrical storm, action will be taken to cease all demolition range operations and evacuate the area.
3. All personnel are responsible for reporting all injuries, accidents, and near-miss incidents to their supervisors. The supervisor is, in turn, responsible for reporting all injuries, accidents, and near-miss incidents to the UXOSO. These incidents will be reported, by the UXOSO, to the Safety Manager and the PM. All such events will be thoroughly investigated by the Supervisor and the UXOSO to determine the root cause(s) and appropriate actions to be taken to prevent recurrence.
4. In the event of a fire or unplanned explosion, if possible, put out the fire if no UXO or OE is involved. Fire extinguishers are to be available at each site for this purpose. If unable to do so, notify the police and fire department POCs in Table D-18 or Appendix C.
5. Employees will not tamper with any safety devices or protective equipment.
6. Any defect or unusual condition noted that is not covered by this procedure will be reported immediately to supervisory personnel.
7. All safety regulations applicable to specific materials involved will be observed.
8. The demolition activities will be under the direct control of an experienced and trained UXO supervisor with responsibility for all activities within the demolition area.
9. Fire extinguishers and first aid equipment will be readily available during all demolition and post-demolition operations.
10. All personnel engaged in UXO/OE disposal operations will wear natural fiber, close-weave clothes, such as 100-percent cotton, to include both outer and undergarments. Synthetic materials, such as nylon, polyester, etc., are not authorized unless treated with anti-static material by the manufacturer and so labeled.
11. Observers will be stationed at locations where there is a good view of the air, rail, and surface approaches to the demolition area before material is detonated. It will be the responsibility of the observers to order the Supervisor to suspend firing if any aircraft, trains, vehicles, or personnel are sighted approaching the general demolition area.
12. Special safety requirements for demolition activities include:

- Fragmentation range for this site will be based upon the MPM anticipated on the site. The SUXOS will designate a fragmentation range for each item based on technical publication recommendations for distance requirements on the item in question. This will be coordinated with the USAESCH on-site Safety Specialist prior to the demolition operation.
- Material awaiting destruction will be staged at not less than intra-line distance, based on the largest quantity involved, from adjacent explosive materials and from explosives being destroyed. The material will be protected against accidental ignition or explosion from fragments, grass fires, burning embers, or detonating impulse originating in materials being destroyed.
- Blasting or demolition operations will not be conducted during an electrical storm or when a storm is approaching. All operations will be suspended, detonator wires and lead wires will be short-circuited, and all personnel must be removed from the demolition area to the ATI site office when an electrical storm approaches within 10 miles of the site. A security person will be staged at a safe distance from any charge left in place, to maintain security and prevent unauthorized personnel from going near explosive materials.
- Detonations will be counted to ensure detonation of all pits. After a series of detonations, a search will be made of the surrounding area for kick-outs. Items such as lumps of explosives may be picked up and prepared for the next shot. Fused munitions or items that may have internally damaged components will be detonated in place, if possible.
- In excavating the pits, contour the ground so that runoff water is kept out of the pits.
- Upon completion of the project, the disturbed ground will be thoroughly inspected for UXO/OE. At a minimum, the holes/pits will be filled in and contoured.

## **D.17 Accident Prevention**

### **D.17.1 Plan for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

#### **D.17.1.1 Introduction**

D.17.1.1.1 The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 set as a goal the elimination of the effects of illegal drugs in the workplace. Due to the inherently hazardous nature of the work performed by ATI personnel, the importance of creating and maintaining a safe drug-free working environment is paramount. The performance of every employee must, at all times, support the company's mission to conduct site operations with a high level of productivity, reliability, judgment, and safety.

D.17.1.1.2 American Technologies, Incorporated (ATI) maintains a commitment to provide reliable service to customers, and a safe and healthy work environment for its employees. While the vast majority of employees are not involved with illegal drugs or alcohol abuse, those who are involved in usage or trafficking, on or off the job, have an adverse impact on the work place and impair our ability to maintain a safe work environment that is free from the effects of drugs or alcohol. While ATI understands employees under a physician's care are required to use prescription drugs, abuse of prescribed medications will be dealt with in the same manner as the abuse of illegal substances.

D.17.1.1.3 As a term of employment, maintenance of these standards is expected of all employees, and all employees will refrain from the use, distribution, possession, manufacture, or dispensing of a controlled substance, and drug and/or alcohol abuse. Violation of this policy will result in administrative action to include the possible termination of employment.

D.17.1.1.4 Recognizing that there may be employees who have a drug or alcohol problem, the Company stands willing, to assist in the resolution of that problem and encourages employees to seek help through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). This program may be of assistance to employees in the following ways:

**Self-Referral** - The employee recognizes the need for professional help and refers them self. It is the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance from the EAP before alcohol or drug problems lead to disciplinary actions. Once a violation of this policy occurs, subsequently using the EAP on a voluntary basis will not necessarily lessen disciplinary action.

**OR**

**Supervisory Referral** - The supervisor recognizes an employee's need for professional help through behavioral or job performance changes and refers employer to the EAP.

#### D.17.1.2 Substance Use and Abuse Policy

Employee drug or substance use or abuse testing/screening conducted by ATI in support of this policy will be conducted at no expense to the employee. The drug or substance use for which ATI may conduct testing includes, but are not limited to: amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine metabolites, methadone opiates phencyclidine (PCP), and ethyl alcohol. As a matter of policy, ATI will strictly implement and enforce the policies listed below:

1. The illegal use, possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of illegal drugs, narcotics, or controlled substances while on or off the job is strictly prohibited.
2. Illegal drug usage, whether on or off the job, may adversely affect an employee's job performance, jeopardize the safety of other employees, the public, and/or the reliability of the Company's operations, and is just cause for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
3. If an employee reports to work in a condition giving a supervisor reasonable cause to suspect the influence of alcohol, the employee may be required to submit to a blood and/or urine exam, and if the test reveals that the employees under the influence of alcohol, the employee may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
4. If an employee reports to work in a condition giving a supervisor reasonable cause to suspect the influence of drugs, the employee may be required to submit to a blood and/or urine exam, and if the test reveals that the employee has illegal drugs or other hallucinogens in his or her body, the employee may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
5. Any employee who may be undergoing medically prescribed treatment with a controlled substance, which may limit the employee's ability to perform on the job must report this treatment to the Human Resource Manager prior to beginning work or when the person begins treatment with the controlled substance. Failure to report this to the Human Resources manager shall be just cause for appropriate disciplinary action.

#### D.17.1.3 Prescription Medications

D.17.1.3.1 ATI project personnel may possess and use prescription medications and "over-the-counter" medications provided that all of the following apply:

1. The prescription medication has been prescribed by an authorized medical practitioner for the current use (within the past 12 months) of the employee in possession of the medication, and the medication is in its original container with a valid pharmacy label including the employee's name and the physician's name.
2. The employee does not consume the prescribed, or over-the-counter, medication in quantities greater than, or more frequently than that prescribed by the container label.

3. Employees in possession of prescribed medications shall not allow any other person to consume any amount of their prescribed medication.
4. In the event that the prescribed medication could cause adverse side effects, or where the medication indicates warnings relevant to side effects affecting the operation of equipment or machinery, the employee shall inform the SUXOS and/or UXOSO prior to engaging in project operations while under the influence of the medication (i.e., having taken the medication within the past 12 hours).

D.17.1.3.2 While the on-site use of prescription and over-the-counter medications is authorized, under the requirements listed above. ATI reserves the right to have a licensed physician determine if the employee's use of the medication could adversely affect the individual or could increase the potential for injury or illness to the employee or other site personnel. If consumption of the medication could lead to adverse safety or health effects, the ATI Safety Office may, on the advice of the licensed physician, limit or suspend the employee's work activities for as long as the licensed physician indicates that the medication may adversely affect the employee. Any employee who has been limited or suspended from work activities may seek from the prescribing physician a substitute medication that will not adversely affect the potential for injury or illness to the employee or other site personnel. If a suitable substitute can be prescribed, and is approved, the ATI Safety Office may lift the work activity suspension or limitation.

#### D.17.1.4 Suspicion Inspections and Testing

The intent of the guidelines is to provide managers, supervisors and employees the necessary education, training and information to administer the policy fairly, consistently, and in accordance with this policy. If questions arise, the ATI Human Resources Manager should be contacted for guidance.

##### D.17.1.4.1 Suspicion Inspections

For the purposes of ensuring compliance with the prohibition against the unauthorized possession of controlled substances, employees will be subject to random and reasonable suspicion inspections and testing. An employee's company clothing, locker, closet, work area, desk files, company motor vehicle, and similar areas are subject to inspection. Similarly, an employee's privately owned vehicle, lunch box, and like containers are subject to such inspections when brought to any work site. At no time will an employee be physically touched during an inspection, and only outer clothing required to be removed for inspection or search. No person or property search (except for searches of ATI-owned, rented, or leased properties), urine drug test, or Breathalyzer test will be conducted without the employee's consent. Refusal to submit to a legal inspection, or request for testing, will result in employee removal from participation in site activities until further inspection or testing can determine the potential for prohibited drug or substance use or abuse.

##### D.17.1.4.2 Drug/Alcohol Screening

- D.17.1.4.2.1 Only a qualified laboratory or an approved physician may administer Drug Alcohol screens. Random testing will be administered primarily to those employees in sensitive positions, but reasonable suspicion is grounds for any employee to be tested.
- D.17.1.4.2.2 The employee may request that a steward be present to witness the screening process to insure the employee's specimen and to insure the chain of custody of the specimen. Employees may request independent testing of the same sample by another laboratory approved by the State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in order to verify the test results, but the cost of such tests will be borne by the employee.
- D.17.1.4.2.3 Drug screens may also be administered with any company Physical.
- D.17.1.4.2.4 Refusal to take a drug screen will result in discharge.
- D.17.1.4.2.5 A positive drug test will result in the Human Resources Manager informing, the employee that there is a confirmed positive test. The employee will be given a phone number to call immediately for a counseling appointment at no cost to the employee. If the employee has failed to make an appointment within two working days, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken up to and including termination.
- D.17.1.4.2.6 The counseling and referral service will determine during the initial appointment if a substance problem exists and the extent of the problem. A determination will be made to refer the employee to an outpatient, inpatient treatment, or no treatment indicated.
- D.17.1.4.2.7 Employee will be allowed to use available accrued sick leave or authorized leave of absence while undergoing treatment.
- D.17.1.4.2.8 Treatment programs are covered to a limited degree through the Company's health plan. Disability insurance may be applied for during the period of treatment. Both kinds of insurance coverage apply to fully benefited employees only.
- D.17.1.4.2.9 The Human Resources Manager will be provided periodic updates on the treatment progress of the employee.
- D.17.1.4.2.10 If the employee is referred to the inpatient treatment facility, their position (job) may be held open pending their return at the completion of the treatment program.
- D.17.1.4.2.11 If the employee is referred to an outpatient program, and allowed to remain on the job while undergoing, rehabilitation, dependent upon the severity and depth of the substance dependency, as determined by initial assessment counseling, and upon advice of the counseling professional, the Human Resources Manager may, in consultation with the Program Manager order the employee to be placed in administrative duties until sufficient rehabilitation has occurred as specified by the treating agency in writing.

D.17.1.4.2.12 Following rehabilitation, treatment, and the employee's return to full duties, the employee may be subject to random testing by the employer based on reasonable suspicion.

D.17.1.4.2.13 A second positive test result during the term of employment.

D.17.1.5 Voluntary Treatment

Nothing in this program shall prohibit employees from voluntarily seeking counseling and treatment.

D.17.1.6 Drug Convictions

Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug or alcohol statute will report in writing the facts surrounding the conviction and sentence to their immediate supervisor within five calendar days of the conviction. The supervisor will forward the written results immediately to the ATI Safety Office, ATI Human Resources and PM, via the supervisory chain, and a written report of the conviction will be made within ten calendar days to all government agencies with which the company has contracts. Upon notification of conviction, the ATI Safety Office, ATI Human Resources, PM, and SUXOS will review the report and will, within thirty days after being informed, determine the disciplinary action to be taken. The disciplinary action taken may range from termination of employment to mandatory assignment to a rehabilitation program.

## **D.18            Emergency Equipment and First Aid Requirements**

### **D.18.1            General.**

Table D-24 lists emergency equipment, which will be maintained on site and available for use during site operations. Emergency equipment shall be maintained in proper working order and checked by assigned personnel daily. It will be the responsibility of the UXOSO to maintain the site emergency equipment in good working order. The UXOSO will inspect all emergency equipment at least weekly to ensure completeness and proper working condition. Any time that emergency equipment is used, will be reported to the UXOSO so that those items used can be replaced immediately. Site operations shall not be allowed to continue if the required emergency equipment is not immediately available on site.

### **D.18.2            First Aid Kits**

First aid kits are assigned by the ATI Safety Office and approved by the Occupational Health Physician. The size and number of first aid kits shall be sufficient to accommodate the maximum number of people on site at any given time. First aid kits will be located in all operational vehicles, each team, and the site office. A large medical kit, with trauma supplies, will be located with the UXOSO.

### **D.18.3            Biohazard Spill Kit**

Biohazard kits will be available in each operational vehicle and with each team working inside the Exclusion Zone. The kit will be used any time an injury occurs or where there is the release of body fluids.

### **D.18.4            Eyewash Kit**

Portable kits of eyewash will be available during operations at the site where the potential for hazardous materials may contact the eyes. Portable eyewash bottles will be used while the injured person is being transported to the site eye wash station or medical attention.

### **D.18.5            Portable Fire Extinguishers**

D.18.5.1        The fire extinguishers listed below will be positioned at the locations specified to ensure their availability to fight fires on site. Fire extinguishers will be stored where they are well marked and readily accessible. Fire extinguishers shall be protected from the damaging affects of environmental elements. The UXOSO is responsible to ensure that all fire extinguishers are visually inspected monthly and that these inspections are documented. All site personnel will be familiar with the locations of fire extinguishers and will be trained in their use.

D.18.5.2        All vehicles shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher rated at not less than 10B.

- D.18.5.3 All vehicles used in the transportation on explosives materials shall be equipped with two fire extinguishers rated at not less than 10B or higher. One fire extinguisher shall be mounted or placed inside the cab of the vehicle and one mounted outside, by the driver’s door.
  
- D.18.5.4 The UXOSO will have at least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20B for use inside the Exclusion Zone.
  
- D.18.5.5 Flammable/Combustible liquid storage areas will have at least one 4A:20B:C fire extinguisher located within 30 meters (100 feet) of the storage area.
  
- D.18.5.6 The site office and support locations shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher rated at not less than 10B

**Table D-24. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	QTY	LOCATION USED/STORED	OPERATION REQUIREING EQUIPMENT
16-unit First Aid Kit	1	Each Vehicle Each Team Site Office	All operations
Biohazard Kit	1	Each Vehicle Each Team Site Office	All operations
Portable Eye Wash Kit	1	Each Vehicle Each Team	All operations
Large Medical Kit with Trauma supplies	1	In the UXOSO’s Vehicle	All operations
Portable Stretcher	1	In the UXOSO’s Vehicle	All operations
Fire Extinguisher		Each Vehicle Each Team Site Office Flammable/Explosive Storage area	All operations
Spill Containment Supplies	1	Field equipment storage	Operations involving Hazardous Materials

## **D.19           Logs, Reports, and Recordkeeping**

### **D.19.1        Logs**

The Safety Log and records will be completed and retained by the PM for the duration of the project. At the close of the project, they will be turned over to the Program Manager as part of the official project file.

#### **D.19.1.1     Safety Log**

D.19.1.1.1    The ATI UXOSO will maintain a daily safety log of all safety-related activities. When safety and health deficiencies are noted during daily inspections, the measures, timetable, and individual responsible for correcting the deficiencies will be noted in the safety log. The UXOSO will also annotate the log when deficiencies have been corrected.

D.19.1.1.2    The following information will be addressed at a minimum in the daily Safety Log:

- Date and recorder of log;
- Significant site events relating to safety;
- Accidents;
- Stop-work actions due to safety;
- Safety audits/deficiencies noted/corrective actions;
- Signature of the UXOSO;
- Signature of the SUXOS indicating his review;
- Training logs;
- A record of all individual training qualifications, of on-site personnel, will be maintained on-site; and
- Records of Site-specific Training, Visitor Training, and Daily Safety Briefings will be prepared on an ATI “Document of Training” form, (See Appendix F, page F-19), and retained in the project files.

#### **D.19.1.2     Equipment Maintenance Logs**

Records of maintenance for equipment used on-site will be performed and maintained as part of the project files.

### D.19.1.3 Employee/Visitor Registration Records

A record of all employees and visitors coming onto the site will be recorded on the “Visitor’s Log” (See Appendix F, page F-21) and retained in the project files.

### D.19.1.4 Environmental and Personal Exposure Monitoring

D.19.1.4.1 The SOW for this project includes performing an OE Removal Action at the Waikoloa Maneuver Area.

D.19.1.4.2 The site characteristic of this site reflects no anticipated toxic, chemical, or radiological hazards are expected during activities under the SOW. The requirements for this section are not required.

### D.19.2 Reports

#### D.19.2.1 Safety Reports

The following safety reports will be submitted as required by applicable USAESCH and OSHA regulations:

- Medical Monitoring Records of employee(s) obtained after site investigations begin.
- Accident Investigation Report (ENG Form 3394). See Appendix F, page F-33.
- When a reportable injury/illness/accident occurs at the job site, the Accident Investigation Report form (ENG Form 3394) will be completed and forwarded within 48 hours to ATI and USAESCH.
- If a near-miss occurs, the accident form will be completed and retained for the record. The PM will inform the USAESCH PM of any accidents.
- If an OSHA reportable accident occurs, the PM will report all required information to the USAESCH PM within 8 hours.
- When any injury/illness/accident occurs at the job site, the ATI Accident Investigation Report form (see Appendix F, page F-2) will be completed and forwarded within 48 hours to ATI.
- This accident report form will be used by ATI to report incidents and as a basis of re-evaluation of procedures and controls for personnel protection.

#### D.19.2.2 Monthly Accident Exposure Report

D.19.2.2.1 The UXO/OE Safety Manager will report project accident information to the USAESCH Contracting Officer.

D.19.2.2.2 This report will be provided no later than 10 calendar days following the last day of the reporting month.

D.19.3 Recordkeeping

D.19.3.1 All recordkeeping will be in accordance with applicable OSHA and USAESCH standards and regulations.

D.19.3.2 A “Documentation of Training” form (See Appendix F, page F-18) will be prepared for the daily Tailgate Safety Briefing, as well as for any additional safety training performed on-site. This form will include the following information:

- Date of training;
- Nature of training (time conducted, subjects covered, and by whom);
- Morning Tailgate Safety Briefing (time conducted, subjects covered, and by whom);
- Visitor training (time conducted, subjects covered, and by whom); and
- Signature of the SUXOS and UXOSO indicating concurrence.

## **APPENDIX E**

### Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan

**(NOT USED)**

## **APPENDIX F**

### Site Forms

## FORM INVENTORY

FORM TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
REPORT OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT, INJURY, OR ILLNESS INVESTIGATION .....	2
EXPLOSIVE LICENSE/EXPLOSIVE DELIVERY RECORD .....	7
ATI CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM .....	9
DAILY ACTIVITY REPORT .....	10
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG .....	12
NOTES OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION .....	13
CUSTOMER ACTION REQUEST (CAR) RECORD .....	14
QUALITY CONFORMANCE INSPECTION (QCI) RECORD .....	16
DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING .....	18
WEEKLY SAFETY CHECKLIST .....	19
SITE VISITOR'S LOG .....	20
DEMO TEAM DAILY JOURNAL .....	21
MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION .....	22
UXO/OE ACCOUNTABILITY LOG .....	23
OPERATOR MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST FOR GARRETT SEA HUNTER MK II .....	25
DD FORM 1348-1A ISSUE RELEASE/RECEIPT DOCUMENT .....	26
MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION .....	27
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS .....	30
MAGAZINE DATA CARD .....	31
USACE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT .....	32
GEOPHYSICAL DIG SHEET AND TARGET HISTORY .....	37

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**AMERICAN TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**  
**REPORT OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT, INJURY, OR ILLNESS INVESTIGATION**

Office or Site Location		Date of Report	
Employee's Name		Sex	Birth Date
Employee's Home Address (Street)		Employee No.	Soc.Sec.No.
(City,	State,	Home Telephone Number	
Zip)		Wage Rate	Hrs Per Wk
Employee's Job Title		Date of Hire	

Date of Accident: \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Accident: \_\_\_\_\_  
Location \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Accident:

Description of Events of Accident:

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Type of injury or illness:

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Part(s) of body affected (be specific): \_\_\_\_\_

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Date injury or illness was reported: \_\_\_\_\_

Was this a fatality? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Was employee admitted to hospital? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date employee returned to work: \_\_\_\_\_

Days lost from work: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Treated: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of Treating Physician: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of Hospital: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Diagnosis: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Treatment: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Was employee performing his normal job duties at the time of the accident? (If not, explain)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Was employee trained in task being performed? \_\_\_\_\_

Type of training received by employee:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is training current? \_\_\_\_\_

Years experience in present job: \_\_\_\_\_

Years with ATI: \_\_\_\_\_

Hours of sleep prior to work: \_\_\_\_\_

Environmental conditions contributing to accident: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Unsafe conditions contributing to accident:

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Unsafe acts contributing to accident: \_\_\_\_\_

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Were any other employees involved in accident? Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

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Property Damaged:

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Was employee wearing all required PPE? (If not, explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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Were there any deviations from operating procedures? (If so, explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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Will operating procedures be revised as a result of this accident? (If so, explain)

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Actions taken to prevent recurrence: \_\_\_\_\_

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Witness(es): \_\_\_\_\_

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Witness Statements (Attach separate sheets if necessary): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is injured party an ATI employee? \_\_\_\_\_

Did accident occur on ATI Property or ATI-controlled site? \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name and Number \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Type of Accident: Near Miss \_\_\_\_ Injury \_\_\_\_ Illness \_\_\_\_ Property Damage \_\_\_\_

Accident Costs (If not known, estimate and update later when exact figures are known. This section is to be completed by the Site Supervisor):

Transportation to treatment facility \_\_\_\_\_

Medical costs for initial treatment \_\_\_\_\_

Follow-up or long-term medical costs \_\_\_\_\_

Injured employee's lost time \_\_\_\_\_

Time lost from work stoppage, at time of accident \_\_\_\_\_

Time lost of employees involved in investigation \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of hiring/training replacement employee \_\_\_\_\_

Property Damage Amount \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of Replacement Equipment \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of Rental Equipment while repairs are made \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of training employees to use new equipment \_\_\_\_\_

Other accident related costs (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL ACCIDENT COSTS: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Other comments or applicable information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Employee Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Site Safety and Health Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Site Supervisor's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Project Manager's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## EXPLOSIVE LICENSE/EXPLOSIVE DELIVERY RECORD



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

### LICENSE/PERMIT (18 U.S.C. CHAPTER 40, EXPLOSIVES)

In accordance with the provisions of Title XI, Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and the regulations issued thereunder (27 CFR Part 55), you may engage in the activity specified in this license/permit within the limitations of Chapter 40, Title 18, United States Code and the regulations issued thereunder, until the expiration date shown. See "WARNING" and "NOTICES" on back.

DIRECT ATF CORRESPONDENCE TO	<b>CHIEF, NATIONAL LICENSING CENTER</b> ATF, P.O. Box 2994 Atlanta, GA 30301-2994	LICENSE/ PERMIT NUMBER	<b>1-TN-001-20-4L-12360</b>
		EXPIRATION DATE	<b>November 1, 2004</b>
NAME	<b>OES &amp; ATI</b>	Mailing Address <b>142 FAIRBANKS RD OAK RIDGE, TN 37830-0000</b>	
TYPE OF LICENSE OR PERMIT	<b>20-MANUFACTURER OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES</b>		
CHIEF, NATIONAL LICENSING CENTER			
PURCHASING CERTIFICATION I certify that this is a true copy of a license/permit issued to me to engage in the activity specified.		LICENSEE OR PERMITTEE MAILING ADDRESS-	
 (SIGNATURE OF LICENSEE/PERMITTEE)		<b>ORDNANCE EXPLOSIVES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OES &amp; ATI 142 FAIRBANKS RD OAK RIDGE, TN 37830-0000</b>	
<small>The licensee/permittee named herein shall use a reproduction of this license/permit to assist a transferor of explosives to verify the identity and status of the licensee/permittee as provided in 27 CFR Part 55. The signature on each reproduction must be an ORIGINAL signature.</small>			

ATF F 5400.14/5400.15, Part 1 (8/89)

Please include your license/permit number on all correspondence with the Bureau.

#### WARNING

This license/permit does not confer the right or privilege to conduct explosives related activities contrary to State or of any other law. No person may ship, transport, or receive any explosive materials covered by Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 in interstate or foreign commerce who (1) is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, (2) is a fugitive from justice, (3) is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana or any depressant or stimulant drug, or narcotic drug (as these terms are defined in the Controlled Substances Act; 21 U.S.C. 802), or (4) has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to a mental institution.

#### NOTICE

Any changes in name, trade name, address, or control of this business or activity must be PROMPTLY reported to the Chief, National Licensing Center from whom this license/permit was received. Failure to do so may result in administrative action against the licensee/permittee for failure to comply with applicable regulations.

Any person who fails to make application for renewal of this license/permit prior to the expiration date shown on the front is prohibited from engaging in the activity authorized at the time of issuance. If a renewal application is not received 30 days before the expiration date, the licensee/permittee should contact the Chief, National Licensing Center. Note, however, that the User-Limited permits are not renewable.

Explosive materials must be stored in conformance with requirements set forth in 27 CFR, Part 55. It is unlawful for any person to store any explosive materials in a manner not in conformity with these regulations.

This license/permit is conditional upon your compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. § 1341 (a).

**TO REPORT LOST OR STOLEN EXPLOSIVES, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY ATF:  
CALL TOLL FREE - (800) 800-3855**

LICENSE MUST BE POSTED AND KEPT AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION (27 CFR 55.101)

ATF F 5400.14/5400.15, Part 1 (8-89)

Form Approved: OMB 1512-0133 (10/31/96)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY — BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS			
<b>EXPLOSIVES DELIVERY RECORD</b>			
<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>			
1. When a person accepts explosive materials at a distributor's premises on behalf of the buyer, the distributor must identify the person before releasing the explosive materials.		3. The receiver of explosive materials completes Section A.	
2. Employees of licensees, permittees, nonlicensees, nonpermittees, and employees of carriers who wish to transport explosive materials to the buyer must complete this form before each transaction at a distributor's premises.		4. The distributor (seller) completes Section B.	
5. Distributors are required to maintain this record with their disposition records.			
<b>SECTION A — STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE OF BUYER OR EMPLOYEE OF CARRIER HIRED BY THE BUYER TO TRANSPORT EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS TO THE BUYER</b>			
1. NAME <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>	2. HEIGHT	3. WEIGHT	4. RACE
	5. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. <i>(Mandatory)*</i>	6. DATE OF BIRTH	7. PLACE OF BIRTH
8. RESIDENT ADDRESS <i>(Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)</i>		9. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <i>(Distributtee (buyer) or Carrier)</i>	
I CERTIFY THAT THE ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE ARE TRUE AND CORRECT:			
10. SIGNATURE		11. DATE	
<b>SECTION B — STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTOR (SELLER)</b>			
12. THE PERSON DESCRIBED IN SECTION A <input type="checkbox"/> IS KNOWN TO ME, OR <input type="checkbox"/> HAS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO ME IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:			
13. TYPE OF IDENTIFICATION <i>(Driver's license, etc. Positive identification is required — a social security card is not positive identification)</i>		14. NUMBER ON IDENTIFICATION	
THE EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS DELIVERED TO THE ABOVE PERSON ARE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOWING BUYER:			
15. NAME AND ADDRESS OF BUYER		16. LICENSE NO., PERMIT NO. OR ATF Form 4710 (5400.4) TRANSACTION SERIAL NUMBER	
		17. TRANSACTION DATE	
<b>PRIVACY ACT INFORMATION</b>			
*The following information is provided pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Privacy Act of 1974: The disclosure of the individual's social security number is mandatory. Under 18 U.S.C. Section 842(f), ATF has authority to solicit an individual's social security number. The number may be used to verify an individual's identity.			
<b>PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE</b>			
The purpose of this information collection is to determine whether the person receiving explosives is eligible to do so under federal law. The information is subject to inspection by ATF officials. This information request is mandatory by statute. (18 U.S.C. 843).			

ATF F 4721 (5400.8) (5-83)

**ATI CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM**

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Safety Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

Storage Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Chemical Name	CAS# / Product#	Manufacturer	Supplier	Total Quantity Stored	Intact Label	MSDS on File



**SITE VISITORS:**

Name	Representing	Purpose of Visit	Time Arrive	Time Depart

**IMPORTANT TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS:**

Time	Person Calling	Call RC'D By	Telephone #	Topic of Discussion	Conversation Record Attached

**VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

Verbal Instructions given by Client: \_\_\_\_\_

Has anything developed which might lead to a change order or claim?  Yes  No If Yes Explain.

NOTE: Official's Notification of Claim must be made to the contracting Officer by separate correspondence.

**SAFETY DATA & WEATHER INFORMATION:**

Safety Actions Taken Today:		
List Any Additional Safety Training:		
List Safety Inspections (Type, Results & Inspector):		
Was personnel exposure monitoring conducted? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, Type and Instrument		
Were there any Lost Time Accidents this date? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Attach Accident Request Form) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>Today's Weather Conditions:</b>		
<b>General:</b>	<b>Temp</b>	<b>High                      Low</b>
		<b>Precipitation (24hrs) _____</b>

**LIVE ORD. FOUND:**

**GRID QC STATUS:**

**GRID QA STATUS:**

**DEMIL QC STATUS:**

**DEMIL QA STATUS:**

**VENT QC STATUS:**

**VENT QA STATUS:**

**GENERAL COMMENTS:**

**Signature and Certification**

On behalf of ATI, I certify that this report is complete and correct and, to the best of my knowledge, all equipment and material used and work performed during this reporting period are in compliance with the contract plans and specifications except as noted above.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

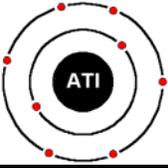
**CONTRACT / DO #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**WORK SITE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **FILM TYPE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LOCATION:** \_\_\_\_\_ **NO. OF PRINTS:** \_\_\_\_\_

DATE	SUBJECT / DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	PHOTO NUMBER	REMARKS
			1	
			2	
			3	
			4	
			5	
			6	
			7	
			8	
			9	
			10	
			11	
			12	
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			34	
			35	
			36	





**CUSTOMER ACTION REQUEST (CAR) RECORD**

See Reverse for Completion Instructions

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **PROJECT SITE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CUSTOMER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTION REQUESTED:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**REQUEST RECEIVED VERBALLY:** YES ( ) NO ( )

**IF YES, HAVE THE CUSTOMER READ THE ABOVE 'ACTION REQUESTED' AND INITIAL TO CONFIRM WHAT HAS BEEN WRITTEN, IS IN FACT, WHAT IS DESIRED.**

**IF NO, ATTACH WRITTEN DOCUMENT TO THIS CAR.**

-----  
**DETERMINE VALIDITY OF THE REQUESTED ACTION:**

**>REQUESTED ACTION WILL CORRECT A CUSTOMER OBSERVED NONCONFORMANCE:**

YES ( ) NO ( )

**>REQUESTED ACTION IS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF WORK: YES ( ) NO ( )**

**DISCUSS REQUESTED ACTION:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DETAIL CORRECTIVE ACTION TO BE APPLIED:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

-----  
**FOLLOW-UP TO BE CONDUCTED BY QC SPECIALIST:**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CUSTOMER REPRESENTATIVE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CORRECTIVE ACTION HAS BEEN APPLIED:** YES ( ) NO ( )

➤ **IF YES, IS THE CUSTOMER SATISFIED WITH THE CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) THAT HAVE BEEN APPLIED: YES ( ) NO ( )**

➤ **IF NO, DETERMINE WHY CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN APPLIED AND DOCUMENT SAME.**

## **Instructions for Completion**

**A CAR will be completed, by OES's senior person on-site, every time a Customer expresses dissatisfaction with on-site activities.**

**Date:** Enter the date the customer's request was received.

**Project Site:** Enter the project site's name.

**Customer:** Enter the organization and the individual's name making the request.

**Action Requested:** Enter *specific, detailed* remarks about the requested action.

**Request Received Verbally:** Check appropriate ( ). Self-explanatory.

**Determine Validity:** Check appropriate ( ).

**Discuss Requested Action:** Enter the background relative to the request. If this is in response to an observed nonconformance, detail why the nonconformance occurred. A root cause analysis will be conducted. If the space provided here is insufficient, attach plain bond paper and number pages consequentially.

