

12.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

Anomaly. A significant deviation from the background geophysical response indicative of a buried item that might be OE.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Federal law (Public Law 96-510 and codified as 42 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 9601 et. seq.; and 26 U.S.C. 4611, 4612, 4661, 4662, 4671, and 4672) passed on 11 December 1980 that provides a series of programs to address clean-up of hazardous waste disposal and spill sites. CERCLA has been modified several times, most significantly in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Cultural resources. Prehistoric and historic districts, sites, buildings, objects, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, or any other reason.

Dig team. A team of UXO specialists that search for and excavate geophysical anomaly sources below the ground surface.

Electromagnetic (EM). A geophysical survey instrument that utilizes the rate at which electromagnetic signals in the ground decrease to detect and map metallic objects that are buried near ground level (less than 10 feet below ground surface).

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, evacuation, and disposal of explosive ordnance that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material.

Explosive Soil. Explosive soil refers to mixtures of explosives in soil, sand, clay, or other solid media at concentrations such that the mixture itself is explosive: (a) The concentration of a particular explosive in soil necessary to present an explosion hazard depends on whether the particular explosive is classified as "primary" or "secondary"; (b) Primary explosives are those extremely sensitive explosives (or mixtures thereof) that are used in primers, detonators, and blasting caps. They are easily detonated by heat, sparks, impact, or friction. Examples of primary explosives include lead azide, lead styphnate, and mercury fulminate; (c) Secondary explosives are bursting and boosting explosives (i.e., they are used as the main bursting charge or as the booster that sets off the main bursting charge). Secondary explosives are much less sensitive than primary explosives. They are less likely to detonate if struck or when exposed to friction or to electrical sparks. Examples of secondary explosives include trinitrotoluene (TNT), Composition B, and ammonium picrate (Explosive D); (d) Soil containing 10 percent or more by weight of any secondary explosive or mixture of secondary explosives is considered "explosive soil"; (e) Soil-containing propellants (as opposed to primary or secondary high explosives) may also present explosion hazards.

Exposure. An "exposure" to OE is defined as occurring when the person traversing or working on the site is in "close proximity" to ordnance, whether or not the person knows the ordnance is present (it could be buried). An accident or injury is not necessarily assumed to occur when an exposure takes place. The definition of "close proximity" varies depending on the specific activity.

Fuze. A device with explosive components designed to initiate a train of fire or detonation in an item of ammunition by an action such as hydrostatic pressure, electrical energy, chemical action, impact, mechanical time, or a combination of these.

Inert. Ordnance, or components thereof, that contains no explosives, pyrotechnic, or chemical agents.

Live. A slang term indicating ordnance containing explosives or active chemicals.

Memorandum of Agreement. A record between government agencies agreeing upon a specific action item.

Military munitions. A term used to define all types of both conventional and chemical ammunition products and their components, produced by or for the military for national defense and security.

Minimum Separation Distance (MSD). A safety area surrounding an OE excavation site from which all but UXO-qualified personnel are excluded while excavation activities are being performed. Excavation operations halt once unauthorized personnel enter the MSD area and resume once those individuals exit the area. The MSD may vary in size depending on the suspected OE under investigation.

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) blueprint for implementing a Superfund law that addresses the legal requirements for responding to a potential hazard at a CERCLA site. The plan defines responsibilities and activities of affected parties within the site (which could include a Superfund site). The NCP is also the process used to address non-Superfund contaminated sites.

Non-OE. Items that are non-ordnance-related including, but not limited to, wooden boxes, wire, banding material, trash, auto parts, rocks, and nails. Geological and terrain features causing geophysical anomalies are non-OE items.

OE clearance. The surface or subsurface removal of identified OE from a defined area.

OE scrap. Includes those items which are fragments of functioned ordnance, as designed or intentionally destroyed, and which contain no explosive or other items of a dangerous nature. OE scrap is inert and does not pose a safety risk.

Ordnance and explosives (OE). OE consists of either (1) or (2): (1) Ammunition, ammunition components, chemical or biological warfare material or explosives that have been fired, armed or deployed, or abandoned, expelled from demolition pits or burning pads, lost, discarded, or buried. Such ammunition, ammunition components, and explosives are no longer under accountable record control of any Department of Defense organization or activity. (2) Explosive Soil (see definition under "Explosive Soil").

Risk. Exposures to the chance of injury or loss, or a function of the probability that an accident (or adverse situation) will occur within a certain time, as well as the accident's consequences to people, property, or the environment.

Small arms. Small arms ammunition consists of cartridges and shells used in rifles, pistols, machine guns, and shotguns.

State plane coordinates. A mapping system that measures in distance the position or coordinates of objects north and east of a known position in any given state.

Subsurface OE investigation. Consists of excavating to a prescribed depth to identify potential subsurface OE.

Surface clearance. The process in which OE are visually searched for and removed from the ground surface, without conducting any intrusive activities, and properly disposed of.

Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA). A TCRA is a clean-up or stabilization action to a release (in this case, OE) that must be initiated to reduce the risk to public health and/or the environment posed by the release.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	Air Force Base
ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASR	Archives Search Report
bgs	below ground surface
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CEHNC	U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
CEPOH	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DEI	Donaldson Enterprises, Inc.
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DGPS	differentially-corrected global positioning system
DHHL	Department of Hawai'ian Homelands
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EM	electromagnetic
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	Explosives Safety Plan
ESS	Explosives Safety Submission
F	Fahrenheit
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	global positioning system
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high explosive anti tank
HHCA	Hawai'ian Homes Commission Act
HSP	Hawai'i State Plane
IARII	International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.
MIDPAC	Middle Pacific
Mk	Mark
mm	millimeter
MSD	minimum separation distance
MSL	mean sea level
mV	milliVolt
NAD83	North American Datum of 1983
NAI	No Action Indicated
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
OCEA	Office of Conservation and Environmental Affairs
OE	ordnance and explosives
OERIA	Ordnance and Explosives Risk Impact Assessment
PAC	Palmer and Associates Consulting
PC	personal computer

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
(continued)

PTTF	Powder Train Time Fuze
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTK	real-time kinematic
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOW	Scope of Work
SSHP	Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan
SUXOS	Senior Unexploded Ordnance Supervisor
TBC	to be considered
TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action
TEM	transient electromagnetic
TNT	trinitrotoluene
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	unexploded ordnance
UXOSSO	Unexploded Ordnance Site Safety Officer
WP	white phosphorus
Zonge	Zonge Research and Engineering