

Appendix B Acronyms And Definitions

ASR	Archives Search Report
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CSM	Conceptual Site Model.
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DQO	Data Quality Objective
EM	Engineering Manual
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Engineer Regulation
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
IDA	Industrial Development Authority
OB	Open Burn
OD	Open Detonation
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
PDT	Project Delivery Team
PM	Project Manager
TPP	Technical Project Planning
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

Access

The ability of a receptor to enter a source area.

Activity

Any action by a receptor that may result in direct contact with individual OE items in the source area.

Archives Search Report (ASR)

An ASR is an evaluation of past OE activities at an installation. The purpose of an ASR is to assemble historical records and available data and assess potential ordnance presence.

Conceptual Site Model (CSM)

The CSM is a description of a site and its environment that is based on existing knowledge. It describes sources of OE or HTRW at a site; actual, potentially complete, or incomplete exposure pathways; current or reasonably anticipated future land use; and potential receptors. The source–receptor interaction is a descriptive output of a CSM. The CSM serves as a planning instrument, a modeling and data interpretation aid, and a communication device among the team.

Data Implementor

Technical personnel (e.g., chemists, engineers, geologists, scientists) who contribute to the data implementor perspective are responsible for identifying sampling and analysis methods suitable for satisfying the data users' data needs. Data implementors are generally referred to as either a sampling or analysis type of data implementor. Data implementor is a classification used in EM 200-1-2, *Technical Project Planning (TPP) Process*.

Data Quality Objective (DQO)

DQOs are qualitative and quantitative statements that clarify study objectives, define the appropriate type of data, and specify tolerable levels of potential decision errors that will be used as the basis for establishing the quality and quantity of data needed to support decisions. They are project-specific statements that describe the intended data use(s), the data need requirements, and the means to achieve them (sampling and analysis) for each data point. DQOs become the formal documentation of the data quality requirements.

Data User

Data users are technical and other personnel responsible for engineering, scientific, and legal evaluations that are the basis for site decisions. Progress to site closeout typically requires the collaborative involvement of many technical disciplines to represent data user perspectives of risk, compliance, remedy, and responsibility. Data users are responsible for determining data needs required to satisfy the project objectives. Data user is a classification used in EM 200-1-2, *Technical Project Planning (TPP) Process*.

Decision-Maker

Decision-makers (i.e., customer, project manager, regulators, and stakeholders) each have specific interests in the outcome of site-related activities. The most important responsibility of each decision-maker is to participate in the team's efforts to identify and document project objectives during early phases of the planning process. Decision-Maker is a classification used in EM 200-1-2, *Technical Project Planning (TPP) Process*.

Exposure

Contact of an organism with a chemical or physical agent. Exposure is quantified as the amount of the agent available at the exchange boundaries of the organism (e.g., skin, lungs, organs) and available for absorption. (EPA/540/1-89/002)

Exposure Pathway

The course a chemical or physical agent takes from a source to an exposed organism. An exposure pathway describes a unique mechanism by which an individual or population is exposed to chemical or physical agents at or originating from a site. Each exposure pathway includes a source or release from a source, an exposure point, and an exposure route. If the exposure point differs from the source, a transport/exposure medium (e.g., air), or media, also is included. (EPA/540/1-89/002)

Exposure Point

A location of potential contact between an organism and a chemical or physical agent. (EPA/540/1-89/002)

Exposure Route

The way a chemical or physical agent comes into contact with an organism (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, dermal contact). (EPA/540/1-89/002)

Interaction

Ways that receptors come into contact with a source.

Media

Air, surface water, sediment, soil, and ground water are the most common types of environmental media at a site. Media can be any naturally occurring environmental material that can be affected by contamination at a site.

Ordnance and Explosives (OE)

Ordnance and explosives consists of either (1) ammunition, ammunition components, chemical or biological warfare material or explosives that have been abandoned, expelled from demolition pits or burning pads, lost, discarded, buried, or fired (i.e., UXO) and that are no longer under accountable record control of any DoD organization or activity or (2) explosive soil, where any mixture of explosives in soil, sand, clay, or other solid media is at such concentrations that the mixture itself is explosive. (EP 1110-1-18)

Project Delivery Team (PDT, Team)

The PDT is responsible and accountable for ensuring that effective, coordinated actions combine to deliver the completed project according to the Project Management Plan. The PDT shall consist of everyone necessary for successful development and execution of all phases of the project. PDT members will include the customer, the PM, representatives from various technical disciplines within USACE, stakeholders, representatives from other federal or state agencies, vertical members from division and headquarters, and others necessary to effectively develop and deliver a successful project. The team composition can vary greatly, depending on the specific goals and expectations of the customer. The USACE team members may come from any functional area or geographic location, and are selected solely on their ability to successfully plan and execute their portion of the project. They may be on the team full time or only on a temporary basis.

Project Objectives

Project objectives are the short- and long-term site issues to be addressed and resolved at a site. Satisfying or resolving the project objectives, based on the underlying regulations or site decisions, is the purpose of all site activities. Most project objectives are a consequence of the governing statutes and applicable regulations.

Receptor

A receptor is an organism (human or ecological) that contacts a chemical or physical agent.

Source

Sources are those areas where OE or HTRW has entered (or may enter) the physical system.

Stakeholders

Individuals and organizations that are involved in or may be affected by the project.

Technical Project Planning (TPP) Process

The process for designing data collection programs at HTRW sites. The TPP process helps ensure that the requisite type, quality, and quantity of data are obtained to satisfy project objectives that lead to informed decisions and site closeout. The four phase TPP process is a comprehensive and systematic planning process that will accelerate progress to site closeout within all project constraints. The TPP process can be used from investigation through closeout at small, simple sites, as well as large, complex sites. The TPP process is a critical component of the USACE quality management system that meets the American National Standard Institute for planning collection and evaluation of environmental data. The TPP process is documented in EM 200-1-2, *Technical Project Planning (TPP) Process*.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

UXO is defined as military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and that have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material and that remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (EP 1110-1-18)