**Detail Corrective Action to be Applied:** Enter the results of the root cause analysis and the corrective action that will prevent the nonconformance from reoccurring.

### **Follow-up by the QC Specialist:**

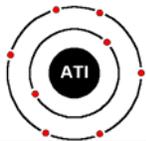
**Date:** Enter date follow-up conducted.

**Customer Representative:** Enter individual's name.

**Corrective Action Applied:** Marked appropriate ( ). If the response is “NO”, document on plain bond paper and attach to this report.

### **Distribution of completed form:**

- 1 - Project Manager
- 1 - Quality Manager
- 1 - On-site contract file
- 1 - QC Specialist (active QC file)



**QUALITY CONFORMANCE INSPECTION (QCI) RECORD**  
See Reverse for Completion Instructions

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **PROJECT SITE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**QC SPECIALIST:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK INSPECTED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SCHEDULED INSPECTION** ( )      **REINSPECTION** ( )  
**DAILY** ( )      **WEEKLY** ( )      **OTHER** ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

**RESULTS:**

( ) **TASK IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN CONFORMANCE TO WP/SSHP.**  
( ) **TASK IS NOT BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN CONFORMANCE TO WP/SSHP.**

**THE NOTED NONCONFORMANCE IS AS FOLLOWS:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**REINSPECTION:**

**TASK AND DATE OF NONCONFORMANCE BEING REINSPECTED:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**RESULTS:**

( ) **TASK IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN CONFORMANCE TO THE WP/SSHP.**  
( ) **TASK IS NOT BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN CONFORMANCE TO WP/SSHP.**

**THE RE-OCCURRING NONCONFORMANCE IS AS FOLLOWS:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION**

**A QCI record will be completed on each task inspected.**

**Date:** Enter the date the inspection took place.

**Project Site:** Enter the project site's name.

**QC Specialist:** Name of the QC Specialist conducting the QCI.

**Task Inspected:** Enter the name of the task being inspected as per the QCI Schedule.

**Scheduled Inspection:** Place a "X" in the appropriate ( ). If Other is applicable, note the reason for the QCI.

### **Results:**

Enter a "X" in the appropriate ( ).

If the task is in conformance, no other information is required on this form.

If the task is not in conformance, continue with the explanation in space provided.

### **Reinspection:**

Date and Task being reinspected: Enter the date and pertinent task.

Results: Enter a "X" in the appropriate ( ).

If the task is still not in conformance, continue with the explanation in space provided.

### **Distribution of completed forms:**

**Conformances:** 1- Project Manager  
1 - On-site QC File (Inactive)

**Nonconformances:** 1 - Project Manager  
1- Quality Manager  
1 - On-site QC File (Active)

**Reinspections:** 1 - Project Manager  
1 - Quality Manager  
1 - On-Site QC File (Inactive) (if compliant)  
(Active) (if noncompliant)

**AMERICAN TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING**

**Training Course Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(General, UXO Equipment, Visitor, Special)

**Presented By:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Topics Discussed**

**Work Plan/SSHP/APP:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**UXO/OE Hazards:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Chemical Hazards:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Physical Hazards:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Emergency Procedures:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Other:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Attendees**

Printed Name

Signature

Date

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

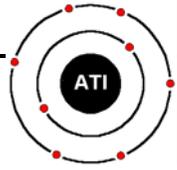
**Trainer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## WEEKLY SAFETY CHECKLIST

<b>Location:</b> _____ <b>Site:</b> _____		
Description	Findings	Remarks
1. Personal Protection (PPE) per SSHP/APP	Pass/Fail	
2. Work Practices Follow SSHP/APP	Pass/Fail	
3. Site Control/Decon per SSHP/APP	Pass/Fail	
4. Eyewash Station(s)	Pass/Fail	
5. First Aid Kit(s)	Pass/Fail	
6. Fire Extinguisher(s)	Pass/Fail	
7. Monitoring Equipment	Pass/Fail	
8. Calibration	Pass/Fail	
9. Communications	Pass/Fail	
10. Overall Cleaniness of Site	Pass/Fail	
11. Other _____	Pass/Fail	
<b>Printed Name:</b> _____ <b>Signature:</b> _____ <b>Date:</b> _____ <b>REMARKS:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____		







## MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION FOR TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

VEHICLE #: \_\_\_\_\_

VEHICLE OPERATOR: \_\_\_\_\_

1	No part of the fuel system shall project beyond the overall width of the motor vehicle.	GO	NO GO
2	The fuel line sediment trap shall be made of metal or plastic.	GO	NO GO
3	The exhaust pipe shall be effectively shielded or remote from the fuel tank and cargo floor.	GO	NO GO
4	Only hot water heater and defrost systems with fresh air circulation shall be used.	GO	NO GO
5	Rear view mirror shall be mounted on each side of the cab.	GO	NO GO
6	Two electric or air operated windshield wipers and washers shall be provided.	GO	NO GO
7	Only life long antifreeze shall be used.	GO	NO GO
8	The carburetor air filter element shall be noncombustible and designed to diminish and deflect back-fire flame.	GO	NO GO
9	Tow hooks or towing connections should be provided at the front and the rear of the vehicle.	GO	NO GO
10	Other than in the cab and engine compartment, wiring shall be run in loom or shall be protected by enclosure in a sheath or tube. There should be no wiring or lights within the cargo compartment.	GO	NO GO
11	Storage battery, unless located in the engine compartment, shall be covered by a fixed part of the motor vehicle, or protected by a ventilated cover or enclosure. Protective boots shall be used over the terminals.	GO	NO GO
12	No attachments, such as spare tire carriers, shall be located where they will obstruct the entrance to, or exit from, either door of the cab.	GO	NO GO
13	Vehicle shall be fitted with lights, full-flash turn signals and markers, conforming with DOT regulations and state and local requirements.	GO	NO GO
14	Tires with inner tubes shall be fitted with a valve stem lock.	GO	NO GO
15	All electric circuits shall be equipped with DOT approved reflector type warning kits.	GO	NO GO
16	Recapped tires must not be used on the front wheels. May be used on dual rear wheels.	GO	NO GO
17	Equipped with fire extinguishers as follows: Less than 14,000 GVW - minimum of two fire extinguishers with total fire rating of at least 4-A:20-B:C.	GO	NO GO
18	Fire extinguishers located where they are accessible for immediate use.	GO	NO GO
19	Vehicle equipped with three bi-directional reflective triangles.	GO	NO GO
20	Vehicle is appropriately placarded on all four sides. Appropriate placard for this trip is _____	GO	NO GO
21	Complete First Aid Kit located in passenger compartment of vehicle.	GO	NO GO

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

This Inspection Checklist will be completed by the vehicle operator before every trip in which explosive materials are transported.

Date: Enter the date of the trip/inspection.  
 Vehicle #: Enter the VIN  
 Vehicle Operator: Enter the name of the operator/inspector.

GO NO GO: Circle appropriate response.  
**NOTE:** A NO GO requires repair/replacement prior to departure.

Distribution of completed form:  
 (1) - Stays with the Vehicle  
 (1) - Senior UXO Supervisor



**COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS:**

**EXAMPLE:**

ID #	GRID LOCATION	NOMENCLATURE	FUZE DESCRIPTION	FUZE CONDITION	ALIGNMENT	PLACEMENT	COMMENTS
0001	3567 5379	155mm, HE, M107	PD, M235	Unarmed	NW	ME	For Disposal
0002	3567 5370	75mm, TP, M309	Dummy, M73	Inert	N	BS	For Venting

**Grid Location:** EAD – G001 (Grids will be identified on the south-east corner stake of each grid.)

**FUZE CONDITION:** Enter the fuze condition (Armed, Unarmed or Unknown).

**UXO Team:** Each team leader will identify, by UXO Team One or UXO Team Two, the grids which they have completed.

**ALIGNMENT:** The “Longitudinal Axis Orientation”, Nose-to-Tail direction, of the item recovered.  
(N, NE, E, SE, S, SW,W, NW)

**ID # :** UXO/OE and Sub-surface Anomalies will be identified, by numbers, starting from 0001 through 9999.  
(Note: Individual fragments and UXO related scrap items will not be recorded, but the type of scrap located within the grid will be noted in the remarks section below.)

**PLACEMENT:** Placement refers to the items surface location. Enter one of the following  
**ME- Mostly Embedded, in the dirt or sand.**  
**AS – Above Surface (Above the current high water level.).**  
**BS - Bottom Surface (Below the current high water level).**

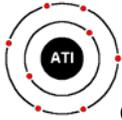
**GRID LOCATION:** The eight digit GPS coordinate will be entered.

**COMMENTS:** Any additional comments regarding the item (i.e. Separated for demil, round not fired, etc.).

**NOMENCLATURE:** Enter the full nomenclature, if known.

**FUZE DESCRIPTION:** The type/model of fuze, if known.

**REMARKS:** Any additional remarks regarding the grid, scrap recovered or conditions



## OPERATOR MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST FOR GARRETT SEA HUNTER MK II

Instrument Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_ Operator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Pre-Operational Check

Step	Activity
1	Check Storage Case for physical damage.
2	Open the Storage Case and inspect the instrument for damage.
3	Remove battery cover at the back of the unit housing by unscrewing the battery cap by hand. Install eight (8) alkaline AA batteries in the battery holders.
4	Replace battery cover and secure by screwing in the battery cap by hand.
5	Turn instrument on with the ON-OFF switch. The batteries are check automatically each time the detector is turned on. Four or more tones indicate the batteries are very good, two tones indicate the batteries are adequate. One tone or no tone indicates the batteries should be replaced.
6	Set instrument on Standard Operating mode, which is considered the "Normal Operating Range".
7	Adjust Volume with the volume control knob.
8	Verify extra set of batteries in storage case.
9	Take instrument to test grid for daily pre-op check.
10	Set elimination control to zero and calibrate to eliminate the effects of the local geology.
11	Verify the instrument is functioning by sweeping the test item.

**Test Grid Results:**      Pass      Fail      (Circle appropriate response)

### During Use Maintenance

During use, the operator is responsible for keeping the instrument as clean and dry as possible.

### Post Use Maintenance

Step	Activity
1	Verify instrument is turned off.
2	Clean and wipe off instrument.
3	Open Electronic Unit Cover and remove batteries. See above note.
4	Properly store batteries.
5	Replace the Electronic Unit Cover.
6	Place the instrument in the storage case.
7	Return storage case to proper storage area.

List any problems associated with the instrument: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### DD FORM 1348-1A ISSUE RELEASE/RECEIPT DOCUMENT

**DD FORM 1348-1A, JUL 91 (EG) ISSUE RELEASE/RECEIPT DOCUMENT**

27. ADDITIONAL DATA  28. RIC (4-6) UI (23-24) QTY (25-29) CON CODE (71) DIST (55-58) UP (74-80)	25. NATIONAL STOCK NO. & ADD (8-22)	24. DOCUMENT NUMBER & SUFFIX (30-44)	QUANTITY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 O C M P C M N S H Z N FROM S RI M S SUPPLY ADDRESS S I G F U N D DIS-TR-JECT B U T I O N P R I R D D E A Q L T E V R I P O C M N S T P N D
			1. TOTAL PRICE 2. SHIP FROM 3. SHIP TO 4. MARK FOR 5. DOC DATE 6. NMFC 7. FRT RATE 8. TYPE CARGO 9. PS 10. QTY, RECD 11. UP 12. UNIT WEIGHT 13. UNIT CUBE 14. UFC 15. SL 16. FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION NOMENCLATURE 17. ITEM NOMENCLATURE 18. TV CONT 19. NO CONT 20. TOTAL WEIGHT 21. TOTAL CUBE 22. RECEIVED BY 23. DATE RECEIVED

PerFORM (DLA)

PREVIOUS EDITION MAY BE USED

## MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION (TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS)											
<i>(Read Instructions before completing this form.)</i>											
This form applies to all vehicles which must be marked or placarded in accordance with Title 49 CFR.						1. GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING/TRANSPORTATION CONTROL NUMBER					
SECTION 1 - DOCUMENTATION						ORIGIN a.			DESTINATION b.		
2. CARRIER/GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION											
3. DATE/TIME OF INSPECTION											
4. LOCATION OF INSPECTION											
5. OPERATOR(S) NAME(S)											
6. OPERATOR(S) LICENSE NUMBER(S)											
7. MEDICAL EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE*											
8. <i>(X if satisfactory at origin)</i>						9. CVSA DECAL DISPLAYED ON COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT*					
a. MILITARY HAZMAT ENDORSEMENT			d. ERG OR EQUIVALENT COMMERCIAL:			YES		NO		9. CVSA DECAL DISPLAYED ON COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT*	
b. VALID LEASE*			e. DRIVER'S VEHICLE INSPECTION REPORT*							a. TRUCK/TRACTOR	
c. ROUTE PLAN			f. COPY OF 49 CFR PART 397							b. TRAILER	
SECTION II - MECHANICAL INSPECTION											
<i>All items shall be checked on empty equipment prior to loading. Items with an asterisk shall be checked on all incoming loaded equipment.</i>											
10. TYPE OF VEHICLE(S)						11. VEHICLE NUMBER(S)					
12. PART INSPECTED <i>(X as applicable)</i>		ORIGIN (1)		DESTINATION (2)		ORIGIN (1)		DESTINATION (2)		COMMENTS (3)	
		SAT		UNSAT		SAT		UNSAT			
a. SPARE ELECTRICAL FUSES						k. EXHAUST SYSTEM					
b. HORN OPERATIVE						l. BRAKE SYSTEM*					
c. STEERING SYSTEM						m. SUSPENSION					
d. WINDSHIELD/WIPERS						n. COUPLING DEVICES					
e. MIRRORS						o. CARGO SPACE					
f. WARNING EQUIPMENT						p. LANDING GEAR*					
g. FIRE EXTINGUISHER*						q. TIRES, WHEELS, RIMS					
h. ELECTRICAL WIRING						r. TAILGATE/DOORS*					
i. LIGHTS AND REFLECTORS						s. TARPULIN*					
j. FUEL SYSTEM*						t. OTHER <i>(Specify)</i>					
13. INSPECTION RESULTS <i>(X one)</i> ACCEPTED						REJECTED					
<i>(If rejected give reason under "Remarks". Equipment will be approved if deficiencies are corrected prior to loading.)</i>											
14. SATELLITE MOTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM: <i>(X one)</i> ACCEPTED						REJECTED					
15. REMARKS											
16. INSPECTOR SIGNATURE <i>(Origin)</i>						17. INSPECTOR SIGNATURE <i>(Destination)</i>					
SECTION III - POST LOADING INSPECTION											
<i>This section applies to Commercial and Government/Military vehicles. All items will be checked prior to release of loaded equipment and shall be checked on all incoming loaded equipment.</i>											
		ORIGIN (1)		DESTINATION (2)		ORIGIN (1)		DESTINATION (2)		COMMENTS (3)	
		SAT		UNSAT		SAT		UNSAT			
18. LOADED IAW APPLICABLE SEGREGATION/COMPATIBILITY TABLE OF 49 CFR											
19. LOAD PROPERLY SECURED TO PREVENT MOVEMENT											
20. SEALS APPLIED TO CLOSED VEHICLE; TARPULIN APPLIED ON OPEN EQUIPMENT											
21. PROPER PLACARDS APPLIED											
22. SHIPPING PAPERS/DD FORM 836 FOR GOVERNMENT VEHICLE SHIPMENTS											
23. COPY OF DD FORM 626 FOR DRIVER											
24. SHIPPED UNDER DOT EXEMPTION 868											
25. INSPECTOR SIGNATURE <i>(Origin)</i>						26. DRIVER(S) SIGNATURE <i>(Origin)</i>					
27. INSPECTOR SIGNATURE <i>(Destination)</i>						28. DRIVER(S) SIGNATURE <i>(Destination)</i>					

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**SECTION I - DOCUMENTATION**

**General Instructions.**

All items (2 through 9) will be checked at origin prior to loading. Items with an asterisk (\*) apply to commercial operators or equipment only. Only Items 2 through 7 are required to be checked at destination.

Items 1 through 5. Self explanatory.

Item 6. Enter operator's Commercial Driver's License (CDL) number or Military OF-346 License Number. CDL and OF-346 must have the HAZMAT and other appropriate endorsements IAW Part 383.

Item 7. \*Enter the expiration date listed on the Medical Examiner's Certificate.

Item 8.a. APPLIES TO MILITARY OPERATORS ONLY. Military Hazardous Materials Certification. In accordance with applicable service regulations, ensure operator has been certified to transport hazardous materials.

b. \*Valid Lease. Shipper will ensure a copy of the appropriate contract of lease is carried in all leased vehicles and is available for inspection. (Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) requirement.)

c. Route Plan. Prior to loading any Hazard Class/Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 (Explosives) for shipment, ensure that the operator possesses a written route plan in accordance with 49 CFR Part 397. Route Plan requirements for Hazard Class 7 (Radioactive) materials are found in 49 CFR 397.101.

d. Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) or Equivalent. Commercial operators must be in possession of an ERG or equivalent document. Shipper will provide applicable ERG page(s) to military operators.

e. \*Driver's Vehicle Inspection Report. Review the operator's Vehicle Inspection Report. Ensure that there are no defects listed on the report that would affect the safe operation of the vehicle.

f. Copy of 49 CFR Part 397. Operators are required by regulation to have in their possession a copy of 49 CFR Part 397 (Hazardous Materials Driving and Parking Rules). If military operators do not possess this document, shipper may provide a copy to operator.

Item 9. \*Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) Decal. Check to see if equipment has a current CVSA decal and mark applicable box. Vehicles without CVSA, check documentation of the last vehicle periodic inspection.

**SECTION II - MECHANICAL INSPECTION**

**General Instructions.**

All items (12.a. through 12.t.) will be checked on all incoming empty equipment prior to loading. All UNSATISFACTORY conditions must be corrected prior to loading. Items with an asterisk (\*) shall be checked on all incoming loaded equipment. Unsatisfactory conditions that would affect the safe off-loading of the equipment must be corrected prior to unloading.

**SECTION II (Continued)**

Item 12.a. Spare Electrical Fuses. Check to ensure that at least one spare fuse for each type of installed fuse is carried on the vehicle as a spare or vehicle is equipped with an overload protection device (circuit breaker). (49 CFR 393.95)

b. Horn Operative. Ensure that horn is securely mounted and of sufficient volume to serve purpose. (49 CFR 393.81)

c. Steering System. The steering wheel shall be secure and must not have any spokes cracked through or missing. The steering column must be securely fastened. Universal joints shall not be worn, faulty or repaired by welding. The steering gear box shall not have loose or missing mounting bolts or cracks in the gear box mounting brackets. The pitman arm on the steering gear output shaft shall not be loose. Steering wheel shall turn freely through the limit of travel in both directions. All components of a power steering system must be in operating condition. No parts shall be loose or broken. Belts shall not be frayed, cracked or slipping. The power steering system shall not be leaking. (49 CFR 396 Appendix G)

d. Windshield/Wipers. Inspect to ensure that windshield is free from breaks, cracks or defects that would make operation of the vehicle unsafe; that the view of the driver is not obscured and that the windshield wipers are operational and wiper blades are in serviceable condition. Defroster must be operative when conditions require. (49 CFR 393.60, 393.78 and 393.79)

e. Mirrors. Every vehicle must be equipped with two rear vision mirrors located so as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear along both sides of the vehicle. Mirrors shall not be cracked or dirty. (49 CFR 393.80)

f. Warning Equipment. Equipment must include three bidirectional emergency reflective triangles that conform to the requirements of FMVSS No. 125. FLAME PRODUCING DEVICES ARE PROHIBITED. (49 CFR 393.95)

g. Fire Extinguisher. Military vehicles must be equipped with two serviceable fire extinguishers with an Underwriters Laboratories rating of 10 BC or more. (Commercial motor vehicles must be equipped with one serviceable 10 BC Fire Extinguisher). Fire extinguisher(s) must be located so that it is readily accessible for use and securely mounted on the vehicle. The fire extinguisher must be designed, constructed and maintained to permit visual determination of whether it is fully charged. (49 CFR 393.95)

h. Electrical Wiring: Electrical wiring must be clean and properly secured. Insulation must not be frayed, cracked or otherwise in poor condition. There shall be no uninsulated wires, improper splices or connections. Wires and electrical fixtures inside the cargo area must be protected from the lading. (49 CFR 393.28, 393.32, 393.33)

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**SECTION II (Continued)**

i. Lights/Reflectors. (Head, tail, turn signal, brake, clearance, marker and identification lights, Emergency Flashers). Inspect to see that all lighting devices and reflectors required are operable, of proper color and properly mounted. Ensure that lights and reflectors are not obscured by dirt or grease or have broken lenses. High/Low beam switch must be operative. Emergency Flashers must be operative on both the front and rear of vehicle. (49 CFR 393)

j. Fuel System. Inspect fuel tank and lines to ensure that they are in serviceable condition, free from leaks, or evidence of leakage and securely mounted. Ensure that fuel tank filler cap is not missing. Examine cap for defective gasket or plugged vent. Inspect filler necks to see that they are in completely serviceable condition and not leaking at joints. (49 CFR 393.83 and 396 Appendix G)

k. Exhaust System. Exhaust system shall discharge to the atmosphere at a location to the rear of the cab or if the exhaust projects above the cab, at a location near the rear of the cab. Exhaust system shall not be leaking at a point forward of or directly below the driver compartment. No part of the exhaust system shall be located where it will burn, char or damage electrical wiring, fuel system or any other part of the vehicle. No part of the exhaust system shall be temporarily repaired with wrap or patches. (49 CFR 393.83 and 396 Appendix G)

l. Brake System (to include hand brakes, parking brakes and Low Air Warning devices). Check to ensure that brakes are operational and properly adjusted. Check for audible air leaks around air brake components and air lines. Check for fluid leaks, cracked or damaged lines in hydraulic brake systems. Ensure that parking brake is operational and properly adjusted. Low Air Warning devices must be operative. (49 CFR 396 Appendix G)

m. Suspension. Inspect for indications of misaligned, shifted or cracked springs, loosened shackles, missing bolts, spring hangers unsecured at frame and cracked or loose U-bolts. Inspect for any unsecured axle positioning parts, and sign of axle misalignment, broken torsion bar springs (if so equipped). (49 CFR 396 Appendix G)

n. Coupling Devices (Inspect without uncoupling). Fifth Wheels: Inspect for unsecured mounting to frame or any missing or damaged parts. Inspect for any visible space between upper and lower fifth wheel plates. Ensure that the locking jaws are around the shank and not the head of the kingpin. Ensure that the release lever is seated properly and safety latch is engaged. Pintle Hook, Drawbar, Towbar Eye and Tongue and Safety Devices: Inspect for unsecured mounting, cracks, missing or ineffective fasteners (welded repairs to pintle hook is prohibited). Ensure safety devices (chains, hooks, cables) are in serviceable condition and properly attached. (49 CFT 396 Appendix G)

o. Cargo Space. Inspect to ensure that cargo space is clean and free from exposed bolts, nuts, screws, nails or inwardly projecting parts that could damage the lading. Check floor to ensure it is tight and free from holes. Floor shall not be permeated with oil or other substances. (49 CFR 177.815(e)(1) and 398.94)

p. Landing Gear. Inspect to ensure that landing gear and assembly are in serviceable condition, correctly assembled, adequately lubricated and properly mounted.

**SECTION II (Continued)**

q. Tires, Wheels and Rims: Inspect to ensure that tires are properly inflated. Flat or leaking tires are unacceptable. Inspect tires for cuts, bruises, breaks and blisters. Tires with cuts that extend into the cord body are unacceptable. Thread depth shall not be less than: 4/32 inches for tires on a steering axle of a power unit, and 2/32 inches for all other tires. Mixing bias and radial on the steering axle is prohibited. Inspect wheels and rims for cracks, unseated locking rings, broken, loose, damaged or missing lug nuts or elongated stud holes. (49 CFR 396 Appendix G)

r. Tailgate/Doors. Inspect to see that all hinges are tight in body. Check for broken latches and safety chains. Doors must close securely. (49 CFR 177.835(h))

s. Tarpaulin. If shipment is made on open equipment, ensure that lading is properly covered with fire and water resistant tarpaulin. (49 CFR 177.835(h))

t. Other Unsatisfactory Condition. Note any other condition which would prohibit the vehicle from being loaded with hazardous materials.

Item 14. For AA&E and other shipments requiring satellite surveillance, ensure that the Satellite Motor Surveillance System is operable. Shipper will instruct the driver to send a "test" emergency message to DTTS by having the driver activate the "emergency (panic) button". Shipper will contact DTTS at 1-800-826-0794 to verify that test message was received. Message must be received by DTTS for system to be considered operational.

**SECTION III - POST LOADING INSPECTION**

**General Instructions.**

All items will be checked prior to the release of loaded equipment. Shipment will not be released until deficiencies are corrected. All items will be checked on incoming loaded equipment. Deficiencies will be reported in accordance with applicable service regulations.

Item 18. Check to ensure shipment is loaded in accordance with 49 CFR Part 177.848 and the applicable Segregation or Compatibility Table of 49 CFR 177.848.

Item 19. Check to ensure the load is secured from movement in accordance with applicable service outload drawings.

Item 20. Check to ensure seal(s) have been applied to closed equipment; fire and water resistant tarpaulin applied on open equipment.

Item 21. Check to ensure each transport vehicle has been properly placarded in accordance with 49 CFR Part 172 Subpart F.

Item 22. Check to ensure operator has been provided shipping papers that comply with 49 CFR Part 172 Subpart C. For shipments transported by Government vehicle, shipping paper will be DD Form 836.

Item 23. Ensure operator(s) sign DD Form 626, are given a copy and understand the hazards associated with the shipment.

Item 24. Applies to Commercial Shipments Only. If shipment is made under DOT Exemption 868, ensure that shipping papers are properly annotated and copy of Exemption 868 is with shipping papers.

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS**  
(TO BE POSTED IN EACH VEHICLE AND AT EACH WORK SITE)

**ACCIDENT/INJURY:**

**FIRE/EXPLOSION:**

**WORK SITE ACCESS**

**LOST, STOLEN, or UNAUTHORIZED USE OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS**

**SPILL and DISCHARGE RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

In the event of a spill, all steps necessary to contain the spill will be taken until clean up is finished. Spills will be contained using shovels or other means to scoop up the spill and place in on plastic sheeting or in plastic bags. Immediately notify the Sr. UXO Supervisor.



## USACE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT

<i>(For Safety Staff only)</i>	REPORT NO.	EROC CODE	<b>UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT</b> <i>(For Use of this Form See Help Menu and USACE Suppl to AR 385-40)</i>			REQUIREMENT CONTROL SYMBOL: CEEC-S-8(R2)
<b>1. ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION</b>						
PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION		INJURY/ILLNESS/FATAL		PROPERTY DAMAGE		MOTOR VEHICLE INVOLVED
GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> CIVILIAN <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> FIRE INVOLVED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> FIRE INVOLVED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC		<input type="checkbox"/> FATAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		<del>PROPERTY DAMAGE</del>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2. PERSONAL DATA</b>						
a. Name (Last, First, MI)		b. AGE	c. SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE		d. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
f. JOB SERIES/TITLE		g. DUTY STATUS AT TIME OF ACCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> ON DUTY <input type="checkbox"/> TDY <input type="checkbox"/> OFF DUTY		h. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT TIME OF ACCIDENT		
				<input type="checkbox"/> ARMY ACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> ARMY RESERVE <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER <input type="checkbox"/> PERMANENT <input type="checkbox"/> FOREIGN NATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> SEASONAL <input type="checkbox"/> TEMPORARY <input type="checkbox"/> STUDENT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		
<b>3. GENERAL INFORMATION</b>						
a. DATE OF ACCIDENT (month/day/year)	b. TIME OF ACCIDENT (Military time) hrs	c. EXACT LOCATION OF ACCIDENT			d. CONTRACTOR'S NAME	
e. CONTRACT NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL WORKS <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		f. TYPE OF CONTRACT <input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTION <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> A/E <input type="checkbox"/> DREDGE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		g. HAZARDOUS/TOXIC WASTE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERFUND <input type="checkbox"/> DERP <input type="checkbox"/> IRP <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		(1) PRIME:  (2) SUBCONTRACTOR:
<b>4. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ONLY (Fill in line and corresponding code number in box from list - see help menu)</b>						
a. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (CODE) #			b. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (CODE) #			
<b>5. INJURY/ILLNESS INFORMATION (Include name on line and corresponding code number in box for items e, f &amp; g - see help menu)</b>						
a. SEVERITY OF ILLNESS/INJURY (CODE) #		b. ESTIMATED DAYS LOST	c. ESTIMATED DAYS HOSPITALIZED	d. ESTIMATED DAYS RESTRICTED DUTY		
e. BODY PART AFFECTED (CODE) #		g. TYPE AND SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS				
PRIMARY		TYPE (CODE) #				
SECONDARY		SOURCE (CODE) #				
f. NATURE OF ILLNESS / INJURY (CODE) #						
<b>6. PUBLIC FATALITY (Fill in line and correspondence code number in box - see help menu)</b>						
a. ACTIVITY AT TIME OF ACCIDENT (CODE) #			b. PERSONAL FLOATATION DEVICE USED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
<b>7. MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT</b>						
a. TYPE OF VEHICLE		b. TYPE OF COLLISION			c. SEAT BELTS	
<input type="checkbox"/> PICKUP/VAN <input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMOBILE <input type="checkbox"/> TRUCK <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDE SWIPE <input type="checkbox"/> HEAD ON <input type="checkbox"/> REAR END <input type="checkbox"/> BROADSIDE <input type="checkbox"/> ROLL OVER <input type="checkbox"/> BACKING <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)			USED    NOT USED    NOT AVAILABLE (1) FRONT SEAT (2) REAR SEAT	
<b>8. PROPERTY/MATERIAL INVOLVED</b>						
a. NAME OF ITEM		b. OWNERSHIP			c. \$ AMOUNT OF DAMAGE	
(1)						
(2)						
(3)						
<b>9. VESSEL/FLOATING PLANT ACCIDENT (Fill in line and correspondence code number in box from list - see help menu)</b>						
a. TYPE OF VESSEL/FLOATING PLANT (CODE) #			b. TYPE OF COLLISION/MISHAP (CODE) #			
<b>10. ACCIDENT DESCRIPTION (Use additional paper, if necessary)</b>						
See attached page.						

<b>11. CAUSAL FACTOR(S) (Read Instruction Before Completing)</b>					
a. (Explain YES answers in item 13)	YES	NO	a. (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
DESIGN: Was design of facility, workplace or equipment a factor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL AGENT FACTORS: Did exposure to chemical agents, such as dust, fumes, mists, vapors or physical agents, such as, noise, radiation, etc., contribute to accident?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE: Were inspection & maintenance procedures a factor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE FACTORS: Did office setting such as, lifting office furniture, carrying, stooping, etc., contribute to the accident?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PERSON'S PHYSICAL CONDITION: In your opinion, was the physical condition of the person a factor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUPPORT FACTORS: Were inappropriate tools/resources provided to properly perform the activity/task?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OPERATING PROCEDURES: Were operating procedures a factor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Did the improper selection, use or maintenance of personal protective equipment contribute to the accident?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JOB PRACTICES: Were any job safety/health practices not followed when the accident occurred?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUGS/ALCOHOL: In your opinion, was drugs or alcohol a factor to the accident?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HUMAN FACTORS: Did any human factors such as, size or strength of person, etc., contribute to accident?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. WAS A WRITTEN JOB/ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS COMPLETED FOR TASK BEING PERFORMED AT TIME OF ACCIDENT?		
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS: Did heat, cold, dust, sun, glare, etc., contribute to the accident?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES (If yes, attach a copy.)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
<b>12. TRAINING</b>					
a. WAS PERSON TRAINED TO PERFORM ACTIVITY/TASK?		b. TYPE OF TRAINING.		c. DATE OF MOST RECENT FORMAL TRAINING.	
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> CLASSROOM <input type="checkbox"/> ON JOB		(Month) (Day) (Year)	
<b>13. FULLY EXPLAIN WHAT ALLOWED OR CAUSED THE ACCIDENT; INCLUDE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CAUSES (See instruction for definition of direct and indirect causes.) (Use additional paper, if necessary)</b>					
a. DIRECT CAUSE					
See attached page.					
b. INDIRECT CAUSE(S)					
See attached page.					
<b>14. ACTION(S) TAKEN, ANTICIPATED OR RECOMMENDED TO ELIMINATE CAUSE(S).</b>					
DESCRIBE FULLY:					
See attached page.					
<b>15. DATES FOR ACTIONS IDENTIFIED IN BLOCK 14.</b>					
a. BEGINNING (Month/Day/Year)			b. ANTICIPATED COMPLETION (Month/Day/Year)		
c. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF SUPERVISOR COMPLETING REPORT		d. DATE (Mo/Da/Yr)	e. ORGANIZATION IDENTIFIER (Div, Br, Sect)	f. OFFICE SYMBOL	
CORPS _____					
CONTRACTOR _____					
<b>16. MANAGEMENT REVIEW (1st)</b>					
a. <input type="checkbox"/> CONCUR    b. <input type="checkbox"/> NON CONCUR    c. COMMENTS					
SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE	
<b>17. MANAGEMENT REVIEW (2nd - Chief Operations, Construction, Engineering, etc.)</b>					
a. <input type="checkbox"/> CONCUR    b. <input type="checkbox"/> NON CONCUR    c. COMMENTS					
SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE	
<b>18. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE REVIEW</b>					
a. <input type="checkbox"/> CONCUR    b. <input type="checkbox"/> NON CONCUR    c. ADDITIONAL ACTIONS/COMMENTS					
SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE	
<b>19. COMMAND APPROVAL</b>					
COMMENTS					
COMMANDER SIGNATURE				DATE	



10.	<b>ACCIDENT DESCRIPTION</b> <i>(Continuation)</i>
13a.	<b>DIRECT CAUSE</b> <i>(Continuation)</i>

<b>13b.</b>	<b>INDIRECT CAUSES</b> <i>(Continuation)</i>
<b>14.</b>	<b>ACTION(S) TAKEN, ANTICIPATED, OR RECOMMENDED TO ELIMINATE CAUSE(S)</b> <i>(Continuation)</i>



## **APPENDIX G**

### **MSD Calculation Sheets**

Minimum Separation Distances

Waikoloa

2.36in Rocket

20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge

PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

**CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES**

Maximum Fragment Range = 809 ft

Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 200 ft

**CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)**

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 48 ft

K328 Overpressure Range = 317 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

## Minimum Separation Distances

Waikoloa

2.36in Rocket

20 May 2003

### SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

### WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

### MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

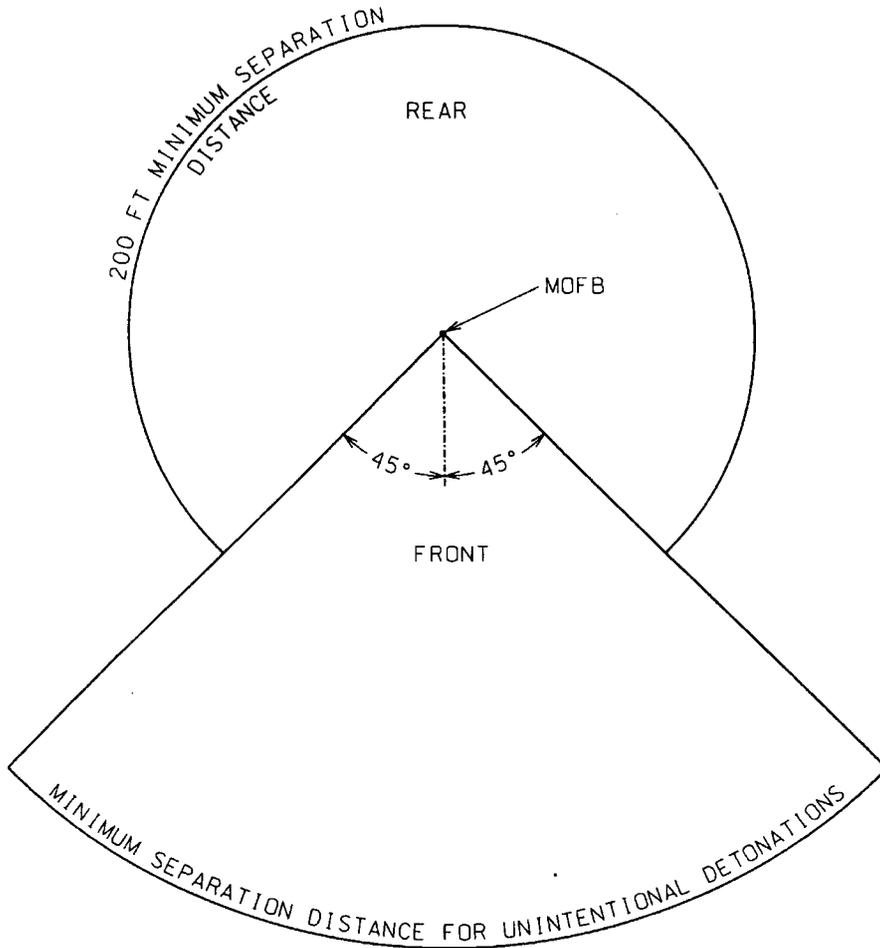
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.08 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
2.36in Rocket  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 809 ft  
K50 distance = 48 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Shirone Opichka* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Crull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
2.75in M229 Rocket  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1374 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 302 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 95 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 625 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
2.75in M229 Rocket  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

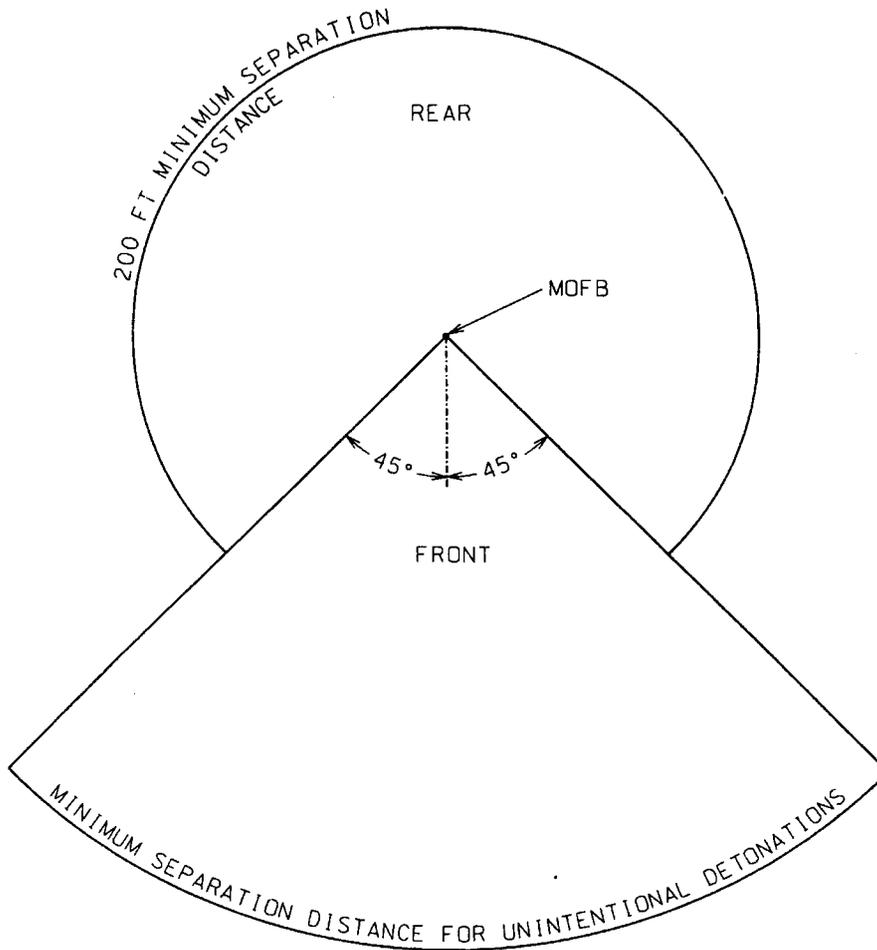
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.18 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
2.75in M229 Rocket  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1374 ft  
K50 distance = 95 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Shuene Opichka 5/28/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Cull 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
3.5in M28A2 Rocket  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1420 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 235 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 70 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 457 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
3.5in M28A2 Rocket  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 24 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 125 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
1100 gallon tank	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING OFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Open Front Barricade (OFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-99-1, "Open Front and Enclosed Barricades". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the OFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

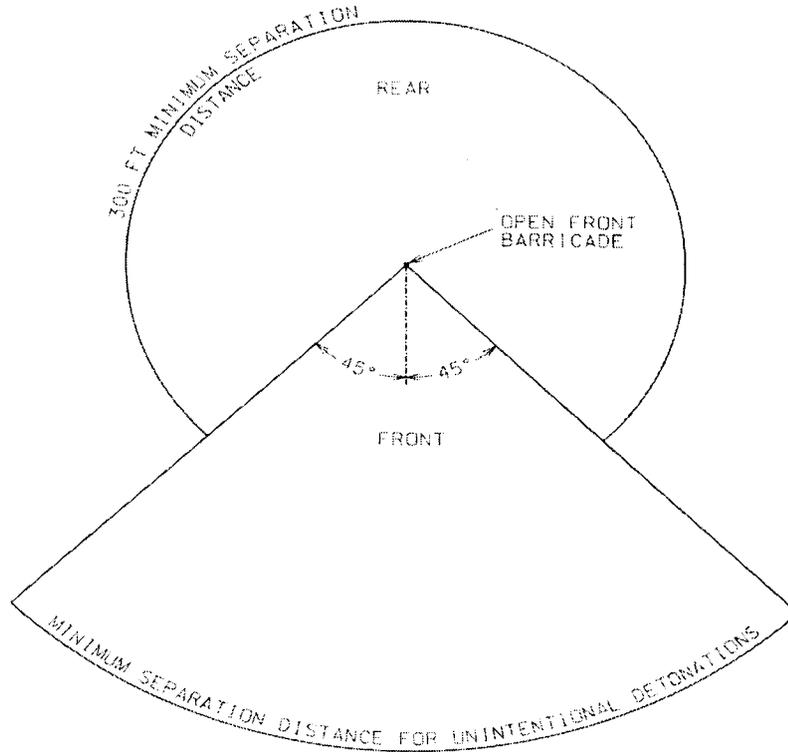
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.53 in

Thickness of Steel Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.71 in

The OFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the OFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the OFB are the same as the fragment distances without the OFB (see figure). The OFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The OFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the OFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the OFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
3.5in M28A2 Rocket  
20 May 2003

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 300 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1420 ft  
K50 distance = 70 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Sherene Opichka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Cruell 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
4.2 in M3A1 Mortar  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

**CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES**

Maximum Fragment Range = 1617 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 311 ft

**CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)**

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 107 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 702 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
4.2 in M3A1 Mortar  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 24 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 125 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
1100 gal tank	275

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING OFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Open Front Barricade (OFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-99-1, "Open Front and Enclosed Barricades". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the OFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

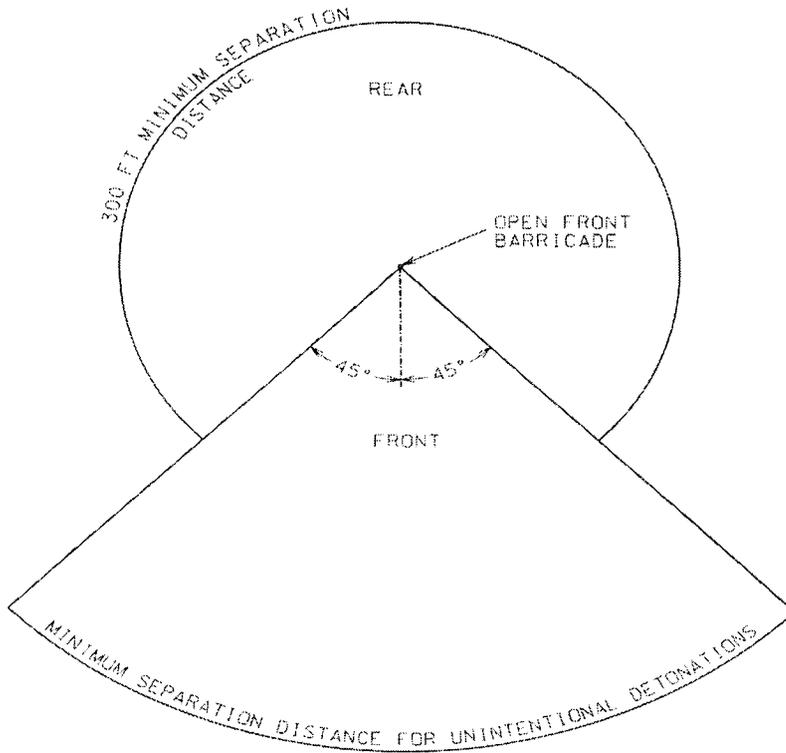
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.93 in

Thickness of Steel Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.91 in

The OFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the OFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the OFB are the same as the fragment distances without the OFB (see figure). The OFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The OFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the OFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the OFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
4.2 in M3A1 Mortar  
20 May 2003

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 300 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1617 ft  
K50 distance = 107 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Sherene Opichka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Crull 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
4.5in Barrage Rocket  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1759 ft

Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 290 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 99 ft

K328 Overpressure Range = 650 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
4.5in Barrage Rocket  
20 May 2003

**SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS**

Required Sandbag Thickness = 36 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags  
Sandbag Throw Distance = 220 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance = 220 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

**WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS**

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
1100 gallon tank	275

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

**MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING OFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES**

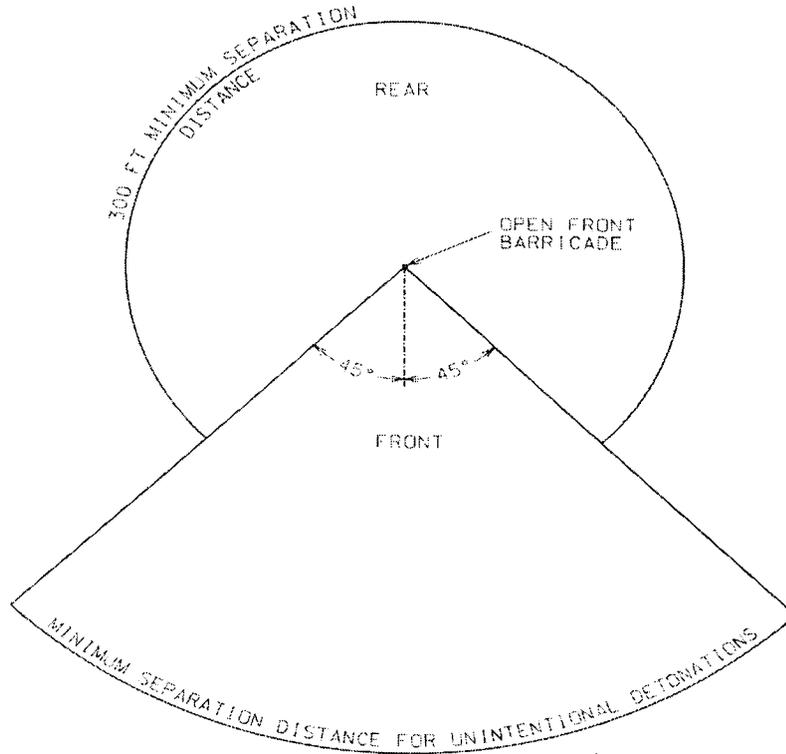
Design of the Open Front Barricade (OFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-99-1, "Open Front and Enclosed Barricades". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the OFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 2.05 in  
Thickness of Steel Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.97 in

The OFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the OFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the OFB are the same as the fragment distances without the OFB (see figure). The OFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The OFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the OFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the OFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
4.5in Barrage Rocket  
20 May 2003

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 300 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1759 ft  
K50 distance = 99 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Sherene Opichka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Cress 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
25mm M792  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 756 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 200 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 26 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 172 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
25mm M792  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

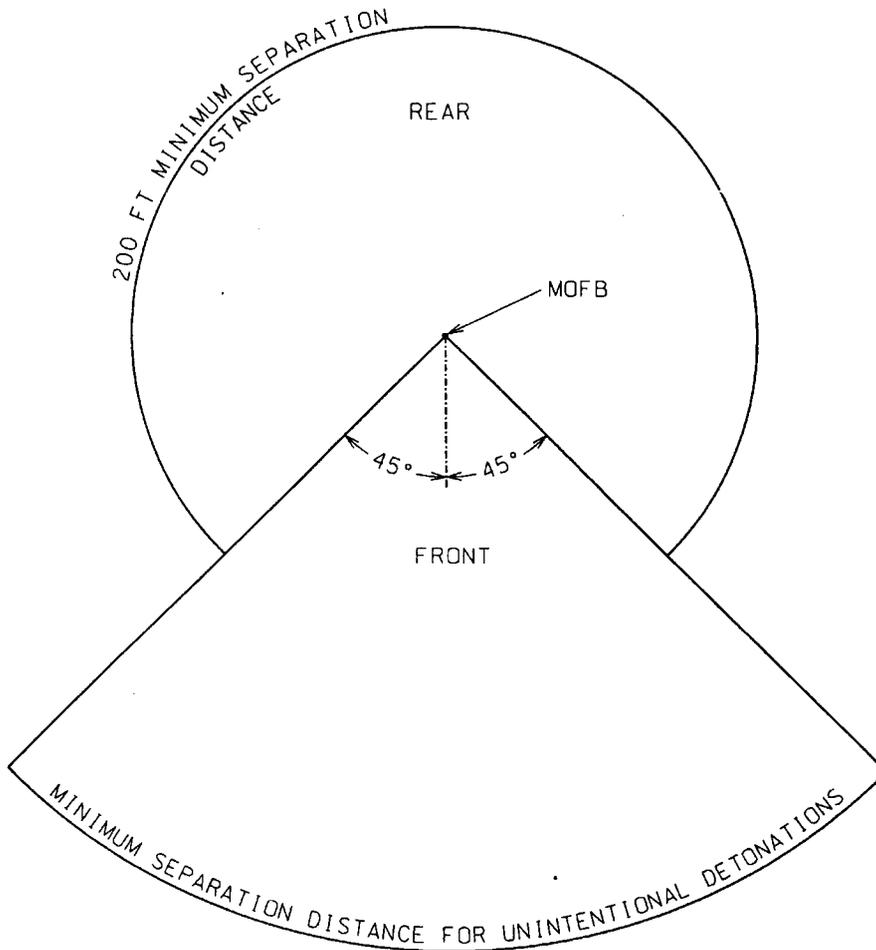
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.73 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
25mm M792  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 756 ft  
K50 distance = 26 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Sherone Opuchka* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Crull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
37mm MKII  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 980 ft

Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 200 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 20 ft

K328 Overpressure Range = 131 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
37mm MKII  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

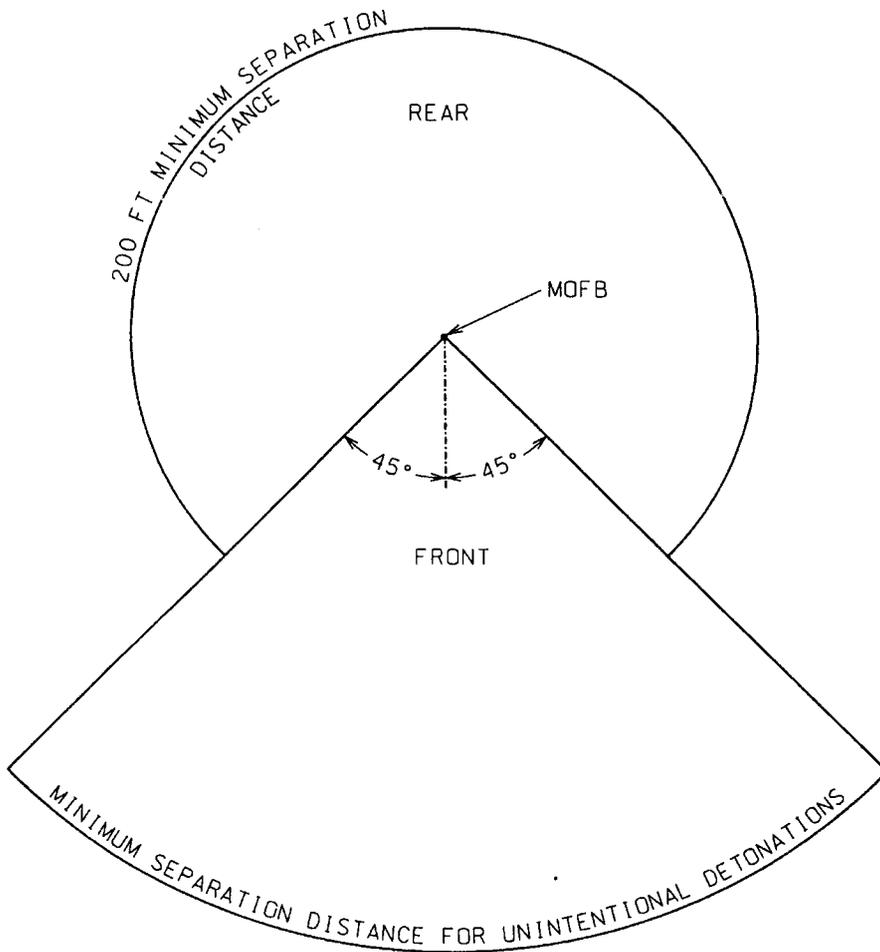
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.79 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
37mm MKII  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 980 ft  
K50 distance = 20 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Sherene Opichka* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Cull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
47mm Japanese projectile  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1301 ft (This is the default distance provided in DDESB TP 16)

Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 200 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 19 ft

K328 Overpressure Range = 124 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
47mm Japanese projectile  
20 May 2003

**SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS**

This data was taken from the 57mm Chinese projectile.

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

**WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS**

This data was taken from the 57mm Chinese projectile.

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

**MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES**

This data was taken from the 57mm Chinese projectile.

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

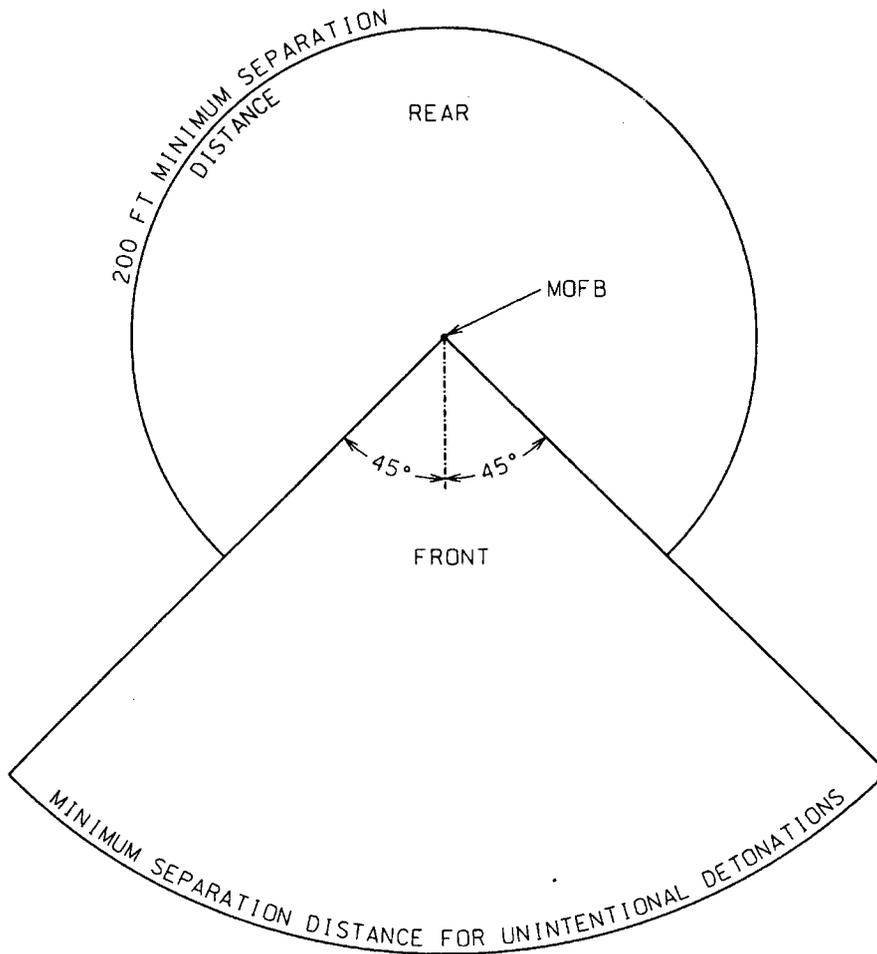
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.12 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
47mm Japanese projectile  
20 May 2003

distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1301 ft  
K50 distance = 19 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Sherone Opionka* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Crull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
60mm M49A3  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1080 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 200 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 42 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 277 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
60mm M49A3  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.14 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

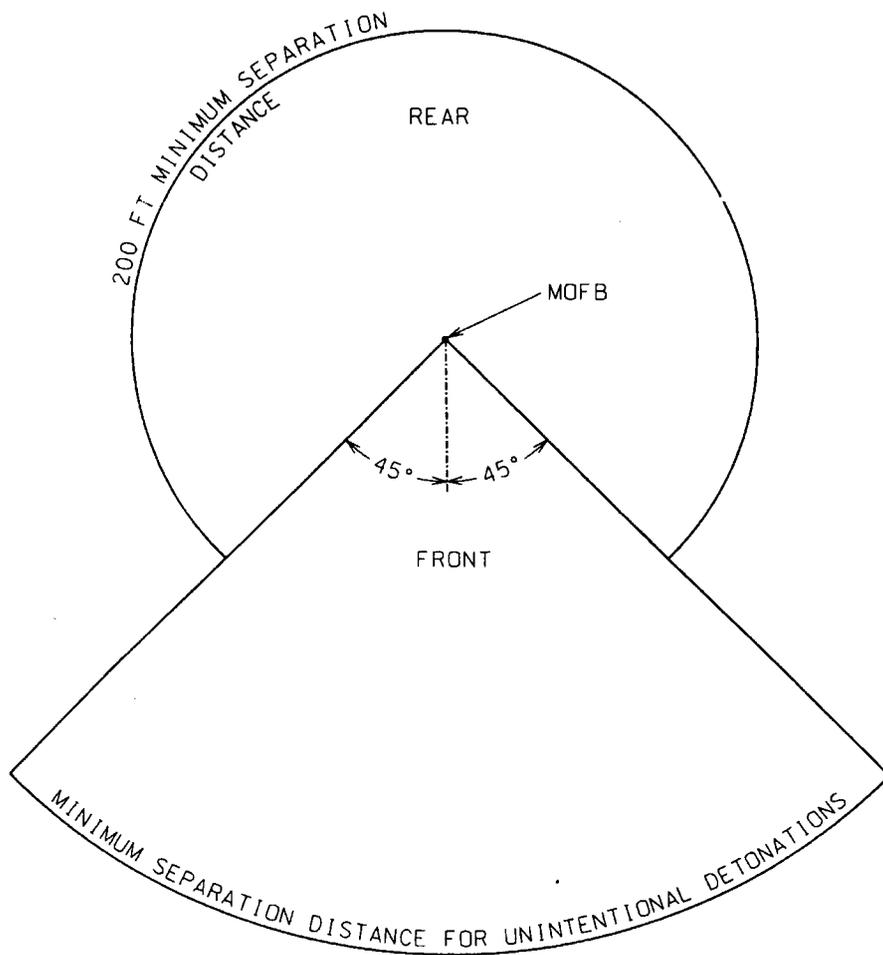
Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
60mm M49A3  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft

Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1080 ft

K50 distance = 42 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Shene Opianka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Crull 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
75mm Mk I  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1702 ft

Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 238 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 63 ft

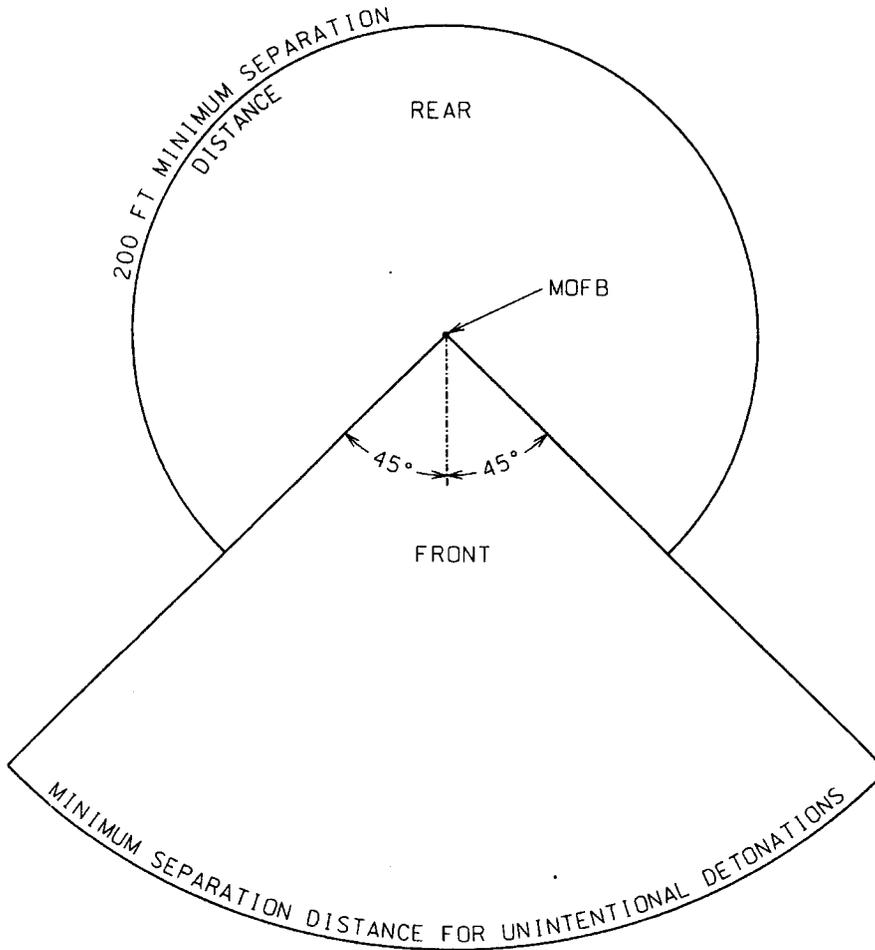
K328 Overpressure Range = 411 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
75mm Mk I  
20 May 2003

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1702 ft  
K50 distance = 63 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Sherene Ouchka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Cull 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
81mm M43  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1395 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 230 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 61 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 403 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
81mm M43  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 24 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 125 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
1100 gallon tank	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

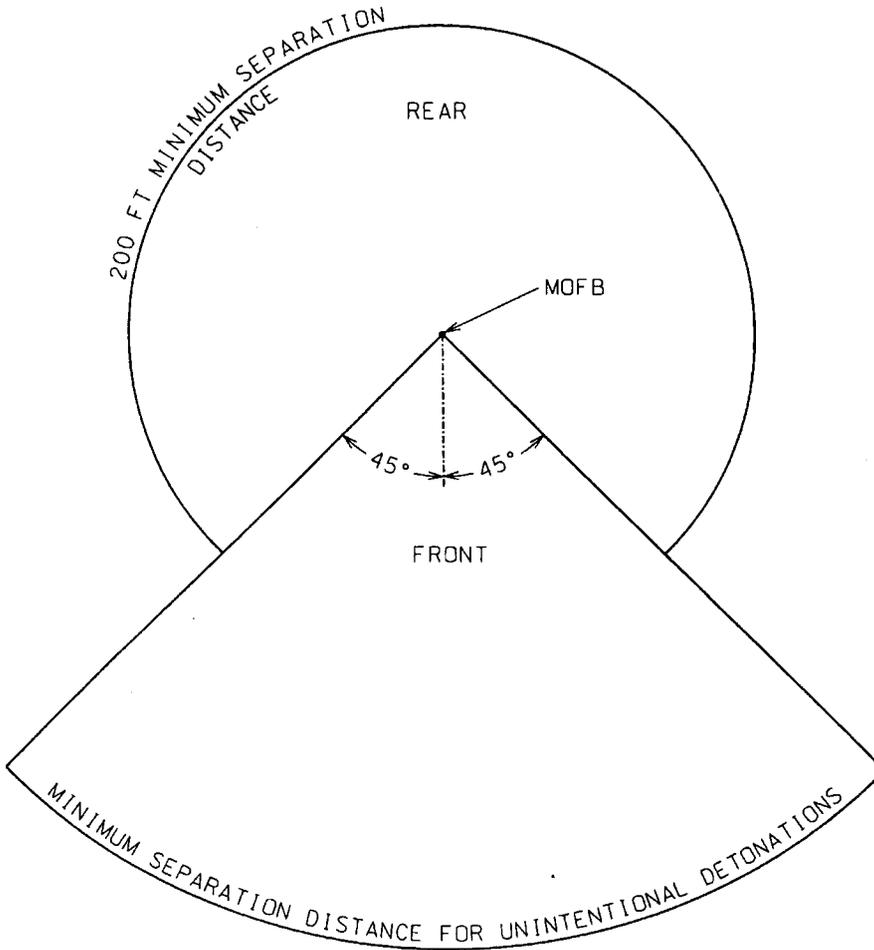
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.43 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
81mm M43  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1395 ft  
K50 distance = 61 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Sherene Opichka* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Crull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
105mm M1  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 1939 ft

Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 341 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 97 ft

K328 Overpressure Range = 636 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
105mm M1  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 24 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 135 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
1100 gallon tank	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING OFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Open Front Barricade (OFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-99-1, "Open Front and Enclosed Barricades". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the OFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.87 in

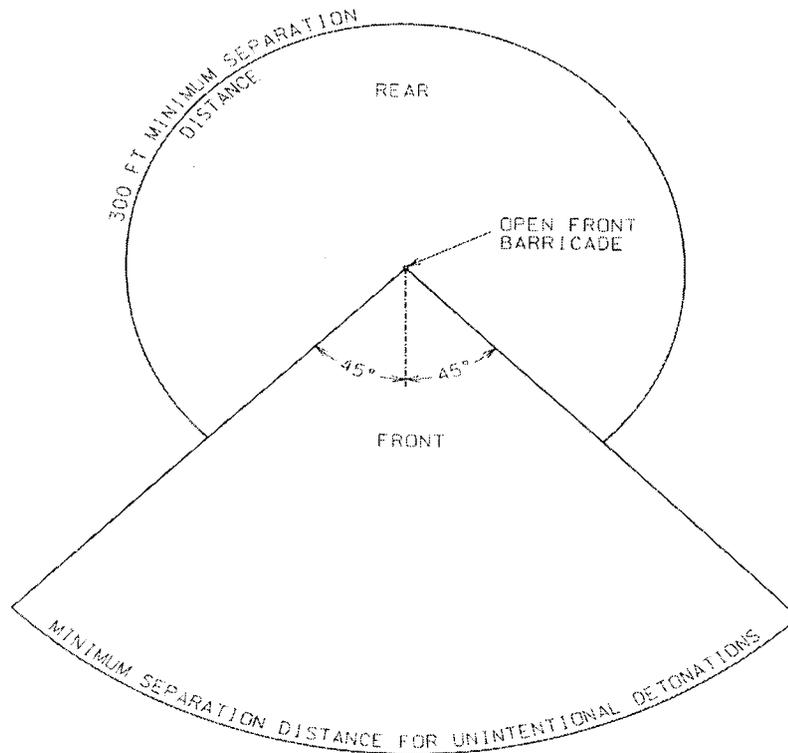
Thickness of Steel Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.90 in

The OFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the OFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the OFB are the same as the fragment distances without the OFB (see figure). The OFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The OFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
105mm M1  
20 May 2003

OFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the OFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 300 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 1939 ft  
K50 distance = 97 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Sherono Opuska* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Crull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
155mm M107  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 2577 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 447 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 141 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 922 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
155mm M107  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 36 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags  
Sandbag Throw Distance = 220 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance = 220 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
1100 gallon tank	275

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING OFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Open Front Barricade (OFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-99-1, "Open Front and Enclosed Barricades". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the OFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

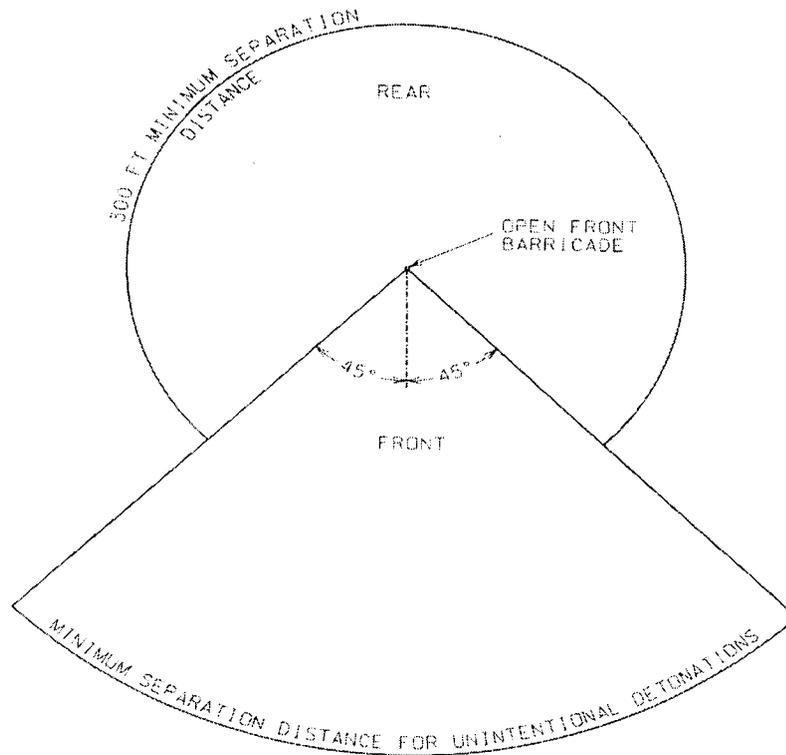
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 2.59 in  
Thickness of Steel Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.27 in

The OFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the OFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the OFB are the same as the fragment distances without the OFB (see figure). The OFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The OFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
155mm M107  
20 May 2003

OFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the OFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 300 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 2577 ft  
K50 distance = 141 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

*Sherene Capichka* 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

*Michelle Cull* 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
M31 Rifle Grenade (Case)  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 351 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 200 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 48 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 316 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
M31 Rifle Grenade (Case)  
20 May 2003

**SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS**

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

**WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS**

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

**MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES**

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

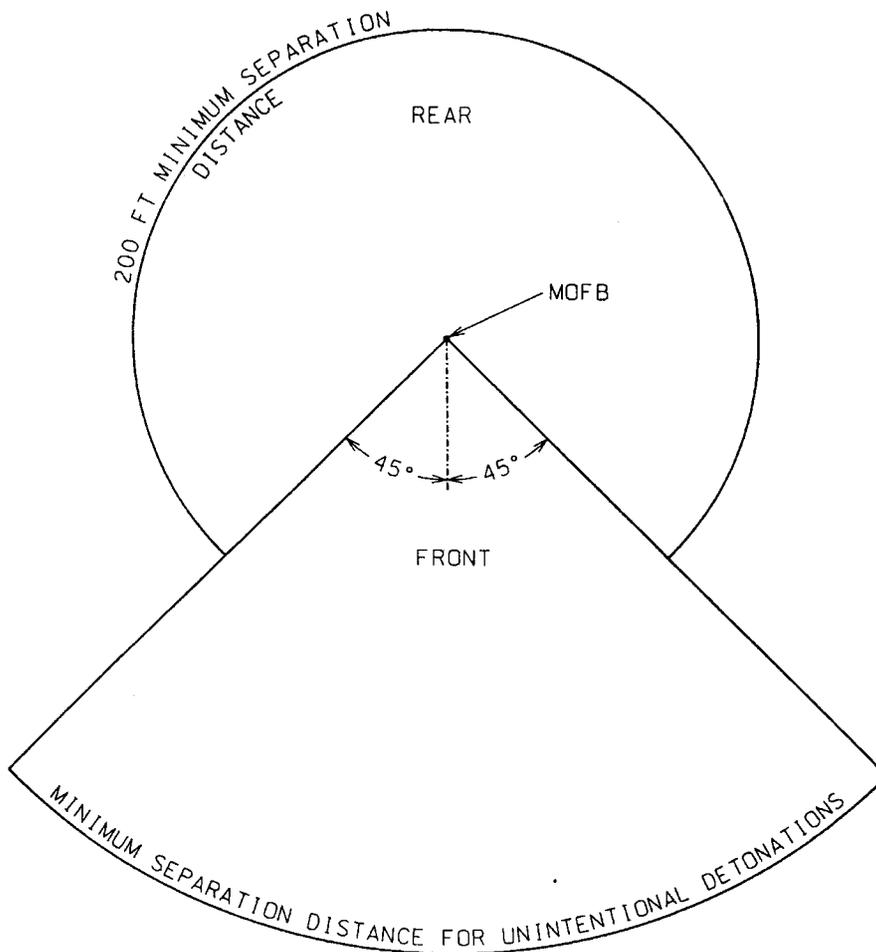
Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 0.48 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
M31 Rifle Grenade (Case)  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft  
Minimum Separation Distance to front = 351 ft  
K50 distance = 48 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Sherene Opichka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Crull 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
MK II Hand Grenade  
20 May 2003

REQUESTED BY: Jerry Kresge  
PREPARED BY: Sherene Opichka

**This form shows calculated distances only. It does not constitute approval. Concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S is required to determine the applicable distance for a specific site.**

In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K50 ( $50W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft. In accordance with (IAW) EM 1110-1-4009, use of the range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft as the minimum separation distance for unintentional detonations requires written justification, a risk analysis, calculation of this distance by CEHNC-ED-CS-S, and concurrence of CEHNC-OE-S.

IAW EM 1110-1-4009, the minimum separation distance for intentional detonations shall be the largest of the maximum fragment range, the K328 ( $328W^{1/3}$  where W is the total net explosive weight for the detonation) overpressure distance or 200 ft.

#### CALCULATED FRAGMENT DISTANCES

Maximum Fragment Range = 650 ft  
Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 sq ft = 400 ft

#### CALCULATED OVERPRESSURE DISTANCES BASED ON OE ITEM'S EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT ONLY (i.e. NO DONOR CHARGE)

Range to 0.9 psi Overpressure (K50) = 27 ft  
K328 Overpressure Range = 174 ft (based on munition NEW only, no donor)

The primary fragmentation characteristics used in the calculation of the values listed above were computed IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-1. The maximum fragment range was calculated using the maximum weight fragment and the initial velocity from these characteristics in the computer software TRAJ. The range to no more than 1 hazardous fragment/600 sq ft was calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-2.

**NOTE THAT ALL MITIGATION METHODS FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS ARE BASED ON THE USE OF COMMERCIAL SHAPED CHARGES FOR INITIATION. IF ANY OTHER DONOR CHARGE IS TO BE USED THIS INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO CEHNC WITH A REQUEST FOR NEW CALCULATIONS!**

Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
MK II Hand Grenade  
20 May 2003

SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Required Sandbag Thickness = 12 in. with 6" standoff between munition and sandbags

Sandbag Throw Distance = 25 ft

Minimum Separation Distance = 200 ft

The required sandbag thickness and the sandbag throw distance were calculated IAW CEHNC-ED-CS-S-98-7. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-98-7, "Use of Sandbags for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site.

WATER MITIGATION FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS

Water Containment System (see HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3)	Minimum Separation Distance (ft)
5 gallon carboys	200
Inflatable pool	200

The water containment system and the minimum separation distance were determined IAW HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3. A copy of HNC-ED-CS-S-00-3, "Use of Water for Mitigation of Fragmentation and Blast Effects Due to Intentional Detonation of Munitions" must be available on site

MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES WHILE USING MOFB DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

Design of the Miniature Open Front Barricade (MOFB) is in accordance with HNC-ED-CS-S-98-8, "Miniature Open Front Barricade". A copy of this report must be available on site. DDESB has placed certain restrictions on the approved usage of the MOFB. These are listed in the approval letter in the front of the report.

Thickness of Aluminum Required to Prevent Perforation = 1.00 in

The MOFB is designed to defeat fragments to the rear and sides of the MOFB in the case of an accidental/unintentional detonation during intrusive activities. The fragment distances to the front of the MOFB are the same as the fragment distances without the MOFB (see figure). The MOFB is not designed to reduce the effects of blast overpressure. The MOFB may not be used for intentional detonations. The minimum separation distances to the rear and sides of the

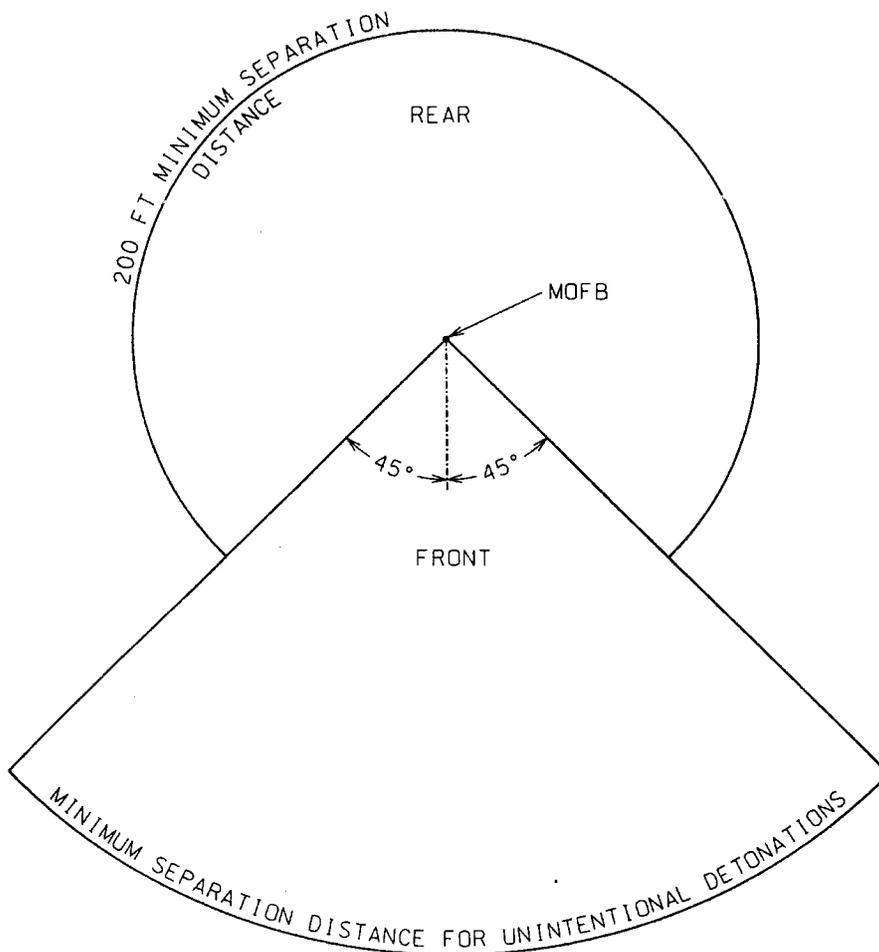
Minimum Separation Distances  
Waikoloa  
MK II Hand Grenade  
20 May 2003

MOFB must be maintained based on the expected throw distance of the MOFB itself.

Minimum Separation Distance to sides and rear = 200 ft

Minimum Separation Distance to front = 650 ft

K50 distance = 27 ft



MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS  
USING MINIATURE OPEN FRONT BARRICADE DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES

SIGNATURES:

Sherene Opuchka 5/20/03  
Subject Matter Expert Date

Michelle Crull 5/20/03  
QA Reviewer Date

## **APPENDIX H**

### Resumes

## RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

The following personnel are proposed as key personnel for the activities on this site and resumes are enclosed in Appendix H:

James R. Van Huss	Project Manager	CEHNC # 0364
Richard G. Wesner	Site Project Manager	CEHNC # 0797
Timothy J. Roberts	SUXOS	CEHNC # 0147
John S. Wilson	UXOSO	CEHNC # 0123
Jose Garcia	UXOQC	CEHNC # 0032

**JAMES R. VAN HUSS**

**PROJECT MANAGER**

**COE # 0364**

**DATE ATTENDED BASIC EOD SCHOOL: MARCH 1981**

**EDUCATION; B.A., ANTHROPOLOGY, U of AZ: 1996**

**OTHER PERTINENT TRAINING:** USACE COR CERTIFICATION 4/03  
USACE QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR  
CONTRACTORS COURSE 6/01  
HAZARDOUS WASTE/HAZMATERIAL  
HANDLERS CERTIFICATION-09/00  
ASQ CERTIFIED QUALITY AUDITOR 6/99  
HAZWOPER REFRESHER -5/03  
RADIATION SAFETY COURSE - 11/98  
HAZWOPER BASIC 40 HOURS-1995  
BLASTING AND EXPLOSIVE SAFETY CSE - 8/93  
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT CSE -6/93  
TRANSPORTATION OF HAZMAT CSE - 9/93

**EOD/UXO ASSIGNMENTS:**

**AUG 00- PRESENT PROJECT MANAGER, ATI, FORT IRWIN, CA**  
Performing On-Site project management functions for Range Maintenance Contract with an annual budget of over 5.6 million dollars. Overseeing the Overall performance of over 40 full time employees on the project team. Coordinated all contract and subcontract work, and resolving all project issues and problems. Responsible for the accountability, maintaining and procuring over \$500,000.00 worth of onsite equipment.

**DEC 97- AUG 00 QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST, ATI, FORT IRWIN, CA**  
Perform QC duties on Range Maintenance contract at the National Training Center. Planned, directed and supervised the compliance program for all range maintenance activities, resulting in a no-deficiency rating for a period of over 34 months. Monitored corrective action implementation and ensured timeliness and effectiveness.

**JUL 97 - DEC 97 UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI/OES, FORT IRWIN. CA.**  
Team Leader on Range Maintenance contract at the National Training Center, responsible for supervising UXO team in locating and identifying various types of Explosive Ordnance.

**FEB 95 - JAN 96 SENIOR EOD SUPERVISOR, RANGE SAFETY OFFICER, 70<sup>TH</sup> EOD, U.S. NAVY SUB BASE, SAN DIEGO, CA**  
Coordinated and participated in major range clearance operations on Ft Irwin, CA., Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ., and San Clemente Island, CA Managed unit Hazardous Material Program ensuring compliance with Local, State and Federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

**MAR 94 - JAN 95 SENIOR EOD SUPERVISOR, 8TH EOD, CAMP RED CLOUD,**

**KOREA**

- MAR 90 - FEB 94** Supervised live land mine clearance operations within the DMZ; Land mines encountered; M15, M19, M3 & M16. Work party member on ML recovery mission in LAOS; worked range clearance operations on Korea and U.S. Artillery and Tank firing ranges. Ordnance encountered; Current mortars artillery projectiles, High Explosive Anti Tanks projectiles, Hellfire, Copperhead, and Foreign ordnance of various types  
**OPERATIONS NCO, SENIOR EOD SUPERVISOR, 94TH EOD, FT CARSON, CO**  
Performed duties as Range Safety Officer, Coordinated and participated in Range clearance operations on Ft Carson Artillery and Tank firing ranges Senior evaluator on inspection team that coordinated evaluation exercises inspecting various EOD Detachments technical proficiency on correct identification and procedures in dealing with all types of explosive ordnance.
- MAR 89 - MAR 90** **EOD TEAM LEADER, OPERATIONS NCO, 8TH EOD, CAMP RED CLOUD, KOREA.**  
Worked clearance operations on all major ranges within the Republic of Korea. Ordnance encountered: ICMS (all varieties), numerous Rocket and Missile systems, projectiles (20MM - 175MM) with associated fuzes, mortars (60MM-4.2”), and land mines of U.S. and Foreign origin.
- MAR 81 - MAR 89** **EOD TEAM LEADER, OPERATION NCO, 47TH EOD, FT HOOD, TX.**  
Coordinated and participated in over 25 major range clearance operations at Ft Hood, TX., Ft Sill, OK, and Air Force bombing ranges. Ordnance encountered: current projos, mortars, bombs, submunitions, and land mines.

**RICHARD G. WESNER**

**UXO# 0797 SITE PROJECT MANAGER**

**DATE ATTENDED BASIC EOD SCHOOL: JULY 1974**

**OTHER PERTINENT TRAINING:**

**USACE QUALITY MANAGEMENT  
FOR CONTRACTORS COURSE 6/01  
HAZARDOUS WASTE/HAZMATERIAL  
HANDLERS CERTIFICATION-09/00  
HAZWOPER REFRESHER 01/03  
RADIATION SAFETY COURSE - 11/02  
HAZWOPER BASIC 40 HOURS-1995  
TRANSPORTATION OF HAZMAT  
07/95**

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**EOD / UXO OPERATIONS:**

- JUL 74 - DEC 76 EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA EOD UNIT TEAM MEMBER**  
Range clearance operations, disposal of hazardous and non-serviceable munitions.
- DEC 76 - DEC 77 ELEMENDORF AFB, ALASKA EOD UNIT TEAM SUPERVISOR**  
Numerous range clearance operations, disposal of hazardous and non-serviceable munitions.
- JAN 78 - FEB 81 EDWARDS AFB, CALIFORNIA EOD UNIT TEAM SUPERVISOR**  
Planned and supervised EOD range clearance operations, planned and supervised disposal of hazardous and non-serviceable munitions, maintained explosive accounts.
- FEB 81 - JAN 85 HAHN, AB GERMANY EOD UNIT TEAM SUPERVISOR**  
Disposal of hazardous and non-serviceable munitions, range clearance operations.
- APR 87 - JUNE 88 NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY (EMRTC), ORDNANCE TECHNICIAN**  
Performed numerous weapons testing, planned and supervised disposal of hazardous and non-serviceable munitions, planned and supervised range clearance operations.

- JUNE 88 - JULY 91 NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY (EMRTC), PROJECT RANGE MANAGER**  
As project ranger manager, Mr. Wesner supervised 13 personnel, 4 explosive ordnance technicians, 4 electronic technicians, and 5 mechanical technicians. Other responsibilities included supervising UXO clearance operations; coordinating and conducting tests; collecting and processing test data; preparing written or oral reports; inspecting test range, instrumentation, and facilities; monitoring test personnel performance; and controlling accountability of classified information on test ranges.
- JULY 91 – SEP 91 ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION (ECC)UXO TECH II**  
Performed ordnance and minefield clearance operations in Kuwait.
- SEP 91 JAN 92 INTERNATIONAL DANGER AND DISASTER ASSISTANCE SERVICE (IDAS), UXO PROJECT SUPERVISOR**  
Supervised uxo teams in the clearance of Faisel Range, Saudi Arabia. Prepared standard operating procedures and ensured compliance with local, state, and federal statutes and codes for surface and subsurface UXO removal actions.
- JAN 92-NOV 92 UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE INTERNATIONAL (UXB)**  
UXO Tech II Tier I and Tier II ordnance clearance operations at Ft Mead, MD.
- DEC 92—JAN 94 NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY (EMRTC), SENIOR ORDNANCE TESTING TECHNICIAN**  
Performed numerous weapons testing, planned and supervised disposal of hazardous and non-serviceable munitions, planned and supervised range clearance operations
- JAN 94 - JAN 2000 NEWTEC AERIAL CABLE RANGE (ACR) WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE (WSMR), OPERATIONS PROJECT MANAGER**  
Planned and supervised test operations, maintained explosive accounts, maintained explosive storage bunkers, modify, assemble and loading of explosive items, supervised disposal of hazardous and non- hazardous explosive items. Prepared standard operating procedures and ensured compliance with local, state, and federal statutes and codes.

- JAN 00 – AUG 01     **UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE INTERNATIONAL (UXB),  
UXO SPECIALIST SUPERVISOR TECH III**  
Performed Tier I and Tier II ordnance clearance operations,  
Kaho’olawe UXO clearance project.
- AUG 01-APR 03     **QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST, ATI, FORT IRWIN, CA.**  
Perform QC duties on range maintenance contract at the National  
Training Center. Planned, directed and supervised the compliance  
program for all range maintenance activities, resulting in a 100% pass  
rating for a period of over 22 months.
- APR 03- Present     **ASSIST. PROJECT MANAGER, ATI FORT IRWIN, CA**  
Assist the project manager on all project manager functions on the Ft.  
Irwin contract. Directly responsible for production and quality oversight  
for daily operations on the range maintenance contract.  
Responsible for reviewing timesheets, expense reports, and travel order  
requests. Prepared and submitted purchase orders. Assisted the project  
manager in controlling the contractual cost on a 5.6 million dollars  
annual budget.

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**TIMOTHY J. ROBERTS** #147 **UXO SENIOR SUPERVISOR**

**DATE ATTENDED BASIC EOD SCHOOL:** 1983

**OTHER PERTINENT TRAINING:** **HAZWOPER 40 HR CRS: 1994**  
**HAZWOPER 8-Supervisor: 1995**  
**HAZWOPER 8 HR REFRESHER: 6/03**

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**EOD / UXO ASSIGNMENTS:**

**FEB 83 - MAR 90 EOD SPECIALIST, EDWARD AFB, CA.**

Member of EOD Team which provided mission support of the Flight Test Center. Responsible for range clearance and mission support of Precision Impact Range (98,000).

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**NOV 91 - AUG 91 UXO SPECIALIST, KUWAIT.**

Member of UXO team that performed surface/subsurface conventional ordnance, minefield, and ordnance density surveys throughout Kuwait. Experience includes the U.S. Army DOHA ASP clean-up.

**MAR 92 - JUL 92 UXO SPECIALIST, TIERRA SANTA/SAN DIEGO, CA.**

Member of UXO Team that performed surface/subsurface clearance of former Camp Elliot.

**AUG 92 - NOV 92 UXO SUPERVISOR, FT. IRWIN NTC, CA.**

Team Leader responsible for identification and surface clearance of explosive ordnance and scrap residue of NTC ranges.

**MAR 93 -NOV 93 UXO SPECIALIST, FT. SILL, OK.**

Member of UXO Team that performed a surface clearance of CALFAX range.

**NOV 93 - MAR 94 UXO SPECIALIST, PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT, CO.**

Member of UXO Team that performed surface/subsurface clearance of 400 acres.

**APR 94 - JUL 94 UXO SPECIALIST, FT. ORD, MONTEREY, CA.**

Member of UXO Team that performed a surface/subsurface clearance of training areas and limited area of major impact range.

**AUG 94 - SEP 94 UXO SPECIALIST, PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT, CO.**

Member of UXO Team that provided escort for drill sampling.

**APR 95 - JUN 95 UXO SPECIALIST, FT. ORD, CA.**

Member of UXO Team that performed surface/subsurface clearance of training areas.

- JUL 95 - JUL 95**      **UXO SPECIALIST, ABERDEEN AND EDGEWOOD, MD.**  
Member of UXO Team that performed surface/subsurface clearance  
Of 40mm range and test sites.
- AUG 95 - AUG 95**      **UXO SPECIALIST, FT. WINGATE, NM.**  
Member of UXO Team that provided escort for environmental  
group.
- AUG 95 - JUL 96**      **UXO SUPERVISOR, FT, ORD, CA.**  
Supervised UXO Team which performed surface/subsurface removal  
action.
- JUL 96 - JUN 97**      **UXO SUPERVISOR/QC SPECIALIST, SALTON SEA TEST  
RANGE, CA.**  
Supervised Survey Team which performed GPS Survey and grid  
marking of 7,000 acres. Responsible for Quality Control on site.
- JUN 97 - AUG 97**      **UXO SPECIALIST, ATI-OES, DICK'S AUTO WORKS,  
FONTANA, CA.**  
Member of UXO Team that conducted a removal action involving  
6,000 tons of OE-related scrap and non-OE-related scrap in two  
commercial scrap yards. Operated backhoe, bobcat, and forklift.
- AUG 97 – NOV 03**      **UXO SPECIALIST/SUPERVISOR/SUXO/SAETY/QC, ATI-  
OES, FORT IRWIN, CA.**  
Member of UXO Team performing surface clearance at the National  
Training Center. Supervisor responsible for inspection, demil, and  
mutilation of munitions recovered off of NTC Ranges. Served as  
Suxo and Safety/Quality control for hard target removal projects.
- DEC 03 – Present**      **UXO SUXO, ATI, WAIKOLOA TRAINING AREA, HI.**  
Responsible for site clearance and site operations in the Waikoloa  
Training areas.

**JOSE RIOS GARCIA**

**UXO# 0032      QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST**

**DATE ATTENDED BASIC EOD SCHOOL: JUNE 1979**

**OTHER PERTINENT TRAINING:**

- HAZWOPER 40 HOUR CRS – JUNE 1994**
- HAZWOPER 8 Hour Supervisor: 1996**
- Terrorist Activities Training Course**
- Advanced Access and Disablement Course**
- FBI Bombing investigators Training Course**
- NETOPS Courses**
- Backhoe, Track Hoe/Excavator Training**
- OSHA 4 HOUR Asbestos Operation**
- Safety Training for Operators of Rough Terrain Forklift.**

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**UXO/EOD ASSIGNMENTS:**

**APR 94 - AUG 94**      **UXO SPECIALIST, TWIN CITIES ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NM**  
UXO Geophysical Survey and Disposal Project. Excavated, sorted and removed ordnance. Performed on site duties including locating UXO safety and escort

**SEP 94 - SEP 94**      **UXO SPECIALIST, NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER, FORT IRWIN, CA.**  
UXO Specialist for the UXO geophysical survey and disposal.

**OCT 94 – MAR 95**      **UXO SPECIALIST, SOUTHWEST PROVING GROUND, HOPE, AR**  
UXO Specialist for the UXO geophysical survey and disposal. These activities were conducted in support of Environment Science and Engineering's Program for the Corps of Engineers Huntsville Division.

**APR 95 - AUG 95**      **UXO SPECIALIST, SAVANNAH ARMY DEPOT, IL**  
UXO Specialist of this UXO/OEW sifting project; these activities were conducted in support of ESE redemption program for the Corps of Engineers Nashville District. The objective of this project was to demonstrate the feasibility of excavating and sifting and removing UXO/OEW from soil.

**DEC 95 - FEB 96**      **UXO SPECIALIST, CULEBRA ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, PUERTO RICO.**  
UXO Specialist for this UXO Geophysical Survey and Disposal Project.

**JUN 96 - APR 97**      **UXO SUPERVISOR, FORT MEAD, MD.**  
Served as a supervisor during the clearance and disposal of UXO.

**APR 97 – AUG 97**      **QUALITY CONTROL, FONTANA, CA**  
Quality Control during the UXO operations for the investigation, separation, and disposal of all live OE from commercial scrap at two different scrap yards; also, the recovery and explosive venting of suspected UXOs.

**OCT 97 – OCT 97**      **UXO SPECIALIST, GRISSOM AFB, IN.**  
UXO Specialist of this geophysical survey and disposal project.

**OCT 97 – NOV 97**      **QUALITY CONTROL, COLTON, CA**

<b>NOV 97 – MAR 98</b>	Quality Control: assure that the job was performed as per the work plan. <b>QUALITY CONTROL, FORT RUCKER, AL.</b>
<b>APR 98 – DEC 98</b>	Quality Control: assure that the job was performed as per the work plan. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR, BUCKLEY, CO.</b>
<b>JAN 99 – AUG 99</b>	UXO Supervisor during ordnance removal operations. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR, PANAMA.</b>
<b>AUG 99 – SEP 99</b>	UXO Supervisor during the removal and disposal of ordnance in subsurface and surface area clearance of 300 acres. <b>UXO SPECIALIST, CRAB ORCHARD, IL.</b>
<b>SEP 99 – NOV 99</b>	Provided EOD support for ordnance avoidance. EOD repacked and transported explosive residue. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR, ST. MARY, MD.</b>
<b>NOV 99 – FEB 00</b>	Provided EOD support ordnance avoidance and area clearance. <b>QUALITYCONTROL, WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NM.</b>
<b>FEB 00 – NOV 02</b>	Inspected and removed suspected explosives items from hazardous storage area. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR/EM61 OPERATOR, CAMP MAXEY, TX.</b>
<b>JAN 01 – FEB 01</b>	Support of geophysical/EOD operations. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR, FAIRBANKS, AK.</b>
<b>FEB 01 – APR 01</b>	Cleared, inspected and packaged ordnance. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR, MEMPHIS, TN.</b>
<b>APR 01 – JUL 01</b>	Chemical operations. <b>UXO SPECIALIST/EM61 MK 2 OPERATOR, CAMP BUTNER, NC.</b>
<b>JUL 01 – SEP 01</b>	Support of geophysical investigation operations. <b>UXO SUPERVISOR, SHUMAKER, AR.</b>
<b>SEP 01 – DEC 01</b>	Locating and removing ordnance in support of geophysical operations. <b>QUALITY CONTROL, JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND, MADISON, IN.</b>
<b>JAN 02 – MAY 02</b>	Responsible for quality control during OE removal and geophysical investigation. <b>QUALITY CONTROL, JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND, MADISON, IN.</b>
<b>MAY 02 – AUG 02</b>	Responsible for quality control during OE removal and geophysical investigation. <b>SITE SUPERVISOR, BOISE BARRACKS, BOISE, ID.</b>
<b>AUG 02 – NOV 02</b>	Responsible for all on site operations during surface/subsurface clearance and geo operations. <b>UXO SPECIALIST, NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER, FORT IRWIN, CA.</b>
	Member of UXO Team performing surface clearance at the National Training Center.

**NOV 02 – SEP 03**

**UXO SUPERVISOR, NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER,  
FORT IRWIN, CA.**

Member of an UXO Team involved in range clearance at the National Training Center under the Range Management contract. Assisted in the location, identification, and assessment of over 99,595 items of unexploded ordnance items and hazardous components found on Fort Irwin ranges. Assisted in the recovery and inspection of over 433 tons of ordnance scrap and ensured that it was free of explosive/hazardous residue.

**MILITARY EOD EXPERIENCE:**

<b>AUG 91 – AUG 93</b>	<b>Navy School EOD, Eglin, AFB FL. Instructor</b>
<b>JUN 90 – AUG 90</b>	<b>EOD Team Ops, 3FSSG, Okinawa, Japan &amp; NAS Subic Bay P1</b>
<b>MAR 87 – JUN 90</b>	<b>EOD Team NCOIC: MCAS, EL Toro, CA</b>
<b>MAR 86 – MAR 87</b>	<b>EOD Team NCOIC: MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan</b>
<b>OCT 84 - APR 87</b>	<b>EOD Team NCOIC: MCAS, Yuma, AZ</b>
<b>OCT 83 – OCT 84</b>	<b>EOD Team NCOIC: MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan</b>
<b>OCT 79 – OCT 83</b>	<b>EOD Technician, MCAS, Yuma, AZ</b>

**JOHN S. WILSON (SAM) UXO#123**

**UXO SAFETY/UXO QCS**

**DATE ATTENDED U.S. NAVAL EOD SCHOOL: 1974**  
**OTHER PERTINENT TRAINING: HAZWOPER 40-Hour Course 1991**  
**HAZWOPER 8-Hour Super. Course 1997**  
**HAZWOPER 8-Hour Refresher Course 11/02**  
**Corporate Safety/QC Training 9/93**

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**EOD/UXO ASSIGNMENTS:**

**OCT 74 – NOV 76 EOD SPECIALIST, 1ST EOD PLATOON, CAMP PENDLETON, CA.**

Member of EOD team involved in responding to EOD incidents and conducting range clearance operations.

**DEC 76 – DEC 78 EOD SPECIALIST, EOD TEAM, MAG-36, MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, IWAKUNI, JAPAN.**

Member of EOD team involved in responding to EOD incidents and conducting range clearance operations.

**JAN 79 – APR 81 EOD SPECIALIST, EOD TEAM, MAG-29, MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, NEW RIVER, NC.**

Member of EOD team involved in responding to EOD incidents and conducting range clearance operations.

**MAY 81 – MAY 82 EOD SPECIALIST, EOD TEAM, MAG-12, MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, IWAKUNI, JAPAN.**

Member of EOD team involved in responding to EOD incidents and conducting range clearance operations.

**JUN 82 – DEC 85 EOD SPECIALIST, EOD TEAM, MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, SC.**

Member of EOD team involved in responding to EOD incidents and conducting range clearance operations.

**JAN 85 – MAR 91 SENIOR EOD SUPERVISOR (ORDNANCE CHIEF) 2ND MARINE DIVISION, USMC, CAMP LEJEUNE, NC.**

Supervised multiple EOD response teams involved in responding to EOD incidents and range clearance operations. **RETIRED**

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**MAY 91 – DEC 91 SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, FORMER RARITAN ARSENAL, EDISON, NJ.**

Supervised multiple UXO teams involved in a surface and subsurface removal action.

**SEP 92 – DEC 92 UXO SUPERVISOR, FORMER U.S. ARMY DEPOT, PORT CLINTON, OH.**

Supervised UXO team involved in a surface and subsurface removal action.

**JAN 93 – MAY 93**

**SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, FORMER RARITAN ARSENAL, EDISON, NJ.**

Supervised multiple UXO teams involved in a surface and subsurface removal action.

**MAY 93 – SEP 93**

**UXO SUPERVISOR, U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, KINGSBURY, IN**

Supervised UXO team involved in a surface and subsurface removal action.

**MAR 94 – AUG 94**

**UXO SPECIALIST CAMP SIBERT, AL.**

Member of UXO team involved in a surface and subsurface investigation.

**OCT 94 – MAR 95**

**SITE SAFETY/HEALTH OFFICER, SWPG, HOPE, AR**

Site safety for UXO/OE detection, identification and disposal project.

**OCT 95 – NOV 95**

**UXO SPECIALIST, CAMP CROFT, SPARTANBURG, SC.**

Member of UXO team involved in a surface and subsurface investigation.

**NOV 95 – JAN 96**

**UXO SPECIALIST, ATI/OES, SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, IL.**

Member of UXO team involved in a soil remediation project.

**APR 97 – JUN 97**

**SITE SAFETY & HEALTH OFFICER, ATI-OES, DICK'S AUTO WORKS', FONTANA, CA.**

Responsible for all safety and health issues during all UXO operations at two commercial scrap yards. Performed visitor briefings and escorted visitors during site visits including CAL-OSHA personnel and various other governmental agencies.

**JUN 97 – APR 98**

**SITE SAFETY & HEALTH OFFICER, ATI-OES, FT. IRWIN, CA.**

Responsible for all safety and health issues during all UXO operations on range maintenance contract. Performed training, visitor briefings, visitor escorts, inspections and record keeping.

**APR 98 – SEP 98**

**SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI-OES, FT. IRWIN, CA.**

Responsible for all day-to-day UXO operations. Managed four

UXO teams during a range maintenance contract.

- OCT 98 – FEB 99**      **SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER, ATI-OES, HASTINGS NE.**  
Responsible for all safety and health issues during all UXO operations on EE/CA contract. Performed training, visitor briefings, visitor escorts, inspections and record keeping.
- JUL 99**                      **SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER, ATI-OES, NAMSEMOND ORDNANCE DEPOT, SUFFOLK, VA.**  
Responsible for all safety and health issues during all UXO operations on site investigation project. Performed training, visitor briefings, visitor escorts, inspections and record keeping.
- AUG 99 – SEP 99**      **SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER, ATI-OES, SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, SAVANNA, IL**  
Responsible for all UXO safety and health issues during a UXO avoidance project. Performed training, visitor briefings, visitor escorts, inspections and record keeping.
- OCT 99**                      **SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER, ATI-OES, SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, SAVANNA, IL**  
Responsible for all UXO safety and health issues during a UXO avoidance project. Performed training, visitor briefings, visitor escorts, inspections and record keeping.
- NOV 99 – FEB 00**      **UXO TECHNICIAN, LEVEL III, ATI-OES, SOUWESTERN PROVING GROUND, HOPE, AR.**  
Supervised a UXO team during a project comparing mag and flag technology to geophysical investigations. Plotted UXO and grid locations using Trimble GPS system.
- APR 00 – AUG 00**      **SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI-OES, FT. IRWIN, CA.**  
Responsible for all day-to-day UXO operations. Managed six UXO teams during a range maintenance contract.
- AUG 00 – JUN 01**      **UXOQC SPECIALIST, ATI, FT. IRWIN, CA**  
Responsible for performing quality control duties on range maintenance contract at the national training center.
- JUL 01 – NOV 01**      **UXO TECHNICIAN III, ATI, FORMER SHUMAKDER NAD, CAMDEN, AR.**

Responsible for supervision of a UXO team conducting intrusive investigation in support of an EE/CA.

**DEC 01 – MAR 02 SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI, FORT IRWIN, CA.**

Responsible for performing inspection, demilitarization, and processing of all OE scrap collected during range maintenance operations at the national training center.

**MAR 02 – MAY 02 SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI, FORMER H RANGE, SANDWICH, MA**

Responsible for supervision of all tasks during an EE/CA and a removal action on a former mortar range.

**MAR 02 – MAY 02 SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI, FORMER ERIE ORDNANCE DEPOT, OH**

Supervised all facets of work during a surface clearance of UXO from a former artillery range.

**MAY 02 – PRESENT SENIOR UXO SUPERVISOR, ATI, FORT IRWIN, CA.**

Responsible for performing inspection, demilitarization, and processing of all OE scrap collected during range maintenance operations at the national training center.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Geophysical Prove-Out Report**

## **GEOPHYSICAL PROVE-OUT RESULTS**

### **Ordnance and Explosive (OE) & Supporting Functions, Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Waimea, Big Island, Hawaii**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1.1 ATI will perform a Digital Geophysical Mapping (DGM) investigation to assist a removal action of selected areas at the Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Waimea, Big Island, Hawaii.

1.1.2 The project requires a site-specific Geophysical Prove Out (GPO) test for the purpose of evaluating geophysical instruments and developing the standard response for the selected instrument(s), instrument configuration, and techniques. Mobilization to begin DGM surveying will not occur until the Government accepts the results and recommendations stemming from this GPO.

#### **1.2 Site Location**

1.2.1 The Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area is situated on the Island of Hawaii, Hawaii, on the northwest side of the island approximately 30 miles north of the city of Kailua-Kona in the South Kohala District. The former maneuver area is bordered by Queen Kaahumanu Highway (State Highway 19) on the west, the South Kohala/North Kona District boundary line to the south, the South Kohala/Hamakua District boundary line to the east, and Kawaihae Road to the north. (Earth Tech, Inc 2000)

#### **1.3 Site History**

1.3.1 U. S. Navy through a licensing agreement with Richard Smart of Parker Ranch acquired 91,000 acres in Waikoloa in December 1943. It was used as an artillery firing range on which live ammunition and other explosives were employed, with the remaining acreage utilized for troop maneuvers, and the largest encampment on the island of Hawaii consisting of approximately 467 acres of tents and Quonset huts. The 2nd Marine Division was assigned to Waikoloa in December 1943 for five months of training, in preparation for the Saipan-Tinian campaign. The 5th Marine Division began arriving in August 1944 at the camp vacated by the 2nd Marine Division. Property comprising the Waikoloa Maneuver Area was surrendered to the Parker Ranch in September 1946, although the Marines had departed as of 30 June 1946. At least two ordnance clearance efforts were conducted, one in 1946 just prior to the departure of the 5th Marine Division, and other in 1954 following accidental detonation of a dud fuze or shell killing two civilians and seriously injuring three other. In the mid-to-late 1960's Parker Ranch subsequently sold off two parcels (Puako and Ouli) to the present owners, Nansay Hawaii, Inc., which purchased fee simple title to the properties in April 1990. Nansay Hawaii, Inc. plans to construct golf communities thereon. Construction of a residential subdivision at the Ouli parcel of the Nansay Hawaii site is currently ongoing while the Puako parcel remains vacant and undeveloped. (Earth Tech, Inc., 2000)

## **1.4 Site Geology**

1.4.1 The former maneuver area is situated on basaltic lava flows and scoria. These rocks, like all Hawaiian basalts, are extremely iron rich. The composition of some basalt rocks exceeds 40 percent iron minerals. This high iron content causes geophysical “false positives” in the detection of subsurface ordnance (also iron rich). Not only will the geophysical equipment detect ferrous ordnance, it will also detect iron rich basalt cobbles, subcrops, or changes in the iron composition from one lava flow to the next, depending on its iron content. (Earth Tech, Inc., 2000)

## **2.0 OBJECTIVE**

### **2.1 Geophysical Prove Out**

2.1.1 The specific Data Quality Objectives (DQO’s) for the GPO will be:

- Demonstrate that the geophysical investigation system/equipment, are operating properly.
- Provide a set of isolated objects (e.g., single inert UXO items or UXO surrogates.. The sensor signatures from these items will be used to determine the equipment limitations in this geologic setting.
- The GPO will determine average speed, minimum along track sampling, minimum line separation distance required to detect all target items.
- Instrument latency will be corrected using an appropriate correction routine that accounts for instrumental latency time and sensor velocity. Corrections must be specific for all segments of data with equal sensor velocities.
- No “zigzag” or “chevron” effects are visible in the data maps when plotted at the scale used to detect the smallest amplitude signal for any given UXO item expected at this site.
- All processing performed to produce final datasets (including processing to level the data) will be evaluated, on a dataset by dataset basis, to confirm that those routines do not significantly alter the original peak response ( above background) over anomalies. For producing final datasets, processing routines shall not alter the peak responses of anomalies by more than 10% of the original response.
- Data positioning errors in the final database will not exceed 20 cm.
- Assess the operators performance and update related procedures and to assist in the development of operator measurement techniques.
- Establish a baseline of performance capabilities for the selected instruments.
- Establish decision parameters for target selection by the site geophysicists.
- Evaluate navigational/position systems for electronic positional accuracy for grid establishment and positioning of identified UXO.

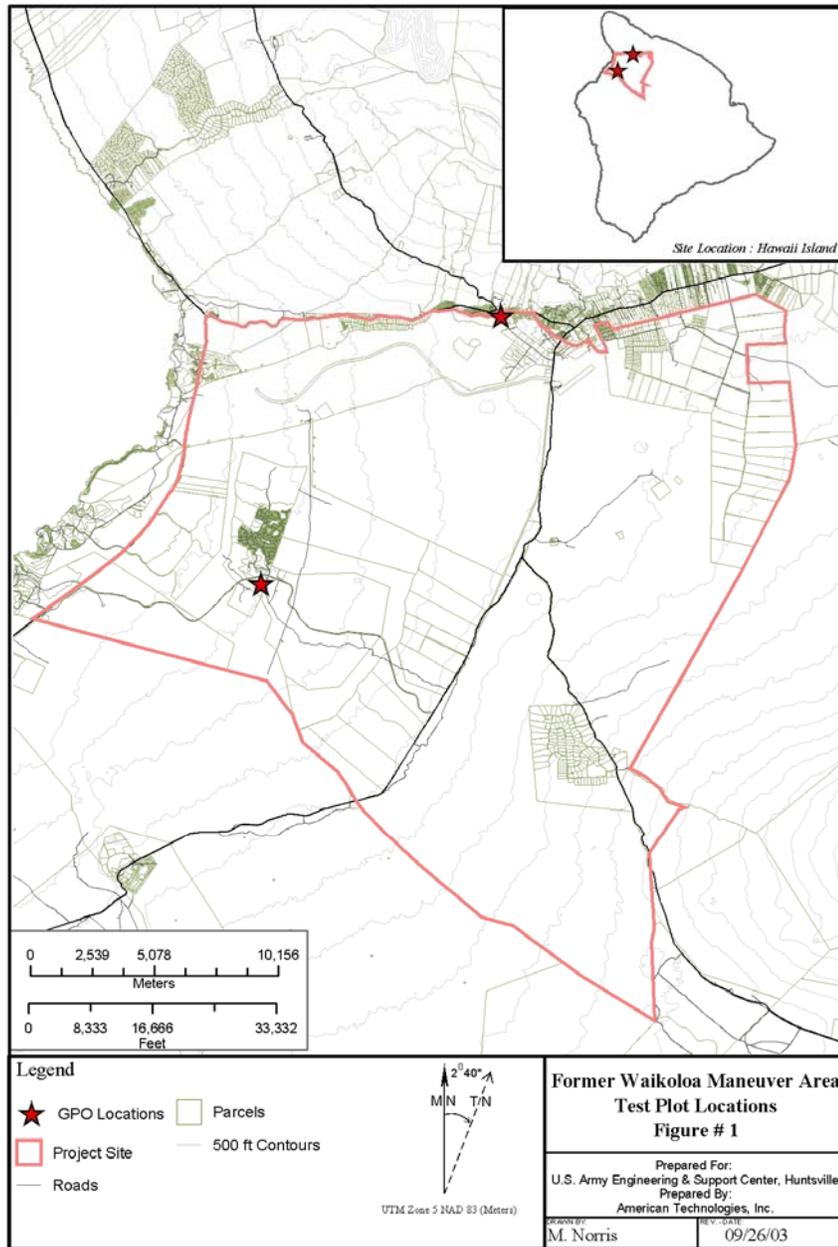
## **3.0 SITE-SPECIFIC GEOPHYSICAL PROVE-OUT**

### **3.1 Prove-Out Grid Location**

3.1.1 The geophysical prove-outs were conducted at the plots constructed by the Corps of Engineers Huntsville Center (CEHNC). One test plots was located near Waikoloa and the second located near Waimea. The location of the test plots are presented in Figure 1.

### 3.2 Grid Construction

3.2.1 CEHNC had constructed two prove-out grids 30.48 meters (100 feet) by 91.4 meters (300 feet) in size. The prove-out grids were divided into three sections 30.48 meters by 30.48 meters in size. The first section had known targets seeded by CEHNC. The middle section had blind targets seeded by CEHNC. And the last section was not seeded with targets. The four (4) corners and target locations were surveyed in by CEHNC. No background survey was performed by ATI since CEHNC had seeded the test plots previously. The depth, orientation, and configuration of the seeded items are summarized in Table 1 and Table 2. Figures 2 and 3 presents the locations of the items buried at the site.

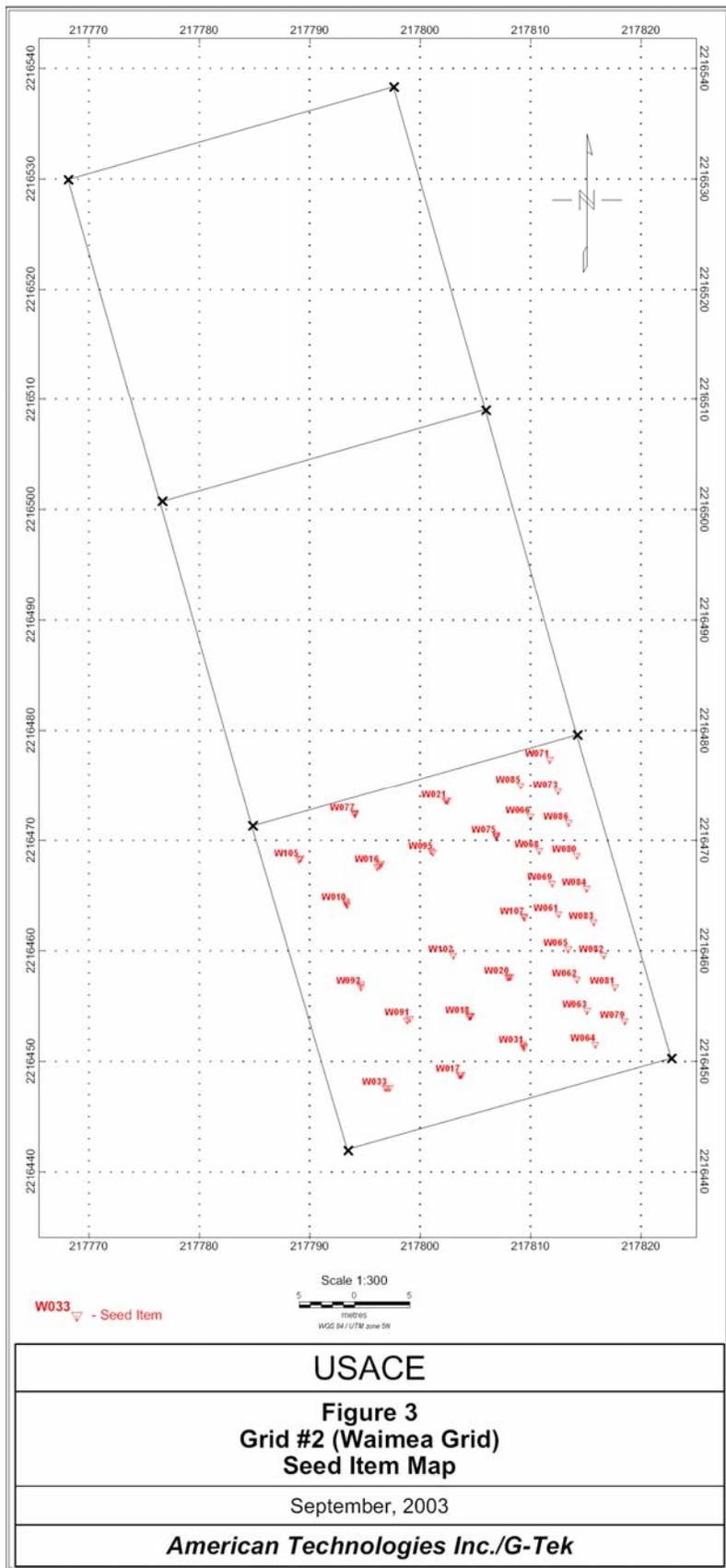


**Table 1**  
**Waikoloa Test Plot Target Data**

ID	Item	Easting UTM – meters	Northing UTM - meters	Elevation (meters)	Survey Depth (meters)	Inclination (degrees)
w001	155mm	207949.76	2205422.54	286.26	0.72	-5.00
w002	155mm	207950.51	2205438.10	285.41	0.86	20.00
w003	105mm smoke	207961.16	2205420.65	286.95	0.56	75.00
w004	105mm smoke	207947.57	2205434.39	285.32	0.83	-4.00
w005	105mm smoke	207955.73	2205420.11	286.62	1.01	0.00
w009	105mm TP	207947.33	2205437.89	285.15	0.82	4.00
w011	105mm illum	207952.93	2205423.24	286.88	0.42	7.00
w012	4.2" mortar	207954.53	2205432.51	286.23	0.69	0.00
w013	4.2" mortar	207952.39	2205426.04	286.60	0.68	-3.00
w015	105mm HEAT TP	207951.22	2205415.37	286.63	0.73	5.00
w023	75mm	207949.59	2205440.49	285.42	0.75	75.00
w024	75mm	207955.61	2205423.89	287.26	0.29	0.00
w027	75mm	207946.48	2205440.36	285.37	0.55	not estimated
w028	75mm	207956.25	2205438.48	286.37	0.39	-5.00
w030	2.36" rocket	207957.49	2205416.64	286.95	0.26	0.00
w034	2.36" rocket	207960.24	2205442.91	286.86	0.35	-10.00
w035	2.36" rocket	207950.80	2205432.12	286.40	0.25	40.00
w037	60mm practice mortar(illum)	207952.94	2205420.41	287.13	0.22	85.00
w039	60mm practice mortar	207953.68	2205417.45	287.16	0.31	65.00
w040	60mm practice mortar	207953.27	2205415.50	287.22	0.24	85.00
w042	60mm practice mortar	207959.36	2205436.75	286.93	0.35	75.00
w047	37mm	207953.74	2205429.42	287.08	0.12	0.00
w050	37mm	207947.87	2205432.72	286.01	0.17	0.00
w051	37mm	207951.31	2205434.62	286.31	0.23	75.00
w052	37mm	207949.68	2205428.31	286.84	0.18	0.00
w053	37mm	207964.92	2205434.53	287.52	0.10	8.00
w055	rifle grenade	207959.22	2205433.54	287.40	0.09	0.00
w056	rifle grenade	207948.23	2205425.89	286.60	0.19	0.00
w057	rifle grenade	207960.89	2205439.90	287.11	0.18	20.00
w058	rifle grenade	207957.23	2205441.96	286.71	0.24	0.00
w060	rifle grenade	207962.01	2205435.05	287.38	0.20	10.00

**Table 2**  
**Waimea Test Plot Target Data**

ID	Item	Easting UTM -meters	Northing UTM-meters	Elevation (meters)	Survey Depth (meters)	Inclination (degrees)
W010	4.2" mortar	217793.33	2216464.31	768.84	0.96	0.00
W016	105mm HEAT	217796.31	2216467.75	769.04	0.80	0.00
W017	75mm proj	217803.66	2216448.80	770.25	0.58	15.00
W018	75mm proj	217804.52	2216454.09	770.05	0.67	6.00
W020	75mm proj	217808.05	2216457.66	770.16	0.34	3.00
W021	75mm proj	217802.39	2216473.63	769.25	0.69	-5.00
W031	2.36" rocket	217809.38	2216451.43	770.48	0.29	30.00
W033	2.36" rocket	217797.01	2216447.60	770.48	0.56	2.00
W064	37mm	217815.86	2216451.54	770.80	0.02	0.00
W061	37mm	217812.54	2216463.34	770.17	0.29	0.00
W062	37mm	217814.20	2216457.41	770.57	0.18	0.00
W063	37mm	217815.12	2216454.60	770.69	0.10	0.00
W065	37mm	217813.41	2216460.17	770.22	0.38	0.00
W066	37mm	217809.99	2216472.18	770.14	0.10	0.00
W068	37mm	217810.78	2216469.09	770.11	0.22	0.00
W069	37mm	217811.96	2216466.11	770.07	0.35	0.00
W071	smoke grenade	217811.74	2216477.37	769.98	0.28	0.00
W073	smoke grenade	217812.49	2216474.49	770.12	0.21	0.00
W075	rifle grenade	217806.90	2216470.41	769.76	0.37	0.00
W077	rifle grenade	217794.10	2216472.42	769.44	0.25	0.00
W079	hand grenade (MKII)	217818.53	2216453.66	770.80	0.04	0.00
W080	hand grenade (MKII)	217814.19	2216468.63	770.03	0.45	0.00
W085	grenade fuze	217809.10	2216475.00	770.13	0.04	not estimated
W081	hand grenade (MKII)	217817.63	2216456.73	770.68	0.13	0.00
W082	hand grenade (MKII)	217816.63	2216459.60	770.44	0.29	0.00
W083	hand grenade (MKII)	217815.73	2216462.62	770.44	0.17	0.00
W084	hand grenade (MKII)	217815.07	2216465.66	770.20	0.37	0.00
W086	M48 fuze	217813.44	2216471.61	770.29	0.13	not estimated
W091	81mm	217799.06	2216453.87	770.04	0.64	10.00
W092	81mm	217794.63	2216456.76	769.68	0.79	0.00
W095	81mm	217801.18	2216468.92	769.33	0.70	0.00
W102	60mm	217803.01	2216459.59	769.83	0.55	75.00
W105	60mm	217789.03	2216468.27	768.80	0.50	0.00
W107	60mm	217809.46	2216463.04	769.96	0.39	0.00



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## 4.0 GEOPHYSICAL AND POSITIONING SURVEY EQUIPMENT

4.1.1 The ATI team evaluated two different types of sensors for the completion of the test plot. These sensors include the following: Geonics Mark 2 EM61 (EM61 MK2) and G-Tek TM5EMU System.

### 4.2 EM61-MK2

4.2.1 The EM61 MK2 is a Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) system (Figure 4). The EM61 MK2 generates 150 electromagnetic (EM) pulses per second and measures during the off time between pulses. After each pulse, secondary EM fields are induced briefly in moderately conductive soils and for a longer time in metallic objects. Between each pulse, the EM61 MK2 waits until the response from the conductive earth dissipates and then measures the prolonged buried metal response. This response is recorded in millivolts (mV). By sensing only the buried metal response, the EM61 MK2 detects metallic targets that might otherwise be missed.

4.2.2 The EM-61 MK2 measures multiple time gates (216, 366, 660, and 1266 usec) to provide a more complete measurement of the response decay rate. The MK2 can record up to 12 records per second at four (4) time gates per record or 3 (three) time gates of the bottom channel plus the top channel per record. The EM61 MK2 was integrated with an Ashtec Z-Xtreme Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) system. The GPS is discussed in Section 4.4.



Figure 4 - EM-61 MK2 Survey on Waimea Test Plot

### 4.3 TM5-EMU

4.3.1 The **TM-5EMU** electromagnetic detector system (Figure 5) was configured with one and two sensors measuring the transient electromagnetic response. In dual-sensor mode, two sensors

were mounted in an array-oriented perpendicular to the survey direction delivering a 1.0m swath. In both single and dual-sensor mode the **TM-5EMU** was operated by a single person.

4.3.2 The sensor was a monocoil acting as both transmitter and receiver, operated as a vertical magnetic dipole, with 16 turns, a diameter of 18 inches, inductance of  $300\mu\text{H}$  and resistance of  $0.7\Omega$ . During surveying, the sensor coil height was maintained at an elevation of 150mm, with the minimum HERO safe operating height calculated to be 10 cm above ground.

4.3.3 The transmitted waveform consisted of two different length pulses ( $200\mu\text{s}$ , 3.3A and  $50\mu\text{s}$ , 830mA), repeated at the rate of approximately 1200Hz. The peak pulse amplitudes were based on an applied voltage of 5V, and at turn-off, the pulses ramp to zero in about 2-4 $\mu\text{s}$  (corresponding to the self-induced emf clipped to 187V). The theoretical bandwidth of about 500kHz reduces to about 300kHz after the addition of amplifiers and integrators. The detector is based on synchronous demodulation, sampling the secondary field decays over narrow integration gates. After subtracting the ground response and digitizing at approximately 60Hz, the output is decimated to 32 samples per second that are recorded with a DGPS position at a 2Hz rate. Amplifier gains are adjusted to provide digital output between  $\pm 4096$  units such that background noise is set to  $\pm 1-2$  units. A low pass filter is applied at periodic intervals to reset the background signal to a zero mean. During a traverse this filter is switched out so that the filter does not attenuate target responses, and the drift is removed from the digital record in post-processing with a high-pass filter. The TM5-EMU was integrated with an Ashtec Z-XTreme RTK Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) system. The GPS is discussed in Section 4.4.



**Figure 5 – TM-5EMU**

#### **4.4 Positioning Instruments**

4.4.1 ATI utilized an Ashtech Z-Xtreme RTK DGPS System to integrate location data with the sensors tested. The RTK-DGPS system employed had centimeter accuracy and was utilized with real time base station set up on a near by survey monument.

Daily tests were performed to ensure that the Ashtech Z-Xtreme RTK DGPS unit was functioning properly and to the expected level of accuracy. These tests consisted of setting up a GPS base station over a known survey monument position (specified by USAESCH) and checking, with the GPS rover unit, that the corner pins of both survey grids displayed UTM coordinate positions consistent with those UTM coordinate positions supplied by USAESCH. These tests were performed for both geophysical survey grids at the beginning and the end of each survey. Two coordinate positions were recorded for one specific corner pin of each grid and those two positions were then compared to one another and checked for consistency and accuracy.

4.4.2 DGPS data were collected in UTM – meters at a rate of once per second.

#### **5.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PROCEDURES**

The following subsections describe the procedures used.

##### **5.1 Pre-Survey Tests**

5.1.1 ATI performed the Pre-Survey Standardization Tests as discussed in the GPO Plan – Section 7.2 (ATI, 2003). Table 3 presents the results of testing.

##### **5.2 Seeded Test Plot Tests**

###### **5.2.1 EM61 MK2 Survey**

The EM61 MK2 was integrated with the Ashtech RTK DGPS in order that data points could be tagged with positions, as they were collected. The survey was performed using lanes of 0.6 meters (2 feet) and 0.9 meters (3 feet). Data were collected at 9 times per second (three time gates per second for the bottom channel plus 9 times per second for the top channel). The instrument was operated by pulling it behind the operator with the DGPS antenna mounted above the center of the 1 meter x 0.5 meter coil.

###### **5.2.2 TM5-EMU Survey**

The TM5-EMU survey was performed using lane spacing of 0.6 meters (2 feet) and 0.9 meters (3 feet). Data were collected at 30 times per second. The instrument was operated with the DGPS antenna mounted above the center of the dual sensors.

## 6.0 DATA DOWNLOADING AND PROCESSING

The following subsections summarize the data downloading and post-processing methods for the EM61 MK2 and TM5-EMU data.

### 6.1 Data Post-Processing

6.1.1 Data from the survey instruments were downloaded to an on-site laptop computer. The combined positioning/sensor data were then output to an ASCII delimited file format. Sensor offset corrections were applied to actual sensor locations relative to the GPS antenna when more than one sensor was used for data collection. Corrections for leveling, drift and instrument latency were also applied to data sets when necessary.

### 6.2 Data Interface and Analysis

6.2.1 After post-processing and data checking were complete, geophysical data from the surveys were imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj/UX Detect processing package. The data was then gridded, contoured, and analyzed for target selections. The TM5-EMU data was processed using proprietary G-Tek software. Microsoft Excel and Golden Software Grapher were also used in the analysis and interpretation process to compare and integrate specific lines of data for quality control and interpretation.

**Table 3. Pre-Survey Test Results**

Test	EM61 MKII	TM5-EMU
Personnel Test	Slight affect to instrument response due to the position of EM 61 backpack electronics and coil orientation relative to ground surface	No significant instrument response caused by metallic-free personnel
Record Relative Sensor Position	GPS antenna orientation relative to sensor was directly above and centered	GPS antenna orientation relative to sensors was centered laterally for the two sensors
Vibration Test	No instrument response due to cable or instrument vibration	No instrument response due to cable or instrument vibration yet both the sensor and DGPS must use the same power source for stable digital data acquisition
Standard Static Test	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Grid1 Waikoloa</i></p> ChT: mean=0.13, std=4.92 Ch1: mean=1.56, std=2.56 Ch2: mean=0.06, std=2.43 Ch3: mean=-0.16, std=2.09 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Grid2 Waimea</i></p> ChT: mean=-0.80, std=1.34 Ch1: mean=0.11, std=1.23 Ch2: mean=-0.69, std=0.74 Ch3: mean=-0.16, std=0.51 Top & Bottom Coils stable for both grids with Waikoloa Grid producing higher background noise levels.	Sensors 1 & 2 stable based on G-tek Emulator and Static Noise Tests. Operators continuously monitor system noise during field operations and a procedure is followed to readjust the instruments noise response should background noise levels change.
Spike Static Test	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Grid1 Waikoloa</i></p> ChT: mean=23.13, std=4.85 Ch1: mean=100.10, std=2.30 Ch2: mean=57.34, std=2.25	Sensors 1 & 2 stable based on G-tek Emulator and Static Noise Tests. Operators continuously monitor system noise during field

	Ch3: mean=27.42, std=2.08 <i>Grid2 Waimea</i> ChT: mean=34.69, std=1.35 Ch1: mean=155.88, std=1.42 Ch2: mean=88.46, std=0.70 Ch3: mean=41.91, std=0.53 Top & Bottom Coils stable for both grids with Waikoloa Grid producing higher background noise levels.	operations and a procedure is followed to readjust the instruments noise response should background noise levels change.
Six Line Test	0.2 second latency	No latency detected
Repeat Data Test	Two lines of the test grid were re-surveyed and displayed repeatability as compared to those same numbered lines of full grid survey	Two lines of the test grid were re-surveyed and displayed repeatability as compared to those same numbered lines of full grid survey
Height Optimization	Sensors at 18 inches from ground surface display the best detection capability	Sensors as close as possible but not in contact with the ground displays the best detection capability
TM5-EMU Calibration	NA	Successful calibration performed during data collection initiation so as to eliminate geological affects on instrument detection readings
Data Position Check	Data positioning was accurate to +/- 5cm	Data positioning was accurate to +/- 5cm

6.2.2 The following is a generalized flow of the data and analysis:

- Data downloaded to in-field personal computer (PC)
- Data converted to x, y, z format spreadsheet ( \*.csv extension)
- The x, y location (taken originally in longitude and latitude by DGPS) was converted to UTM coordinates.
- Latency corrections performed (if needed) based on instrument latency determined from transect lines of the six-line test (Table 4). ATI used the UCELATENCY.GX of Geosoft to perform these latency corrections on the EM-61 data. G-Tek utilized proprietary software to do latency corrections in the TM5-EMU data.
- Data were reviewed by the geophysicist for completeness, using “graphical window”.
- Sensor reading (z) was gridded, using minimum curvature algorithm and (one cell extension in all directions).
- A shaded relief map was produced of the gridded data.
- The EM-61 was data was filtered using non-linear despiking filter.
- Line path was posted on the map, and a geophysicist reviewed the map for coverage completeness.
- Known (seeded) targets re-projected on the produced grid map.
- Additional “unknown targets “ were picked.
- A “dig sheet” indicating the location of the target (UTM meters) and a special target ID number was assigned to each target.

## 7.0 SITE SPECIFIC GEOPHYSICAL PROVE-OUT

### 7.1 Prove-out Results

7.1.1 This section describes the results of the prove-out surveys and interpretation of the data. Table 4 presents the general results of the GPO. Maps and targets selection data are presented in Appendix GPO-A, GPO-B, GPO-C, and GPO-D.

**Table 4**  
**GPO Results**

<b>Waikoloa Grid 1</b>		
	Seed Items Detected	Number of False Positives
EM61 MK2	30 OF 31	41
TM5-EMU	31 OF 31	17

<b>Waimea Grid 2</b>		
	Seed Items Detected	Number of False Positives
EM61 MK2	23 OF 34	21
TM5-EMU	34 OF 34	7

### 7.2 Quality Control

7.2.1 ATI performed the Quality Control (QC) Standardization Tests as discussed in the GPO Plan – Section 7.2 (ATI, 2003). Table 3 presents the results of testing.

### 7.3 Discussion of Prove-out Results

#### 7.3.1 MK2 EM61 Survey

**Waikoloa Test Plot** - For the western 100ft x 100ft grid of the 300ft x 100ft grid #1 (Waikoloa) seventy-one (71) geophysical anomalies were selected as possible UXO targets from the EM61 MK2 data. 30 of the 31 seeded UXO targets in the test plot were detected and selected as geophysical anomalies. The UXO target not detected by the EM61 MK2 nor selected was seed item w058, a rifle grenade (0.24m deep). Forty-one (41) unknown targets were detected within the western grid of grid #1 (Waikoloa grid) and characterized as “false alarms” on the anomaly spreadsheet. It is known, however, that a surface clearance was not performed at this test plot site and surface metallic debris do exist at this location. The average of absolute positional error was 0.34 meters for Eastings and 0.23 meters for Northings. It was determined during data analysis that the use of 2 foot line spacing for data acquisition in these areas of difficult terrain shall be adequate in achieving full survey coverage. Anomaly selections for grid #1 were made based on the 2ft line traverse spacing. The response amplitude (mV) and positional error for each target is presented in Appendix GPO-A.

**Waimea Test Plot** - For the southern 100ft x 100ft grid of the 300ft x 100ft grid #2 (Waimea) forty-four (44) geophysical anomalies were selected as possible UXO targets from the EM61 MK2 data. 23 of the 34 seeded UXO targets in the test plot were detected and selected as geophysical anomalies. Those UXO targets not detected by the EM61 MK2 nor selected consisted of one rifle grenade, one grenade fuze, two smoke grenades, two MKII hand grenades, three 37mm’s, one 2.36 inch rocket, and one 81mm. Twenty-one (21) unknown targets were detected within the western grid of grid #2 (Waimea grid) and characterized as “false alarms” on the anomaly spreadsheet. It is known, however, that a

surface clearance was not performed at this test plot site and surface metallic debris do exist at this location. The average of absolute positional error of selected targets was 0.29 meters for Eastings and 0.17 meters for Northings. Anomaly selections for grid #2 were made based on the 3ft line traverse spacing. The response amplitude (mV) and positional error for each target is presented in Appendix GPO-B.

### 7.3.2 TM5-EMU Survey

**Waikoloa Test Plot** - For the western 100ft x 100ft grid of the 300ft x 100ft grid #1 (Waikoloa) forty-eight (48) geophysical anomalies were selected as possible UXO targets from the TM-5 EMU data. 31 of the 31 seeded UXO targets in the test plot were detected and selected as geophysical anomalies. Seventeen (17) unknown targets were detected within the western grid of grid #1 (Waikoloa grid) and characterized as “false alarms” on the anomaly spreadsheet. It is known, however, that a surface clearance was not performed at this test plot site and surface metallic debris do exist at this location. The average of absolute positional error of selected targets was 0.17 meters for Eastings and 0.15 meters for Northings. It was determined during the data analysis that there was no enhancement in target detection for 2 foot line spacing as opposed to 3 foot line spacing. Anomaly selections for grid #1 were made based on the 3ft line traverse spacing. The response amplitude (emu) and positional error for each target is presented in Appendix GPO-C.

**Waimea Test Plot** - For the southern 100ft x 100ft grid of the 300ft x 100ft grid #2 (Waimea) forty-one (41) geophysical anomalies were selected as possible UXO targets from the TM-5 EMU data. 34 of the 34 seeded UXO targets in the test plot were detected and selected as geophysical anomalies. Seven (7) unknown targets were detected within the southern grid of grid #2 (Waimea grid) and characterized as “false alarms” on the anomaly spreadsheet. It is known, however, that a surface clearance was not performed at this test plot site and surface metallic debris do exist at this location. The average of absolute positional error of selected targets was 0.18 meters for Eastings and 0.11 meters for Northings. It was determined during the data analysis that there was no enhancement in target detection for 2 foot line spacing as opposed to 3 foot line spacing. Anomaly selections for grid #2 were made based on the 3ft line traverse spacing. The response amplitude (emu) and positional error for each target is presented in Appendix GPO-D.

## 8.0 PROVE-OUT CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Instrument Selection

8.1.1 After reviewing the data from the prove-out surveys, it was determined that the TM5-EMU will be the most effective overall technology for detecting all the suspected ordnance types at both the Waimea and Waikoloa areas. This is due to the TM5-EMU’s ability to identify small targets as well as its capability to screen out geological and cultural noise influences. The TM5-EMU was the instrument capable of detecting all seeded items for the two test plot grids and produced the lowest number of false positives based on the seeded test plot information. The TM5-EMU also displayed the most accurate positioning capability of the two instruments tested.

8.1.2 The EM61 MK2 may also be an effective instrument for detecting OE items in areas where a sampling of static tests throughout the area to be surveyed reveal that background noise levels due to geologic/cultural conditions are minimal. Because the EM61 MK2 is a proven durable instrument under a variety of weather, cultural and geologic/environmental conditions it is

recommended that the EM61 MK2 be utilized as a backup instrument in areas where noise influences are minimal and/or in areas where the TM5-EMU is not suitable for data collection. It may also be stated that the productivity rates for both systems (the EM61 MK2 and the TM5-EMU) are equivalent as the amount of time needed to complete the geophysical data collection for each individual grid of the prove out varied only slightly (+/- 10 minutes) from one instrument to the next.

## **8.2 Anomaly Selection Criteria**

8.2.1 The general anomaly selection criteria determined for use with the sensor survey data were the following:

- For the TM5-EMU, primary selections of anomalies are based on an amplitude threshold of Channel H greater than 15 emu units and a width-at-half-height greater than 0.4 meters. Secondary selection of anomalies are based on an analysis of Channel M where the amplitude threshold is greater than 15 emu units and the width greater than 0.4 meters when the corresponding Channel H displays an amplitude between 0 and 15 emu units.
- For the EM61 MK2, any UXO like anomaly having an amplitude above background of at least 5mV within channel 2 and/or 4mV within channel 3 of the post-processed EM61 MK2 data sets. The anomaly selection criteria for the EM61 MK2 data sets were based on the concept of gridding data values for both channels 2 and 3 while locating geophysical anomalies on both of these grids through the automatic selection Blakely test method of Geosoft's UX-Detect software package. For this anomaly selection method, grid threshold values (cutoff levels) were chosen to be 5mV for channel 2 and 4mV for channel 3 as anomalies were selected automatically. Those target selections from the channel 2 and channel 3 grids were analyzed and compared with knowledge of the known seed item information provided. In attempting to recognize the maximum detection capability with the EM61 MK2 through the means by which those data were collected it was determined that individual anomalies be selected by comparing those selections from the processed channel 2 and channel 3 data sets in accordance with the their data profile signatures.

## **9.0 REACQUISITION TEST**

The following subsection describes the reacquisition test.

### **9.1 Procedures**

9.1.1 Target selections for each test plot grids were made for 5-7 anomalies detected within the post-processed data sets of both instruments. Those selected targets corresponded to seeded items as well as some non-seeded geophysical anomalies. Target reacquisition was performed by utilizing the stake out option of the Ashtech Z-Xtreme DGPS. The DGPS operator used the GPS rover receiver to reacquire and flag the location of those 5-7 selected targets as selected from each instrument's data set. Both the EM61 MK2 and the TM5-EMU sensors were utilized to reacquire. An additional flag was emplaced at the location of peak response for each instrument being evaluated. The locations of the selected anomaly locations were then compared to the location of instrument peak response.

### **9.2 Results**

9.2.1 The measured GPS offsets and performance of the GPS were less than 50 centimeters for all targets (Table 5 and Table 6). That is to say that the peak instrument response locations were

within 50 centimeters of the selected anomaly locations for the selected targets of reacquisition. All sensors were able to relocate the selected seeded items.

**Table 5 - Reacquisition Test Results  
 Grid 1 (Waikoloa)**

ITEM NUMBER	EM61 MK2 GPS OFFSET
w052	10 cm
w057	24 cm
w039	33 cm
w035	9 cm
w015	10 cm
w023	17 cm
w014	50 cm
ITEM NUMBER	TM5 EMU GPS OFFSET
w035	17 cm
w039	9 cm
w015	22 cm
w057	24 cm
w023	0
w014	0
w052	36 cm

**Table 6 - Reacquisition Test Results  
 Grid 2 (Waimea)**

ITEM NUMBER	EM61 MK2 GPS OFFSET
w064	34 cm
w031	0
w020	36 cm
ATI-4	0
ATI-5	20 cm
ITEM NUMBER	TM5 EMUGPS OFFSET
w010	0
w075	20 cm
w018	10 cm
w066	34 cm
w080	0

w033	15 cm

## 10.0 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

10.1.1 The following overall conclusions were reached during the prove-out survey:

- The TM-5 EMU was selected from the prove-out for use on the site survey because of the instrument’s detection capability and minimal expected instrument influences caused by cultural and geological features.
- The EM61 MK2 may also be an effective instrument for detecting OE items in areas where a sampling of static tests throughout the area to be surveyed reveal that background noise levels due to geologic/cultural conditions are minimal. Because the EM61 MK2 is a proven durable instrument under a variety of weather, cultural and geologic/environmental conditions it is recommended that the EM61 MK2 be utilized as a backup instrument in areas where noise influences are minimal and/or in areas where the TM5-EMU is not suitable for data collection.
- At the Waikoloa test grid the EM61 MK2 detected 85% of the blind seed items. Target location varied from 0.06m to 0.57 from actual seed item location with an average distance of 0.32m from the seed item location. Approximate false alarm rate was calculated to be 72%. At the Waikoloa test grid the TM5-EMU detected 100% of the blind seed items. Target location varied from 0.12m to 0.73 from actual seed item location with an average distance of 0.36m from the actual seed item location. Approximate false alarm rate was calculated to be 50%.
- At the Waimea test grid the EM61 MK2 detected 78% of the blind seed items within “reasonable” detectable depths. Target locations varied from 0.10m to 1.01m from actual seed with an average distance of 0.36m from the actual seed item locations. Approximate false alarm rate was calculated to be 70%. At the Waimea test grid the TM5-EMU detected 96% of the blind seed items that were buried within reasonable depths. Target locations varied from 0.10m to 0.47m from actual seed item locations. Approximate false alarm rate was calculated to be 65%
- The general anomaly selection criteria determined for use with the sensor survey data were the following:
  1. For the TM5-EMU, primary selections of anomalies are based on an amplitude threshold of Channel H greater than 15 emu units and a width-at-half-height greater than 0.4 meters. Secondary selection of anomalies are based on an analysis of Channel M where the amplitude threshold is greater than 15 emu units and the width greater than 0.4 meters when the corresponding Channel H displays an amplitude between 0 and 15 emu units.
  2. For the EM61 MK2, any UXO like anomaly having an amplitude above background of at least 5mV within channel 2 and/or 4mV within channel 3 of the post-processed EM61 MK2 data sets. Channels 2 and 3 of the EM61 MK2 data sets were analyzed in combination to determine the geophysical anomalies. It will be the intention of ATI to re-evaluate the EM61 MK2 detection capability and to determine a new and appropriate anomaly

selection criterion for data collected at both test grids while operating in a “liter mode” as opposed to the initial “wheel mode” operation.

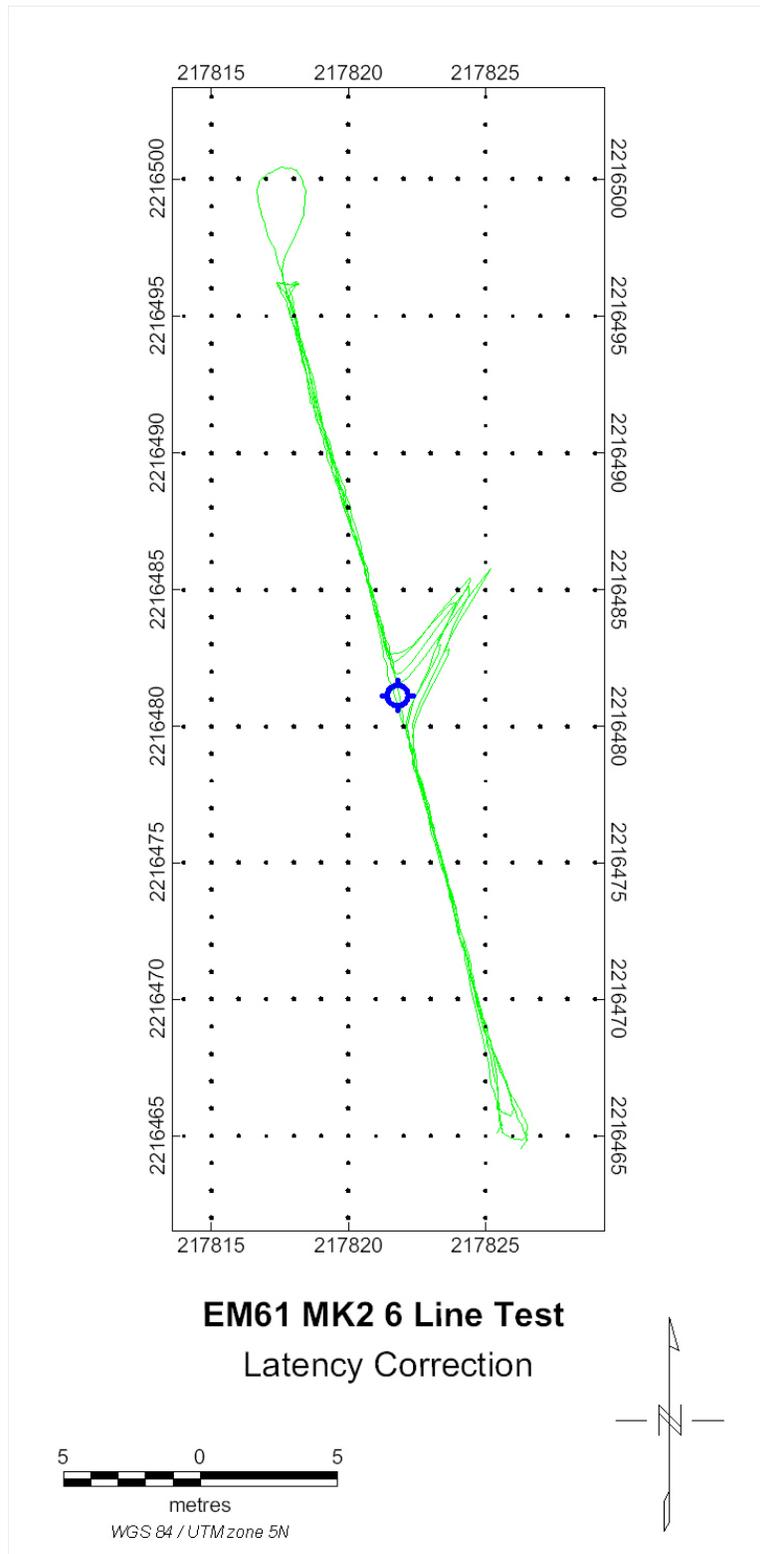
- Traverse spacing of 0.9 meters (3 feet) will be adequate to identify the expected targets in most areas. If the terrain to be surveyed is determined to be very difficult to traverse, a line spacing of 0.6 meters (2 feet) shall be implemented to ensure total coverage.
- Production rates for the Sector J are anticipated to be 4 acres per day for a three-man team. Sector P productivity rates are anticipated to be 2 acres per day.
- Geosoft Oasis Montaj/UX Detect and G-Tek proprietary processing packages will be used to grid, contour, and analyze target selections.
- The reacquisition test indicated the GPS is able to relocate the expected OE items within the required accuracy.

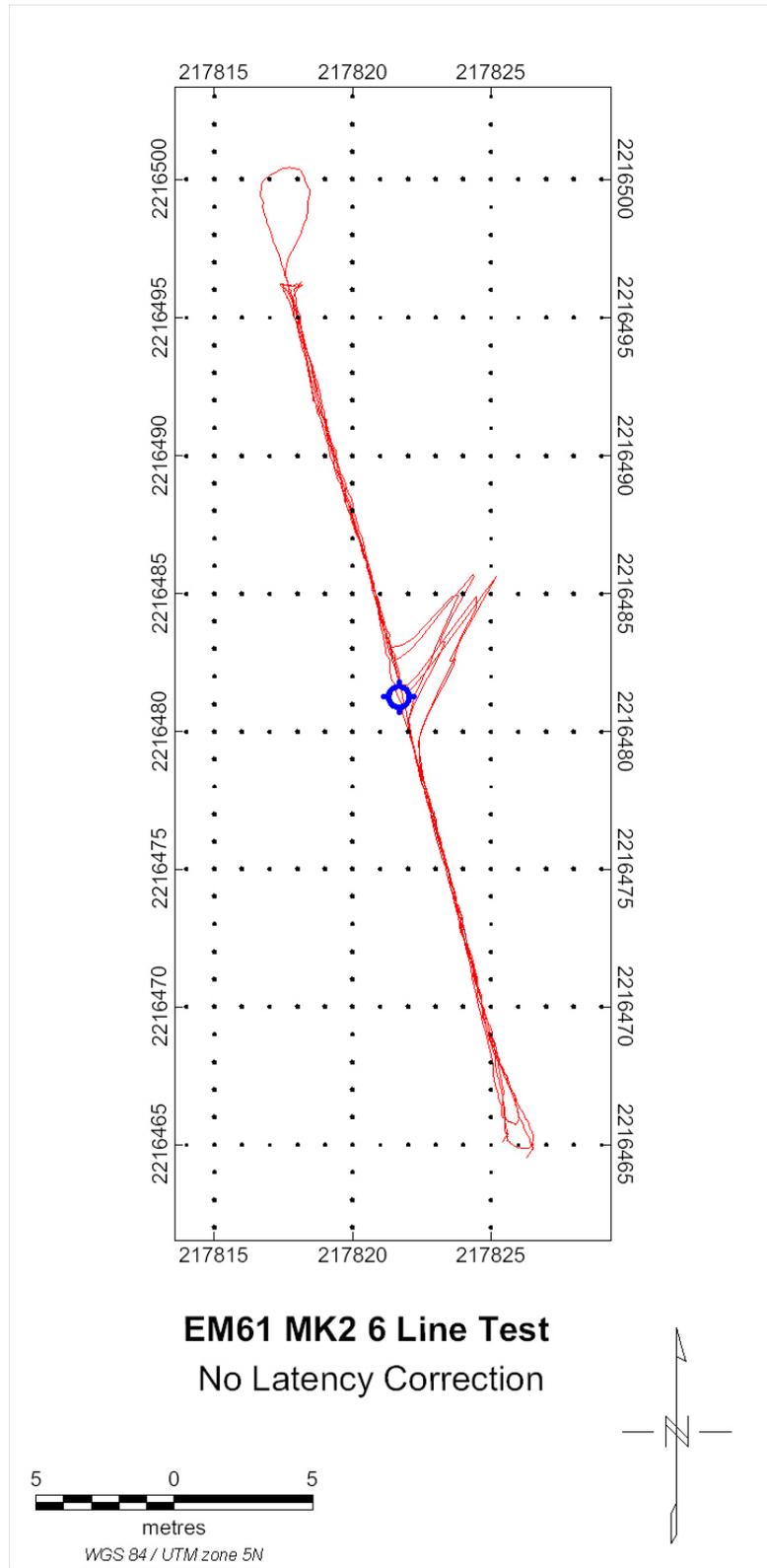
## 11.0 REFERENCES

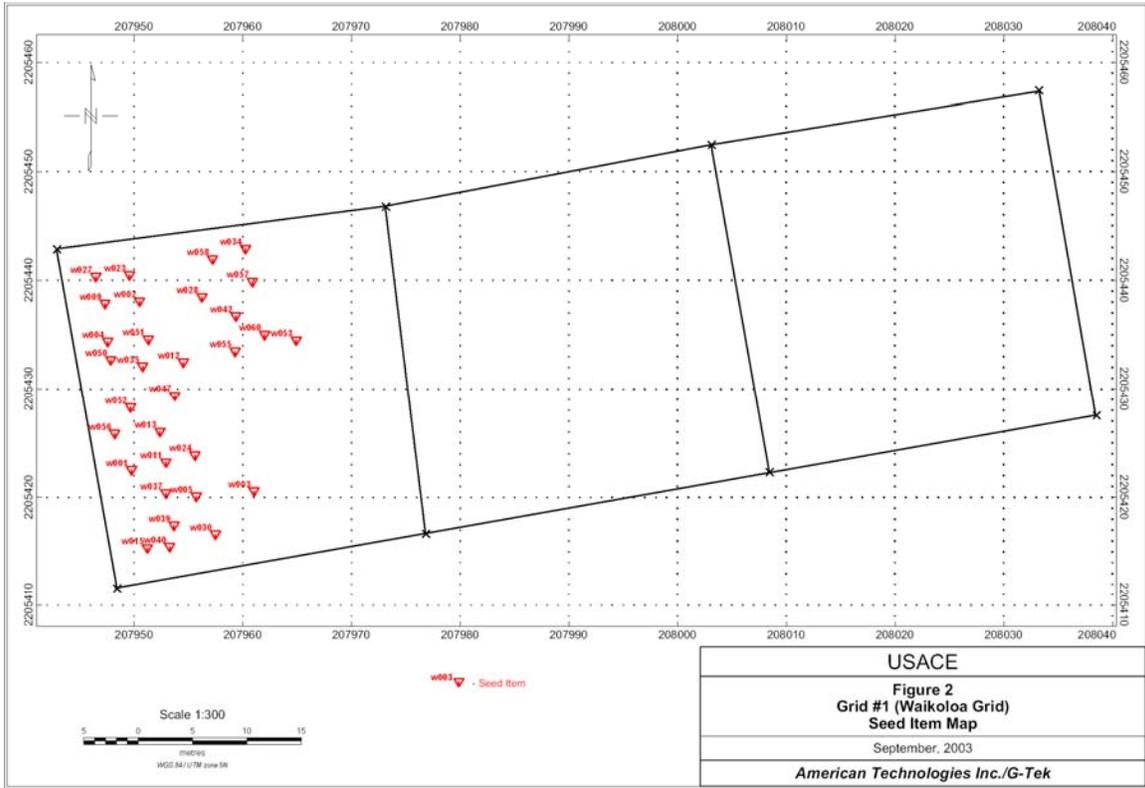
- 11.1.1 Earth Tech, Inc., January 2000, Phase II Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area and Nansay Sites, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii, Contract No. DACA87-95-D-017 Task Order No. 29.
- 11.1.2 ATI, 2003 Geophysical Prove-Out Work Plan, Ordnance and Explosive (OE) & Supporting Functions, Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Waimea, Big Island, Hawaii, Contract No. DACA87-03-D-0014, Task Order 001.

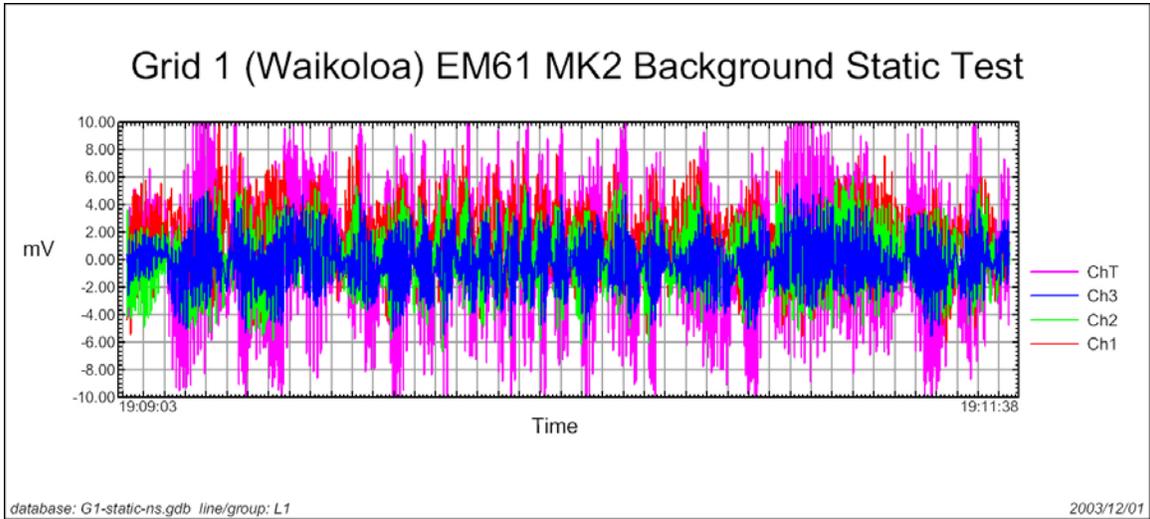
## LIST OF ACRONYMS

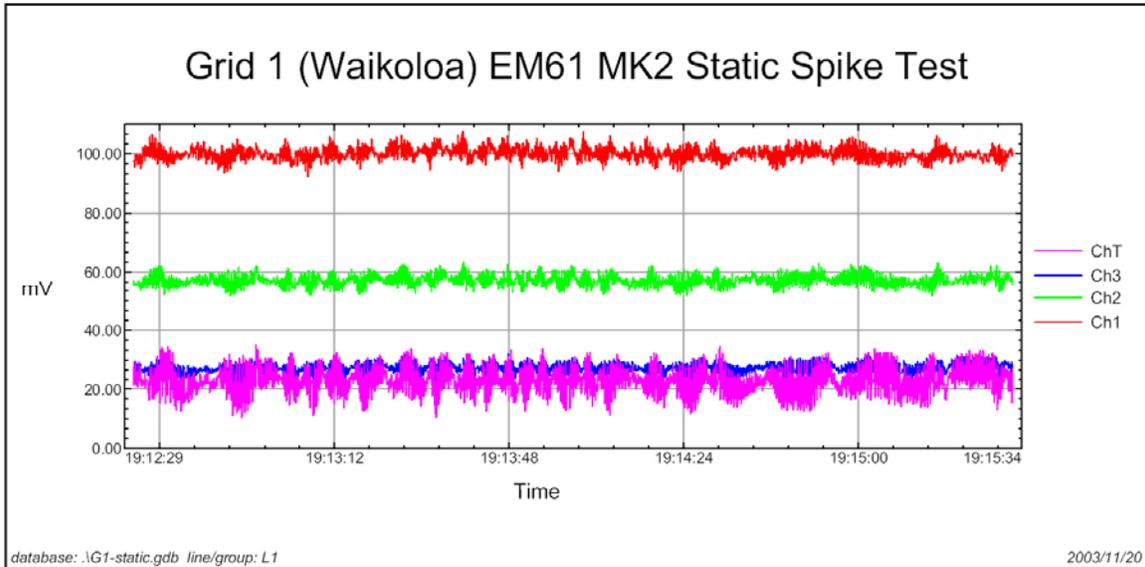
ATI	American Technologies, Incorporated
CEHNC	Corps of Engineers Huntsville Center
CENWO	Corps of Engineers North West Omaha District
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
GPO	Geophysical Prove-Out
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Hand Held
NA	Not Applicable
NS	Not Seeded
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
PPM	Parts Per Million
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

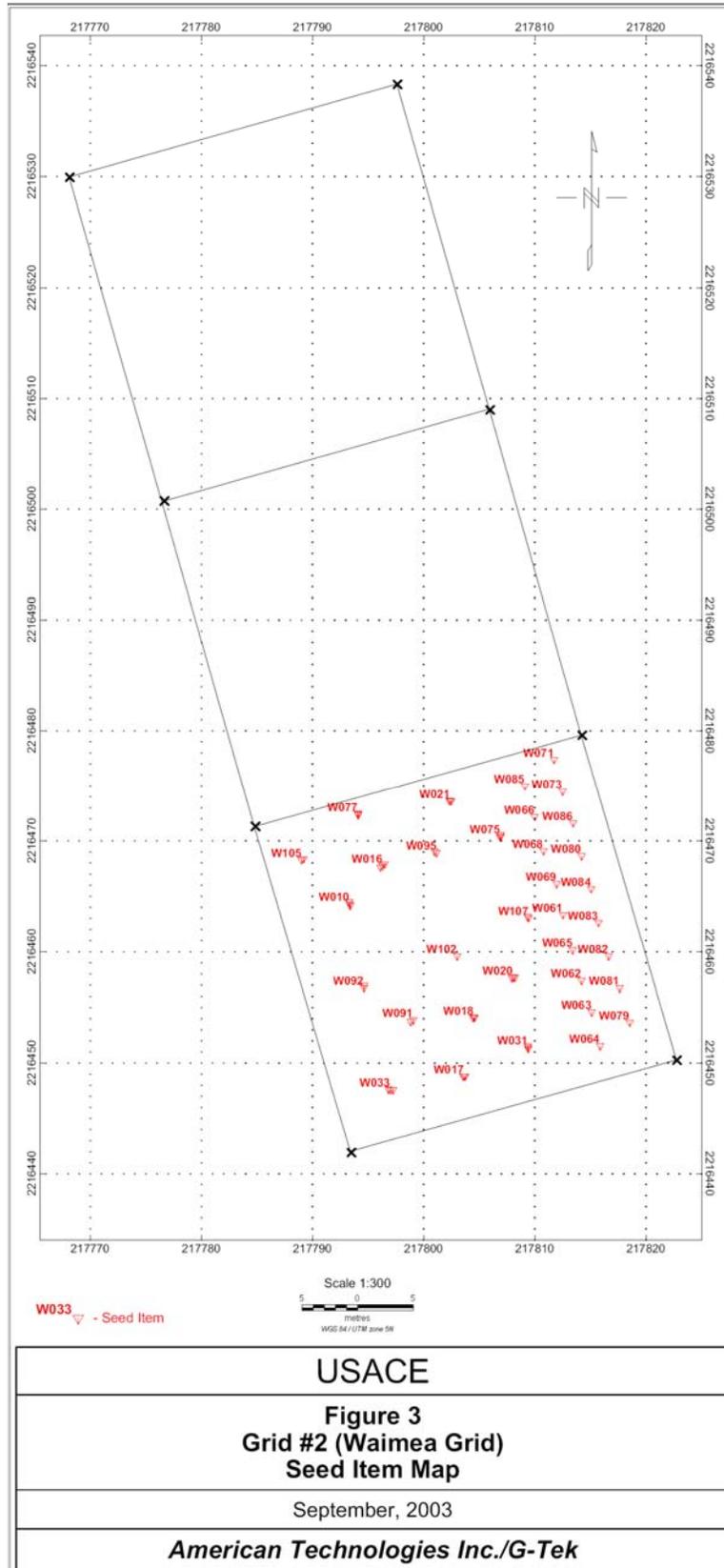


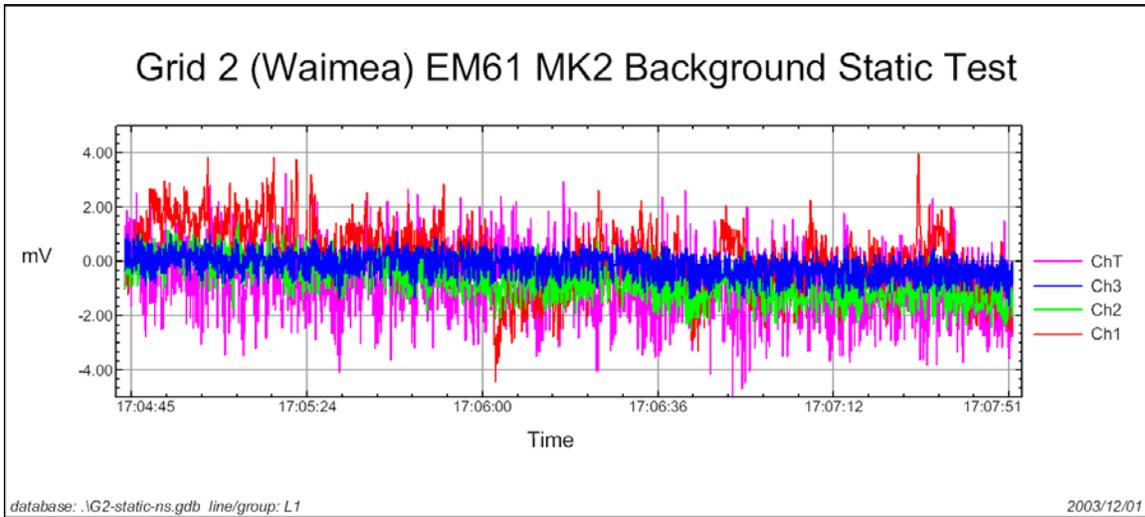


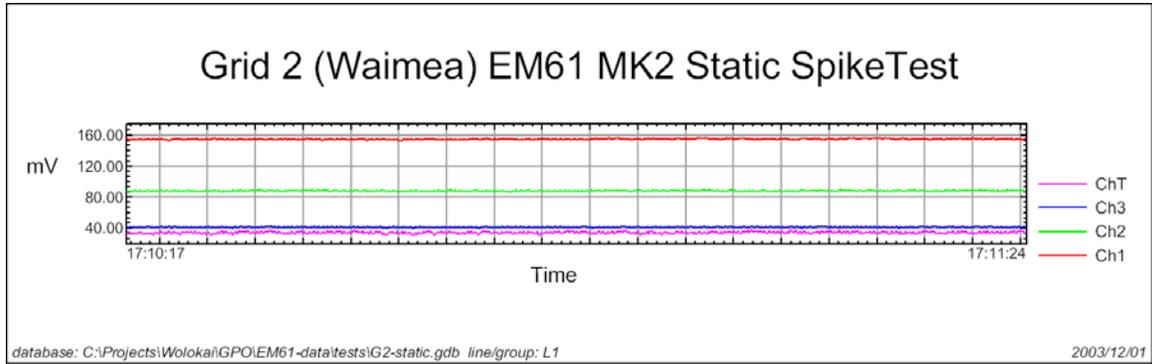












## **APPENDIX J**

### **MSDS**

**ATI CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM**

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Safety Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

Storage Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Chemical Name	CAS# / Product#	Manufacturer	Supplier	Total Quantity Stored	Intact Label	MSDS on File

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...IUM UNLEADED - GASOLhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q191/q398.htm

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV -- REGULAR, PREMIUM & MIDGRADE PREMIUM UNLEADED - G  
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
NSN: 9130001487102  
Manufacturer's CAGE: 6G072  
Part No. Indicator: A  
Part Number/Trade Name: REGULAR, PREMIUM & MIDGRADE PREMIUM UNLEADED  
=====

General Information  
=====

Item Name: GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE  
Company's Name: FARMLAND INDUSTRIES INC. PETROLEUM DIVISION  
Company's Street: C/O BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DIVISION  
Company's P. O. Box: 7305  
Company's City: KANSAS CITY  
Company's State: MO  
Company's Country: US  
Company's Zip Code: 64116-0005  
Company's Emerg Ph #: 316-251-4000/800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)  
Company's Info Ph #: 316-251-4000  
Record No. For Safety Entry: 044  
Tot Safety Entries This Stk#: 053  
Status: SE  
Date MSDS Prepared: 21FEB91  
Safety Data Review Date: 11AUG93  
Supply Item Manager: CD  
MSDS Serial Number: BPHGK  
Specification Number: VV-G-1690C  
Spec Type, Grade, Class: CL:A/B/C/D/E GR:SPEC  
Hazard Characteristic Code: F2  
Unit Of Issue: GL  
Unit Of Issue Container Qty: BULK  
Type Of Container: NOT KNOWN  
Net Unit Weight: NOT KNOWN  
=====

Ingredients/Identity Information  
=====

Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: GASOLINE CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 01  
Percent: 100  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: LX3300000  
CAS Number: 8006-61-9  
OSHA PEL: 300 PPM/500 STEL  
ACGIH TLV: 300 PPM/500 STEL; 9293  
Other Recommended Limit: NONE RECOMMENDED  
=====

Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS) (SARA III), <20%  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 02  
Percent: SEE # 1  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: ZE2100000  
CAS Number: 1330-20-7  
OSHA PEL: 100 PPM/150 STEL  
ACGIH TLV: 100 PPM/150 STEL; 9293  
Other Recommended Limit: NONE RECOMMENDED  
=====

Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: TOLUENE (SARA III), <20%  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 03  
Percent: SEE # 1  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: XS5250000  
CAS Number: 108-88-3  
OSHA PEL: 200 PPM/150 STEL  
ACGIH TLV: 50 PPM; 9293  
=====

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...IUM UNLEADED - GASOLhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q191/q398.html

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Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: BENZENE (SARA III), <6%  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 04  
Percent: SEE # 1  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: CY1400000  
CAS Number: 71-43-2  
OSHA PEL: 1PPM/5STEL;1910.1028  
ACGIH TLV: 10 PPM; A2; 9293  
Other Recommended Limit: NONE RECOMMENDED  
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Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (SARA III), <5%  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 05  
Percent: SEE # 1  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: DC3325000  
CAS Number: 95-63-6  
OSHA PEL: 25 PPM  
ACGIH TLV: 25 PPM; 9293  
Other Recommended Limit: NONE RECOMMENDED  
-----

Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: ETHYL BENZENE (SARA III), <3%  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 06  
Percent: SEE # 1  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: DA0700000  
CAS Number: 100-41-4  
OSHA PEL: 100 PPM/125 STEL  
ACGIH TLV: 100 PPM/125STEL 9293  
Other Recommended Limit: NONE RECOMMENDED  
-----

Physical/Chemical Characteristics

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Appearance And Odor: REDDISH GOLDEN BROWN LIQUID - GASOLINE ODOR  
Boiling Point: 80.0F,26.7C  
Melting Point: NOT KNOWN  
Vapor Pressure (MM Hg/70 F): 400 @ 68F  
Vapor Density (Air=1): 4  
Specific Gravity: 0.72  
Decomposition Temperature: UNKNOWN  
Evaporation Rate And Ref: <1 (ETHER=1)  
Solubility In Water: NEGLIGIBLE  
Percent Volatiles By Volume: 100  
Corrosion Rate (IPY): UNKNOWN  
Autoignition Temperature: 495F  
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Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

-----  
Flash Point: -40F,-40C  
Flash Point Method: TCC  
Lower Explosive Limit: 1.4  
Upper Explosive Limit: 7.6  
Extinguishing Media: USE CARBON DIOXIDE, FOAM, DRY CHEMICAL AND VAPORIZING LIQUID TYPE EXTINGUISHERS. WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE.  
Special Fire Fighting Proc: WEAR FIRE FIGHTING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & A FULL FACED SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS/SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR.COOL FIRE EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY.  
Unusual Fire And Expl Hazrds: HIGHLY VOLATILE MATERIAL. FLOWING GASOLINE CAN BE IGNITED BY SELF-GENERATING STATIC ELECTRICITY (BOND & GROUND CONTAINERS). VAPORS CAN GET TO IGNITION SOURCES.  
-----

Reactivity Data

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Stability: YES  
Cond To Avoid (Stability): HIGH HEAT, SPARKS, OPEN FLAMES AND OTHER.  
-----

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...IUM UNLEADED - GASOLhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q191/q398.htm

SOURCES OF IGNITION

Materials To Avoid: STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS, HALOGENS, STRONG ACIDS AND ALKALIES

Hazardous Decomp Products: FUMES, CARBON MONOXIDE, CARBON DIOXIDE AND OTHER DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Hazardous Poly Occur: NO

Conditions To Avoid (Poly): NOT RELEVANT

Health Hazard Data

LD50-LC50 Mixture: TLV FOR BENZENE IS 10 PPM.

Route Of Entry - Inhalation: YES

Route Of Entry - Skin: YES

Route Of Entry - Ingestion: NO

Health Haz Acute And Chronic: ACUTE- INHALATION OF VAPORS MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION, CONVULSION, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS. INGESTION HAS SYMPTOMS SIMILAR TO INHALATION & ASPIRATION HAZARD. EYE/SKIN CONTACT CAUSES IRRITATION. CHRONIC- DERMATITIS, NERVOUS SYSTEM, KIDNEY, LIVER & BLOOD DISORDERS INCLUDING ANEMIA & LEUKEMIA. KIDNEY CANCER IN LAB ANIMALS.

Carcinogenicity - NTP: YES

Carcinogenicity - IARC: YES

Carcinogenicity - OSHA: YES

Explanation Carcinogenicity: CONTAINS BENZENE. MAY CAUSE BLOOD DISEASES INCLUDING LEUKEMIA. VAPORS MAY CAUSE KIDNEY CANCER IN MALE RATS.

Signs/Symptoms Of Overexp: HEADACHE, NASAL & RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, NAUSEA, DROWSINESS, FATIGUE, EYE & SKIN IRRITATION, PULMONARY EDEMA, CONVULSION & LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Med Cond Aggravated By Exp: BENZENE- INDIVIDUALS WITH LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLOOD DISEASES. HEXANE- INDIVIDUALS WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES. PETROLEUM SOLVENT- THOSE WITH EXISTING DERMATITIS.

Emergency/First Aid Proc: CALL A PHYSICIAN IN ALL CASES. EYES: IMMEDIATELY FLUSH WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES, HOLDING EYELIDS OPEN. SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP & WATER. INHALED: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR & PROVIDE CPR/OXYGEN IF NECESSARY. ORAL: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING UNLESS INSTRUCTED BY A PHYSICIAN. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. IF VOMITING OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY, KEEP HEAD BELOW HIPS.

Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps If Matl Released/Spill: WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENTS. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. USE EXPLOSION-PROOF TOOLS. SHUT OFF FUEL SOURCE. DIKE SPILL. PREVENT LIQUID FROM ENTERING SEWERS/WATERWAYS. RECOVER FREE LIQUID. ADD SAND, EARTH OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL. TRANSFER TO CONTAINER.

Neutralizing Agent: NOT APPLICABLE

Waste Disposal Method: RECYCLE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. TREATMENT, STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Precautions-Handling/Storing: STORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS. KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED.

Other Precautions: "EMPTY" CONTAINERS RETAIN RESIDUE AND CAN BE DANGEROUS. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, SOLDER, DRILL OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY/DEATH. AVOID REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT WITH SKIN.

Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH-APPROVED SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OR ORGANIC VAPOR RESPIRATOR OR SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR, IF NEEDED.

Ventilation: LOCAL/MECHANICAL (GENERAL) VENTILATION - EXPLOSION PROOF, WELL GROUNDED EQUIPMENTS

Protective Gloves: RUBBER RECOMMENDED

Eye Protection: CHEMICAL SPLASH GOGGLES & FACE SHIELD

Other Protective Equipment: IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING TO AVOID SKIN AND EYE CONTACT. EYE WASH STATION & SAFETY SHOWER.

Work Hygienic Practices: AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN, OR CLOTHING. WASH

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...IUM UNLEADED - GASOLhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q191/q398.htm

HANDS AFTER USING PRODUCT. AVOID BREATHING VAPORS OR MISTS.  
Suppl. Safety & Health Data: NONE

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Transportation Data  
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Trans Data Review Date: 93223  
DOT PSN Code: GTN  
DOT Proper Shipping Name: GASOLINE  
DOT Class: 3  
DOT ID Number: UN1203  
DOT Pack Group: II  
DOT Label: FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
IMO PSN Code: HRV  
IMO Proper Shipping Name: GASOLINE  
IMO Regulations Page Number: 3141  
IMO UN Number: 1203  
IMO UN Class: 3.1  
IMO Subsidiary Risk Label: -  
IATA PSN Code: RNE  
AFI PSN Code: MUC  
AFI Prop. Shipping Name: GASOLINE  
AFI Class: 3  
AFI ID Number: UN1203  
AFI Pack Group: II  
AFI Basic Pac Ref: 7-7  
N.O.S. Shipping Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE  
Additional Trans Data: SPECIAL GRADE UNLEADED GASOLINE.

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Disposal Data  
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Label Data  
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Label Required: YES  
Technical Review Date: 13NOV92  
Label Status: F  
Common Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE AND PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINE  
Signal Word: DANGER!  
Acute Health Hazard-Severe: X  
Contact Hazard-Moderate: X  
Fire Hazard-Severe: X  
Reactivity Hazard-None: X  
Special Hazard Precautions: EYES AND SKIN CAN BE IRRITATED. PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT CAN CAUSE DERMATITIS. SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A CLEANING AGENT. SMALL QUANTITIES MUST BE STORED IN PPROVED CONTAINERS. DRUMS SHOULD BE PROPERLY GROUNDED. FIRST AID: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH EXPOSED SKIN AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. EYES SHOULD BE FLUSHED WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER. IF BREATHED, REMOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, KEEP WARM AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF MATERIAL IS SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. KEEP WARM AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.  
Protect Eye: Y  
Protect Skin: Y  
Protect Respiratory: Y  
Label Name: FARMLAND INDUSTRIES INC  
Label Street: C/O BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DIVISION  
Label P.O. Box: 7305  
Label City: KANSAS CITY  
Label State: MO  
Label Zip Code: 64116-0005  
Label Country: US  
Label Emergency Number: 316-251-4000

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...UR), #2 DIESEL FUEL, - Dhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q294/q335.htm

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV -- PREMIUM DIESEL FUEL (LOW SULFUR), #2 DIESEL FUE  
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
NSN: 9140G00000185  
Manufacturer's CAGE: 6G072  
Part No. Indicator: A  
Part Number/Trade Name: PREMIUM DIESEL FUEL (LOW SULFUR), #2 DIESEL FUEL,  
FUEL OIL

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General Information  
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Item Name: DIESEL FUEL  
Company's Name: FARMLAND INDUSTRIES INC. PETROLEUM DIVISION  
Company's P. O. Box: 7305  
Company's City: KANSAS CITY  
Company's State: MO  
Company's Country: US  
Company's Zip Code: 64116-0005  
Company's Emerg Ph #: 816-251-4000/800-424-9300(CHEMTREC)  
Company's Info Ph #: 800-523-3774  
Record No. For Safety Entry: 011  
Tot Safety Entries This Stk#: 015  
Status: SE  
Date MSDS Prepared: 21OCT93  
Safety Data Review Date: 26JUL94  
Supply Item Manager: CX  
MSDS Serial Number: BTSC1  
Specification Number: VV-F-800  
Spec Type, Grade, Class: GRADE DF-1 LOW SULFR  
Hazard Characteristic Code: F4  
Unit Of Issue: GL

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Ingredients/Identity Information  
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Proprietary: NO  
Ingredient: PETROLEUM MID-DISTILLATE  
Ingredient Sequence Number: 01  
Percent: 100  
NIOSH (RTECS) Number: 1004302PE  
CAS Number: 68476-34-6  
OSHA PEL: NOT ESTABLISHED  
ACGIH TLV: NOT ESTABLISHED  
Other Recommended Limit: NONE RECOMMENDED

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Physical/Chemical Characteristics  
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Appearance And Odor: CLEAR TO SLIGHT GREENISH YELLOW LIQUID, HYDROCARBON  
ODOR  
Boiling Point: 340F, 171C  
Melting Point: N/A  
Vapor Pressure (MM Hg/70 F): <50 MMHG  
Vapor Density (Air=1): >1  
Specific Gravity: 33.5-39.0  
Decomposition Temperature: UNKNOWN  
Evaporation Rate And Ref: <1 (ETHER=1)  
Solubility In Water: NEGLIGIBLE  
Percent Volatiles By Volume: NIL  
pH: N/A  
Corrosion Rate (IPY): UNKNOWN

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Fire and Explosion Hazard Data  
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Flash Point: 145F, 63C  
Flash Point Method: TCC  
Lower Explosive Limit: 0.6  
Upper Explosive Limit: 7.5

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...UR), #2 DIESEL FUEL, - Dhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q294/q335.htm

Extinguishing Media: USE WATER FOG, CARBON DIOXIDE, FOAM, OR DRY CHEMICAL.  
Special Fire Fighting Proc: WEAR FIRE FIGHTING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND A  
FULL FACED SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. EVACUATE AREA. COOL FIRE  
EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY.  
Unusual Fire And Expl Hazrds: VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR, MAY SETTLE AT  
LOW AREAS OR TRAVEL SOME DISTANCE ALONG THE GROUND TO IGNITION SOURCES  
WHERE THEY MAY IGNITE & FLASH BACK.

=====  
Reactivity Data  
=====

Stability: YES  
Cond To Avoid (Stability): HIGH HEAT, OPEN FLAMES AND OTHER SOURCES OF  
IGNITION  
Materials To Avoid: STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS  
Hazardous Decomp Products: TOXIC CARBON MONOXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE,  
SULFUR DIOXIDE AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS.  
Hazardous Poly Occur: NO  
Conditions To Avoid (Poly): NOT APPLICABLE

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Health Hazard Data  
=====

LD50-LC50 Mixture: ORAL LD50 (RAT) IS UNKNOWN  
Route Of Entry - Inhalation: YES  
Route Of Entry - Skin: YES  
Route Of Entry - Ingestion: YES  
Health Haz Acute And Chronic: EYES:IRRITATION. SKIN:IRRITATION.  
INHALATION:LUNG IRRITATION, CNS EFFECTS. INGESTION: MODERATELY TOXIC;  
HOWEVER, IF ASPIRATED INTO LUNGS IT MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH  
CAN BE FATAL. CHRONIC:DERMATITIS. TARGET ORGANS: SKIN, CNS.  
Carcinogenicity - NTP: NO  
Carcinogenicity - IARC: NO  
Carcinogenicity - OSHA: NO  
Explanation Carcinogenicity: WHOLE DIESEL ENGINE EXHAUST IS LISTED AS A  
PROBABLE CARCINOGEN BY IARC AND NIOSH.  
Signs/Symptoms Of Overexp: EYES:IRRITATION. SKIN:IRRITATION, DRYING EFFECT.  
INHALATION: HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, LOSS OF COORDINATION.  
Med Cond Aggravated By Exp: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.  
Emergency/First Aid Proc: EYES:FLUSH WITH FRESH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES.  
SKIN: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH SKIN THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND  
WATER. SEE A DOCTOR IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP. INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR.  
INGESTION: GIVE WATER OR MILK TO DRINK AND GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.  
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

=====  
Precautions for Safe Handling and Use  
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Steps If Matl Released/Spill: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED TO BE A WATER  
POLLUTANT AND RELEASES OF THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE PREVENTED. ELIMINATE ALL  
OPEN FLAMES. STOP SOURCE OF THE LEAK. DIKE TO CONTAIN LIQUID. RECOVER BY  
PUMPING OR ABSORB WITH INERT ABSORBENT MATERIALS.  
Neutralizing Agent: NONE  
Waste Disposal Method: SEND FOR RECYCLING OR DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.  
Precautions-Handling/Storing: STORE IN A COOL AREA. KEEP CONTAINERS  
TIGHTLY CLOSED.  
Other Precautions: EMPTY CONTAINERS RETAIN RESIDUE. DO NOT PRESSURIZE,  
CUT, WELD OR EXPOSE TO HEAT, FLAME, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF  
IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY.

=====  
Control Measures  
=====

Respiratory Protection: NONE NORMALLY REQUIRED. USE NIOSH APPROVED SELF-  
CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS IF TLV IS EXCEEDED, OR WHEN SPRAYING OR USING  
IN CONFINED SPACES.  
Ventilation: USE THIS MATERIAL ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREAS.  
Protective Gloves: PVC

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...UR), #2 DIESEL FUEL, - Dhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q294/q335.htm

Eye Protection: GOGGLES  
Other Protective Equipment: WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHINGS.  
Work Hygienic Practices: WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING THIS  
PRODUCT.  
Suppl. Safety & Health Data: NONE

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Transportation Data  
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Trans Data Review Date: 94207  
DOT PSN Code: GTF  
DOT Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL OR DIESEL FUEL OR HEATING OIL, LIGHT  
DOT Class: 3  
DOT ID Number: UN1202  
DOT Pack Group: III  
DOT Label: FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
IMO PSN Code: HRR  
IMO Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL  
IMO Regulations Page Number: 3375  
IMO UN Number: 1202  
IMO UN Class: 3.3  
IMO Subsidiary Risk Label: -  
IATA PSN Code: MTX  
IATA UN ID Number: 1202  
IATA Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL  
IATA UN Class: 3  
IATA Label: FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
AFI PSN Code: MTX  
AFI Prop. Shipping Name: GAS OIL OR DIESEL FUEL OR HEATING OIL, LIGHT  
AFI Class: 3  
AFI ID Number: UN1202  
AFI Pack Group: III  
AFI Basic Pac Ref: 7-7  
N.O.S. Shipping Name: ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE  
Additional Trans Data: ITEM IS NOT REGULATED IF CONTAINER IS LESS THAN 110  
GALLONS.

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Disposal Data  
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Label Data  
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Label Required: YES  
Technical Review Date: 26JUL94  
Label Status: F  
Common Name: PREMIUM DIESEL FUEL (LOW SULFUR), #2 DIESEL FUEL,  
FUEL OIL  
Signal Word: WARNING!  
Acute Health Hazard-Slight: X  
Contact Hazard-Slight: X  
Fire Hazard-Moderate: X  
Reactivity Hazard-None: X  
Special Hazard Precautions: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID! FUEL OIL (PETROLEUM  
DISTILLATES) ACUTE-EYES: IRRITATION. SKIN: IRRITATION. INHALATION: LUNG  
IRRITATION, CNS EFFECTS. INGESTION: MODERATELY TOXIC; HOWEVER, IF ASPIRATED  
DERMATITIS. TARGET ORGANS: SKIN, CNS. STORE IN A COOL AREA. KEEP CONTAINERS  
TIGHTLY CLOSED. FIRST AID: EYES: FLUSH WITH FRESH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES.  
SKIN: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH SKIN THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND  
WATER. SEE A DOCTOR IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP. INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR.  
INGESTION: GIVE WATER OR MILK TO DRINK AND GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.  
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.  
Protect Eye: Y  
Protect Skin: Y  
Protect Respiratory: Y  
Label Name: FARMLAND INDUSTRIES INC. PETROLEUM DIVISION  
Label P.O. Box: 7305

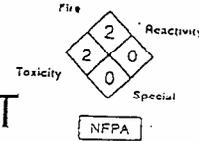
FARMLAND INDUSTRIES PETROLEUM DIV ...UR), #2 DIESEL FUEL, - Dhttp://MSDS.PDC.CORNELL.EDU/msds/siri/q294/q335.htm

Label City: KANSAS CITY  
Label State: MO  
Label Zip-Code: 64116-0005  
Label Country: US  
Label Emergency Number: 816-251-4000/800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)  
Year Procured: 1993



SC

**WD-40**



**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

Manufacturer: WD-40 Company Address: 1061 Cudahy Place (92110) P.O. Box 80607 San Diego, California 92138-9021	Emergency Telephone: (619) 275-1400 Chemical Name: Organic Mixture Trade Name: WD-40 Aerosol
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**II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

Chemical Name	CAS Number	%	Exposure Limit ACGIH/OSHA
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	8052-41-3	50	100 ppm (PEL)
A-70 Hydrocarbon Propellant	68476-85-7	25	1000 ppm (PEL)
Petroleum Base Oil	8012-95-1	> 15	5 mg/M <sup>3</sup> (TWA)
Corrosion Inhibitor	Proprietary Mixture	< 10	5 mg/M <sup>3</sup> (TWA)
Wetting Agent	Proprietary Mixture	< 5	500 ppm (PEL)
Fragrance	Proprietary Mixture	< 5	NDA

**III. PHYSICAL DATA**

Boiling Point:	NA	Evaporation Rate:	Not determined
Vapor Density: (air = 1)	Greater than 1	Vapor Pressure:	50 PSI @ 70°F
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble	Appearance:	Light amber
Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	.710 @ 70°F	Odor:	Characteristic odor
Percent Volatile (volume):	80%		

**IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

Flash Point:	NA to aerosol cans
Flammable Limits:	(propellant portion) [Le] 1.3% [Ue] 9.5%
Extinguishing Media:	CO <sub>2</sub> , Dry Chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Considered "extremely flammable" under Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations.

**V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

<b>Threshold Limit Value</b>	
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates (Stoddard solvent) lowest TLV (ACGIH 100 ppm.)	
<b>Symptoms of Overexposure</b>	
Inhaled Vapor:	May cause anesthesia, headache, dizziness, nausea and upper respiratory irritation.
Skin Contact:	May cause drying of skin and or irritation.
Eye Contact:	May cause irritation, tearing and redness.
Swallowed:	May cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Inhalation into Lungs:	May cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>First Aid Emergency Procedures</b>	
Swallowed:	Do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention.
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes.
Skin Contact:	Wash with soap and water.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary. If breathing is difficult, give



# Material Safety Data Sheet

TO: MSDS USERS

Please find below the material safety data sheet as per your request.

The information presented in these forms is believed to be correct and sufficient to meet the requirements of OSHA Hazard Communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) concerning worker's right to know. In order for the information contained in the MSDS to be most helpful we recommend that these forms be made available to all those who handle or may otherwise be exposed to the product.

The following material safety data sheet covers the hazardous ingredients associated with more than one color aerosol spray paint. As per 29 CFR 1900.1200 paragraph (g), when ever the hazards associated with similar mixtures are the same, then one MSDS may be prepared to cover several products.

This MSDS covers the following AerVOE-Pacific aerosol spray paints.

200 CLEAR	222 CRANGE (Fluorescent)	267 WHITE (Invert-A-Cap)
201 RED	224 GREEN (Fluorescent)	270 FLUCRESCENT RED (Invert-A-Cap)
202 YELLOW	226 YELLOW (Fluorescent)	272 FLUCRESCENT CRANGE (Invert-A-Cap)
203 BLUE	227 BLUE (Fluorescent)	274 FLUCRESCENT GREEN (Invert-A-Cap)
204 GREEN	228 MAGENTA (Fluorescent)	275 FLUCRESCENT RED/CRANGE (Invert-A-Cap)
205 CRANGE	229 PINK (Fluorescent)	279 FLUCRESCENT PINK (Invert-A-Cap)
206 BLACK	230 RED/CRANGE (Fluorescent)	281 RED (High Delivery)
207 WHITE	261 RED (Invert-A-Cap)	282 YELLOW (High Delivery)
210 SILVER	262 YELLOW (Invert-A-Cap)	283 BLUE (High Delivery)
211 ROYAL BLUE	263 BLUE (Invert-A-Cap)	285 CRANGE (High Delivery)
212 PURPLE	264 GREEN (Invert-A-Cap)	287 RED (Fluorescent High Delivery)
213 BROWN	265 CRANGE (Invert-A-Cap)	288 CRANGE (Fluorescent High Delivery)
220 RED (Fluorescent)	266 BLACK (Invert-A-Cap)	289 PINK (Fluorescent High Delivery)

PRODUCT NAME: (17A) MARKING PAINT - ALL COLORS  
 PRODUCT USE: GROUND TRAFFIC <66% V.C.C.

PRODUCT CODE: 17 A

CODES: H F R P  
 2 4 1 X

### SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: AerVOE-Pacific Company, Inc.  
 ADDRESS: 1198 Sawmill Rd., Gardnerville, NV 89410  
 EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-424-9300  
 DATE REVISED: 08-19-97

INFORMATION PHONE: (702) 782-0100  
 NAME OF PREPARER: Mike A. Traquina  
 REASON REVISED: Updated

### SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	WEIGHT PERCENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER	LC50 SPECIES & ROUTE	LC50 SPECIES & ROUTE
SS 12 XYLENE (CAS 1330 20 7)	1.3	100 PPM	100 PPM		4300mg/kg RAT ORAL	8700 PPM; 4hr RAT INHA.
SS 9 PETROLEUM NAPHTHA (CAS 647 42 89 8)	20	400 PPM	400 PPM	N/A	25ml/kg (RAT)	14,000-16,000 PPM/4hr rat
SS 01. MINERAL SPIRITS (CAS 8052 41 3)	<5.0%	100 PPM	100 PPM	N/A	N/A	N/A
PR 01A PROPANE (CAS 74 98 6)	15	1000 PPM	1000 PPM		N/A	520000PPM/2 hr Mouse Exp
PR 01B ISOBUTANE (CAS 75 28 5)	<5.0%	800 PPM	800 PPM	<ESTIMATE	N/A	658mg/L; 4hr RAT INHA
PR 01C NORMAL BUTANE (CAS 106 97 8)	5	600 PPM	600 PPM		N/A	

\* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.  
 NOTE: N/A applies to not available or not applicable

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable <u>X</u>	Unstable _____
Conditions to avoid:	NA	
Incompatibility:	Strong oxidizing materials	
Hazardous decomposition products:	NA	
Hazardous polymerization:	May occur _____	Will not occur <u>X</u>

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Spill Response Procedures  
Spill unlikely from aerosol cans. Leaking cans should be placed in plastic bag or open pail until pressure has dissipated.

Waste Disposal Method  
Empty aerosol cans should not be punctured or incinerated; bury in land fill. Liquid should be incinerated or buried in land fill.

VIII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION

Ventilation:	Sufficient to keep solvent vapor less than TLV.
Respiratory Protection:	None required.
Protective Gloves:	None required.
Eye Protection:	None required.
Other Protective Equipment:	None required.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Keep from sources of ignition, do not take internally. Avoid excessive inhalation of spray particles. Do not puncture, incinerate or store container above 120°F.

X. TRANSPORTATION DATA

Domestic Surface	
Description:	Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class:	ORM-D
ID No.:	NONE
Label Required:	Consumer Commodity (ORM-D)
Domestic Air	
Description:	Consumer Commodity (Flammable Gas-Aerosol products)
Hazard Class:	ORM-D
ID No.:	NONE
Label Required:	Consumer Commodity (ORM-D-AIR)

SIGNATURE: R. Miles TITLE: Technical Director  
REVISION DATE: April 1986 SUPERSEDES: December 1985

NA = Not applicable      NDA = No data available      < = Less than      > = More than

All data is provided without warranty.

## **APPENDIX K**

### Project Schedule

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	4th Quarter				1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter				1st Quarter	
					Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan		
1	<b>AWARD CONTRACT</b>	3458 hrs?	Mon 4/28/03	Mon 1/17/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 4/28/03 to 1/17/05]																		
2																							
3	<b>TASK ORDER 0001</b>	3458 hrs?	Mon 4/28/03	Mon 1/17/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 4/28/03 to 1/17/05]																		
4																							
5	Task 1 Site Visit	40 hrs	Mon 4/28/03	Thu 5/1/03	[Gantt bar spanning from 4/28/03 to 5/1/03]																		
6																							
7	Task 2 Draft Work Plan	120 hrs	Mon 6/2/03	Thu 6/19/03	[Gantt bar spanning from 6/2/03 to 6/19/03]																		
8																							
9	<b>Task 7 Field Office and Personnel</b>	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04]																		
10	<b>MOB and Work Hours for Office Personnel</b>	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04]																		
11	Project Manager	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04] PM																		
12	Cite Project Manager	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04] CPM																		
13	SUXO	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04] SUXO																		
14	Site Administrator	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04] SA																		
15	GIS tech	2000 hrs	Mon 12/1/03	Mon 11/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/1/03 to 11/29/04] GIS																		
16																							
17	<b>Task 3 Surveying Mapping GIS</b>	190 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Thu 2/5/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 2/5/04]																		
18	<b>MOB &amp; start Surveyor work</b>	160 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Mon 2/2/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 2/2/04]																		
19	Surveyor escort UXO Tech III	160 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Mon 2/2/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 2/2/04]																		
20	Surveyor escort UXO Tech II	40 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Thu 1/8/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 1/8/04]																		
21	<b>Grid Layout Team</b>	180 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Thu 2/5/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 2/5/04]																		
22	MOB UXO Tech III	40 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Thu 1/8/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 1/8/04]																		
23	MOB ATI Geo	40 hrs	Mon 1/5/04	Thu 1/8/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/5/04 to 1/8/04]																		
24	Start Grid Layout	150 hrs	Mon 1/12/04	Thu 2/5/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/12/04 to 2/5/04]																		
25	<b>Task 4 Area P</b>	1788 hrs?	Mon 1/26/04	Thu 12/9/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/26/04 to 12/9/04]																		
26	<b>MOB UXO Teams</b>	40 hrs?	Mon 1/26/04	Thu 1/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/26/04 to 1/29/04]																		
27	UXO Tech III 2 ea	40 hrs?	Mon 1/26/04	Thu 1/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/26/04 to 1/29/04]																		
28	UXO Tech II 12 ea	40 hrs?	Mon 1/26/04	Thu 1/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/26/04 to 1/29/04]																		
29	<b>Mob Geo</b>	60 hrs?	Wed 2/4/04	Thu 2/12/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 2/4/04 to 2/12/04]																		
30	Geo 3 ea	60 hrs?	Wed 2/4/04	Thu 2/12/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 2/4/04 to 2/12/04]																		
31	<b>Mag &amp; Flag Operations</b>	550 hrs?	Mon 2/2/04	Thu 5/6/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 2/2/04 to 5/6/04]																		
32	UXO Mag & Flag Operations	510 hrs?	Mon 2/2/04	Thu 4/29/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 2/2/04 to 4/29/04]																		
33	UXO Sweep Operations	40 hrs?	Mon 5/3/04	Thu 5/6/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 5/3/04 to 5/6/04]																		
34	<b>Geo Reaq</b>	858 hrs?	Mon 2/16/04	Thu 7/15/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 2/16/04 to 7/15/04]																		
35	Geo 3 teams Reaq	708 hrs?	Mon 2/16/04	Thu 6/17/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 2/16/04 to 6/17/04]																		
36	Geo 3 Teams 100% Mapping	150 hrs?	Mon 6/21/04	Thu 7/15/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 6/21/04 to 7/15/04]																		
37	<b>UXO Dig Area P</b>	1510 hrs?	Mon 3/15/04	Thu 12/9/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 3/15/04 to 12/9/04]																		
38	MOB UXO TEAM	40 hrs?	Mon 3/15/04	Thu 3/18/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 3/15/04 to 3/18/04]																		
39	1 ea UXO Team	1470 hrs?	Mon 3/22/04	Thu 12/9/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 3/22/04 to 12/9/04]																		
40	2 ea UXO Teams	230 hrs?	Mon 5/10/04	Thu 6/17/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 5/10/04 to 6/17/04]																		
41	2 ea UXO Teams	310 hrs?	Mon 7/19/04	Thu 9/9/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 7/19/04 to 9/9/04]																		
42	2 ea UXO Teams	150 hrs?	Mon 11/15/04	Thu 12/9/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 11/15/04 to 12/9/04]																		
43	<b>Task 5 Area J</b>	1160 hrs?	Mon 6/21/04	Mon 1/17/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 6/21/04 to 1/17/05]																		
44	<b>UXO OPS</b>	1160 hrs?	Mon 6/21/04	Mon 1/17/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 6/21/04 to 1/17/05]																		
45	UXO Sweep Operations	150 hrs?	Mon 6/21/04	Thu 7/15/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 6/21/04 to 7/15/04]																		
46	Geo 100% Mapping	240 hrs?	Mon 7/19/04	Thu 8/26/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 7/19/04 to 8/26/04]																		
47	Geo Reaq	340 hrs?	Mon 8/30/04	Thu 10/28/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 8/30/04 to 10/28/04]																		
48	UXO Dig Area J	350 hrs?	Mon 9/13/04	Thu 11/11/04	[Gantt bar spanning from 9/13/04 to 11/11/04]																		
49	<b>Task 6 Removal Report</b>	200 hrs	Mon 12/13/04	Mon 1/17/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/13/04 to 1/17/05]																		
50	Draft Removal Report	190 hrs	Mon 12/13/04	Thu 1/13/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 12/13/04 to 1/13/05]																		
51	Final Report	10 hrs	Mon 1/17/05	Mon 1/17/05	[Gantt bar spanning from 1/17/05 to 1/17/05]																		

Project: Hawaii Jan 26 Start  
Date: Thu 12/18/03

Task  Progress  Summary  External Tasks  Deadline   
 Split  Milestone  Project Summary  External Milestone 

## **APPENDIX L**

### Evacuation Plan

# MINIMUM SEPARATION AREA NOTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (MSAP)

## Introduction

The Waikoloa Maneuver Area Project entails the safe location, investigation, and removal of ordnance and explosives (OE) and OE scrap both surface and subsurface. Trained OE safety specialist teams will conduct this process according to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) ordnance clearance procedures.

The Corps has performed calculations to establish a Minimum Separation Distance (MSD) that must be maintained between clearance operations and the public. For the Waikoloa Maneuver Area Project, several MSD's have been calculated based on the Munition with Greatest Fragmentation Distance.

Listed below are the MGFDF for each sector.

The Munition with Greatest Fragmentation Distance (MGFDF) is defined as the round with the greatest fragmentation distance that can reasonably be expected to exist in the project's work areas.

**Area O** (O'uli Parcel) The MGFDF is the 60mm mortar.

**Area P** (Waikoloa Village – West) The MGFDF is the 155mm HE projectile.

**Area T** (Waikoloa Village – East) The MGFDF is the 155mm HE projectile.

**Area J, Q, and R** (Waimea/Kamuela) The MGFDF is the Mk2 HE hand grenade

**Area D** (Lalamilo State Land) The MGFDF is the 155mm HE projectile.

**Area B and N** (Intersection of Kawaihae Road and Queen Kaahumanu Highway) The MGFDF is the 81mm mortar.

**Area M** (Puako Parcel) The MGFDF is the 155mm HE projectile.

**Areas A, C, E, and I** (Area Surrounding Waikoloa Village) The MGFDF is the 155mm HE projectile.

**Area K** (Parker Ranch Property/West Hawaii Concrete Plant) The MGFDF is the 81mm mortar.

The MSD distances listed below in Table 1 are for the above listed sectors and includes MSD distances for both intentional and unintentional detonations.

**TABLE 1**

<b>UXO</b>		<b>37mm</b>	<b>MK 2 Grenade</b>	<b>2.36 Rocket</b>	<b>60mm Mortar</b>	<b>Rifle Grenade M31</b>
UNINTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	MAXIMUM FRAGMENT RANGE (CASE ONLY)	980	650	809	1080	351
INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	RANGE TO NO MORE THAN 1 HAZARDOUS FRAGMENT/600 SQ FT (CASE ONLY)	200	400	200	200	200
	K50 RANGE TO 0.9PSI OVERPRESSURE	20	27	48	42	48
	K328 OVERPRESSURE	131	174	317	277	316
SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	REQUIRED SAND BAG THICKNESS WITH 6" STANDOFF BETWEEN MUNITION AND SANDBAGS	12	12	12	12	12
	SANDBAG THROW DISTANCE	25	25	25	25	25
	MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE	200	200	200	200	200
USE OF BARRICADES	MSD TO SIDES AND REAR	200	200	200	200	200
	MSD TO FRONT	980	650	809	1080	351
	K50 RANGE TO 0.9PSI OVERPRESSURE	20	27	48	42	48

All distances are in feet except for sandbag thickness, which is in inches.

UXO		75mm	81mm Mortar	105mm	4.5 inch Barrage Rocket	155mm
ACCIDENTAL DETONATIONS	MAXIMUM FRAGMENT RANGE (CASE ONLY)	1702	1395	1939	1759	2577
	RANGE TO NO MORE THAN 1 HAZARDOUS FRAGMENT/600 SQ FT (CASE ONLY)	238	230	341	290	447
	K50 RANGE TO 0.9PSI OVERPRESSURE	63	61	97	99	141
INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	MAXIMUM FRAGMENT RANGE (CASE ONLY)	1702	1395	1939	1759	2577
	K328 OVERPRESSURE	411	403	636	650	922
SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	REQUIRED SAND BAG THICKNESS WITH 6" STANDOFF BETWEEN MUNITION AND SANDBAGS	24	24	24	36	36
	SANDBAG THROW DISTANCE	135	125	135	220	220
	MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE	200	200	200	220	220
USE OF BARRICADES	MSD TO SIDES AND REAR	200	200	300	300	300
	MSD TO FRONT	1702	1395	1939	1759	2577
	K50 RANGE TO 0.9PSI OVERPRESSURE	63	61	97	99	141

All distances are in feet except for sandbag thickness, which is in inches.

The MSD distance will remain constant unless ordnance is found during remediation that would require a recalculation of the MSD to comply with the Corps' established clearance procedures.

### **Minimum Separation Area (MSA)**

A portion of the MSA includes private and public properties that lay outside the project site. This Minimum Separation Area Notification and Implementation Plan (MSAP) addresses the scheduled/pre-planned temporary withdrawal of residents who reside in the MSA when intrusive OE clearance operations are underway. For example, when such work is scheduled to occur in a project area with a MSD of 200 feet, preplanned temporary withdrawal from homes within that MSD will take effect. It is anticipated that affected residents will be required to withdraw from their homes during the daytime (from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) on the scheduled dates. Typically, clearance work will occur only Monday through Thursday.

In addition to persons who live within the MSA, the establishment of the MSA may affect other residents in the area, such as residents whose homes aren't affected by the MSA, but whose ability to travel to and from their residences may be impeded by the closure of streets within the MSA. Those residents will be addressed as part of this MSAP.

### **MSA Notification**

The Corps will undertake a number of actions to insure residents within or affected by the MSA are informed of the temporary withdrawal and have an opportunity to have their questions answered and special needs addressed. Residents whose homes do not fall within the MSA, but whose ability to travel to and from their residences may be impeded by the closure of streets within the MSA, will be included in the MSA notification. This notification will be provided on the time schedule described below. The notices will include a telephone point of contact that can be called if a resident must leave the area but can't get through the roadblocks. Communications will also be established with public agencies.

The notification actions are as follows:

Approximately 15 days prior to clearance activities and temporary withdrawal, the Corps will distribute a newsletter to residents within or affected by the MSA. The newsletter will provide an overview of the Waikoloa Maneuver Area Project, describe the requirements for public withdrawal from the MSA and notify residents of the potential hazards associated with clearance activities. It will also provide answers to frequently asked questions, a project map and anticipated schedule and contact information, including a 24-hour information phone line and website address. The newsletter will include a point of contact that residents can use if they need assistance to

address such special needs as transportation; child care coordination; boarding of pets; assistance with frail, ill or disabled household members; or temporary accommodations for residents who normally conduct business from home offices.

Approximately 7 days prior to clearance activities and temporary withdrawal, the Corps will:

- Brief the local Restoration Advisory Board, the local Fire Departments, and local Police Departments regarding the designated MSA, the anticipated dates of withdrawal, the addresses falling within or affected by the MSA, and withdrawal procedures:
- Hold a workshop to provide area residents with information regarding clearance activities and the temporary withdrawal. Residents can also use this opportunity to ask questions, provide the Corps with input, and request assistance with special needs associated with withdrawal:
- Distribute notices with information about the specific anticipated dates and times of the required withdrawal to each address within or affected by the MSA. The notice will include a point of contact and form for reporting special needs.

Approximately 4 days and 24 hours prior to clearance activities and temporary withdrawal, the Corps will distribute reminder notices to each address within or affected by the applicable MSA. The notices will include the point of contact information to address special needs associated with the temporary withdrawals.

In the event changes to the schedule are necessary following the 24-hour reminder, residents will be encouraged to call the 24-hour information phone line or check the project website to make sure the planned withdrawal is still on schedule.

Throughout the period that clearance activities are being conducted, the Corps will regularly update local City (Civil Defense Agency, Mr. Troy M. Kindred ), Police and Fire Departments of the specific areas scheduled to be within the MSA in upcoming activities and of any roads or other public facilities that would be closed during the clearance activities.

On the evening before the planned withdrawal, representatives for the Corps will go door-to-door in the MSA to remind residents about the next day's activities and to address any special needs.

### **Broader Notifications**

In addition to the MSD's recommended by the Corps, a Voluntary Separation Distance (VSD) based upon the Munition with the Greatest Fragmentation Distance (MGFD) will be established. These distances will remain constant unless ordnance is found during remediation that would require a recalculation of the MSD and MGFD distances to comply with the Corps' established clearance procedures. Persons within the area between MSD and VSD will not be required to withdraw, but may voluntarily do so. Persons choosing to withdraw from the VSD will be offered the same support services as persons within or affected by the MSD.

The Corps will inform persons who live in the area between the MSD and VSD of special considerations that may affect them. This includes residents whose homes aren't affected by the MSA, but whose ability to travel to and from their residences may be impeded by the closure of streets within the MSA.

The notifications to residents residing within the broader area will include the following actions:

Approximately 15 days prior to clearance activities the Corps will distribute a newsletter to addresses within this broader area. The newsletter will provide an overview of the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, describe the requirements for public withdrawal from the MSA, the option of voluntary withdrawal from the MGFD, and notify residents of the potential hazards associated with OE clearance activities. It will also provide answers to frequently asked questions, a project map and anticipated schedule and contact information, including a 24-hour information phone line and website address.

Approximately 5 days prior to clearance activities the proponents will distribute a reminder notice to addresses in the greater area surrounding the MSD. This notice will remind the recipients of the pending clearance work and encourage them to check the 24-hour information phone line and the website for additional information.

A workshop will be held to provide area residents with information regarding clearance activities and the voluntary withdrawal. Residents can also use this opportunity to ask questions, provide the Corps with input, and request assistance with special needs associated with withdrawal.

### **MSA Security**

The USACE Honolulu District along with Local City (Civil Defense Agency, Mr. Troy M. Kindred ), Fire and Police Departments will coordinate and oversee the withdrawal

from the MSA and restrict re-entry during clearance work hours. At the beginning of each workday, the assigned personnel will visit each affected residence within the MSA, look for signs of anyone being present and knock on doors. If any unauthorized persons are determined to be within the MSA, they will be asked to depart and clearance work will not begin until they have left the MSA. The safety personnel will also post signs or erect barriers to close affected streets and walkways to restrict unauthorized entry to the MSA. Personnel will be stationed in appropriate locations outside the MSA to monitor activities continuously during the clearance workday. In the event that unauthorized persons enter or are found within the MSA, clearance activities will be halted until the area is cleared.

If unauthorized persons fail to leave the MSA, the Local City (Civil Defense Agency, Mr. Troy M. Kindred ), Police Department will be contacted for assistance in clearing the area in accordance with local State of Hawaii Ordinances.

### **Hospitality Services During Work Hours**

Hospitality services during working hours will be coordinated through USACE Honolulu District.

## **MINIMUM SEPARATION AREA NOTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (MSAP)**

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	K328 OVERPRESSURE	131	174	317	277	316
SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	REQUIRED SAND BAG THICKNESS WITH 6" STANDOFF BETWEEN MUNITION AND SANDBAGS	12	12	12	12	12
	SANDBAG THROW DISTANCE	25	25	25	25	25
	MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE	200	200	200	200	200
USE OF BARRICADES	MSD TO SIDES AND REAR	200	200	200	200	200
	MSD TO FRONT	980	650	809	1080	351
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SANDBAG ENCLOSURE FOR INTENTIONAL DETONATIONS	REQUIRED SAND BAG THICKNESS WITH 6" STANDOFF BETWEEN MUNITION AND SANDBAGS	24	24	24	36	36
	SANDBAG THROW DISTANCE	135	125	135	220	220
	MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCE	200	200	200	220	220
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In addition to persons who live within the MSA, the establishment of the MSA may affect other residents in the area, such as residents whose homes aren't affected by the MSA, but whose ability to travel to and from their residences may be impeded by the closure of streets within the MSA. Those residents will be addressed as part of this MSAP.

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Approximately 7 days prior to clearance activities and temporary withdrawal, the Corps will:

- Brief the local Restoration Advisory Board, the local Fire Departments, and local Police Departments regarding the designated MSA, the anticipated dates of withdrawal, the addresses falling within or affected by the MSA, and withdrawal procedures:
- Hold a workshop to provide area residents with information regarding clearance activities and the temporary withdrawal. Residents can also use this opportunity to ask questions, provide the Corps with input, and request assistance with special needs associated with withdrawal:
- Distribute notices with information about the specific anticipated dates and times of the required withdrawal to each address within or affected by the MSA. The notice will include a point of contact and form for reporting special needs.

Approximately 4 days and 24 hours prior to clearance activities and temporary withdrawal, the Corps will distribute reminder notices to each address within or affected by the applicable MSA. The notices will include the point of contact information to address special needs associated with the temporary withdrawals.

In the event changes to the schedule are necessary following the 24-hour reminder, residents will be encouraged to call the 24-hour information phone line or check the project website to make sure the planned withdrawal is still on schedule.

Throughout the period that clearance activities are being conducted, the Corps will regularly update local City (Civil Defense Agency, Mr. Troy M. Kindred ), Police and Fire Departments of the specific areas scheduled to be within the MSA in upcoming activities and of any roads or other public facilities that would be closed during the clearance activities.

On the evening before the planned withdrawal, representatives for the Corps will go door-to-door in the MSA to remind residents about the next day's activities and to address any special needs.

### **Broader Notifications**

In addition to the MSD's recommended by the Corps, a Voluntary Separation Distance (VSD) based upon the Munition with the Greatest Fragmentation Distance (MGFD) will be established. These distances will remain constant unless ordnance is found during remediation that would require a recalculation of the MSD and MGFD distances to comply with the Corps' established clearance procedures. Persons within the area between MSD and VSD will not be required to withdraw, but may voluntarily do so. Persons choosing to withdraw from the VSD will be offered the same support services as persons within or affected by the MSD.

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The notifications to residents residing within the broader area will include the following actions:

Approximately 15 days prior to clearance activities the Corps will distribute a newsletter to addresses within this broader area. The newsletter will provide an overview of the Waikoloa Maneuver Area, describe the requirements for public withdrawal from the MSA, the option of voluntary withdrawal from the MGFD, and notify residents of the potential hazards associated with OE clearance activities. It will also provide answers to frequently asked questions, a project map and anticipated schedule and contact information, including a 24-hour information phone line and website address.

Approximately 5 days prior to clearance activities the proponents will distribute a reminder notice to addresses in the greater area surrounding the MSD. This notice will remind the recipients of the pending clearance work and encourage them to check the 24-hour information phone line and the website for additional information.

A workshop will be held to provide area residents with information regarding clearance activities and the voluntary withdrawal. Residents can also use this opportunity to ask questions, provide the Corps with input, and request assistance with special needs associated with withdrawal.

### **MSA Security**

The USACE Honolulu District along with Local City (Civil Defense Agency, Mr. Troy M. Kindred ), Fire and Police Departments will coordinate and oversee the withdrawal from the MSA and restrict re-entry during clearance work hours. At the beginning of each workday, the assigned personnel will visit each affected residence within the MSA, look for signs of anyone being present and knock on doors. If any unauthorized persons are determined to be within the MSA, they will be asked to depart and clearance work will not begin until they have left the MSA. The safety personnel will also post signs or erect barriers to close affected streets and

walkways to restrict unauthorized entry to the MSA. Personnel will be stationed in appropriate locations outside the MSA to monitor activities continuously during the clearance workday. In the event that unauthorized persons enter or are found within the MSA, clearance activities will be halted until the area is cleared.

If unauthorized persons fail to leave the MSA, the Local City (Civil Defense Agency, Mr. Troy M. Kindred ), Police Department will be contacted for assistance in clearing the area in accordance with local State of Hawaii Ordinances.

### **Hospitality Services During Work Hours**

Hospitality services during working hours will be coordinated through USACE Honolulu District.