

Training
III Corps and Fort Hood
Standing Operating Procedure
Range Operations and Munitions Rule

History. This is the first issue of this title.

Summary. This regulation establishes policy for the management of Waste Military Munitions (WMM) that is consistent with DA policy to implement the Munitions Rule (MR).

Applicability. Provisions of this regulation apply to all Fort Hood tenant units and activities, Army and Air National Guard; Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Reserve; Reserve Office Training Corps, and all other military units and activities that contribute to the generation of fired or unfired munitions on Fort Hood.

Changes. Changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Directorate of Information Management.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the III Corps and Fort Hood Garrison Commander. Send comments and suggested improvements to Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood, ATTN: AFZF-GC, Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5000.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only. The intended distribution is S.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

WILLIAM C. FEYK
Colonel, USA
Chief of Staff



MICHAEL D. CASE
LTC, SC
DOIM

DISTRIBUTION: S

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III Corps and Fort Hood
STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE
RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE

5 January 2000

SUBJECT: Implementing Procedure for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Military Munitions Rule (MR)

1. PURPOSE.

a. This Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) establishes policy for the management of Waste Military Munitions (WMM) that is consistent with the Department of the Army (DA) policy to implement MR.

b. The purpose of this SOP is to:

- (1) Serve as an implementation plan.
- (2) Identify principal participants and fix responsibilities.
- (3) Establish standard procedures for requisition, usage, and disposal of military munitions.
- (4) Identify conditions under which munitions become hazardous waste.

2. APPLICABILITY. The provisions of this SOP are applicable to all Fort Hood tenant units and activities, as well as Army and Air National Guard; Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Reserve; Reserve Office Training Course; and all other military units and activities that contribute to the generation of fired or unfired munitions on Fort Hood.

3. DEFINITIONS. Definitions of terms and acronyms used in this SOP are provided at Annex K.

4. POLICY. It is Fort Hood policy to:

a. Use and manage training ranges in a manner that supports the III Corps mission in support of national security objectives and maintains the high states of operational readiness essential to the United States Army.

b. Ensure the long-term viability of Fort Hood ranges while protecting human health and the environment.

SUBJECT: Implementing Procedure for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Military Munitions Rule (MR)

c. Limit, to the extent practical, the potential for explosives mishaps and the damaging effects of such to personnel, operational capability, property, and the environment.

d. Resolve conflicts between explosives safety and other requirements with the objective of minimizing explosives hazards.

e. Manage the use of Fort Hood ranges and the munitions used on those ranges, to the extent practical, to minimize both potential explosives hazards and harmful environmental impacts and to promote resource recovery and recycling.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Installation Commander:

(1) Establish a Fort Hood Military Munitions Rule Implementation Council (MRIC) to develop policy, establish procedures, and identify responsibilities related to MR.

(2) Ensure that guidance for the implementation the EPA Military MR is published.

(3) Furnish qualified personnel to provide technical supervision of amnesty operations and request Explosive Ordnance Disposal support as needed.

(4) Establish an Ammunitions and Explosives Amnesty Program that provides the following (as a minimum):

(a) Publicize the program through media resources, unit training programs, community programs, and military organizations.

(b) Schedule A&E amnesty days annually for collection of abandoned or unauthorized A&E. Notify all subordinate commanders of scheduled amnesty days at established collection points.

b. Major Subordinate Commanders and Separate Commanders.

(1) Monitor the Amnesty Program as an indicator of the effectiveness of ammunition accountability to ensure that the program is not being used to circumvent accountability.

(2) Ensure assigned personnel are briefed on A&E Amnesty Program policies and procedures semiannually and prior to each exercise or training event that requires the use of A&E.

SUBJECT: Implementing Procedure for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Military Munitions Rule (MR)

(3) Monitor the A&E Amnesty Program to ensure units do not abuse the program in lieu of proper turn-in procedures.

(4) Develop a SOP detailing specific functional responsibilities and highlighting explosive safety requirements for handling A&E amnesty items.

c. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Hood will enter into a Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding with the generating activity (Fort Hood) that will provide reutilization/transfer/donation or sales services of any and all range residue that has been cleared/certified to be INERT by qualified inspectors. Once this property is certified INERT by the qualified inspector, the property will be either brought to the DRMO for staging (i.e. cartridge cases) or will be staged at a mutually agreed upon area where access of the general public will be authorized for purposes of removal. NO DRMO personnel are trained to certify property as INERT, therefore all certifications must be done prior to acceptance by DRMO Hood.

d. The Fort Hood Military MRIC is established by this SOP and is responsible for developing policy, establish procedures, and identify responsibilities related to MR. The members of the MRIC are identified in Annex A.

6. EFFECTIVE DATE. This SOP and its annexes are effective immediately.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

/s/ ORIGINAL SIGNED
WILLIAM C. FEYK
Colonel, USA
Chief of Staff

Annexes:

- A – Fort Hood Military Munitions Rule Implementation Council (MRIC)
- B – Access of Fort Hood Maneuver and Live-Fire Training Areas and Ranges
- C – Environmental MR Guidance
- D – ASP Procedures
- E – Amnesty Procedures
- F – EOD Response
- G – Range Documentation
- H – Range Clearance
- I – Use of Unserviceable Ammunition for Destruction of Munitions Training
- J – Designated Disposition Authorities
- K – Definitions of Terms & Acronyms

ANNEX A (FORT HOOD MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE IMPLEMENTATION COUNCIL)
to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

The purpose of the Fort Hood Military Munitions Rule Implementation Council (MRIC) is to develop policy, establish procedures, and identify responsibilities related to MR. The MRIC will meet semi-annually, as a minimum. Any member may convene the MRIC as issues arise to impact MR compliance or as requirements dictate. The following organizations and agencies will provide a representative to serve as a member of the MRIC.

U.S. Army Garrison, III Corps and Fort Hood (Council Chair)

Directorate of Public Works – Environmental Division

Directorate of Logistics

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, Fort Hood

ACofS, G-3 – Range Division

ACofS, G-1 – Safety Office

ACof S, G-4

III Corps Staff Judge Advocate Office

Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance) (QASAS)

13th Corps Support Command

47th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment

Current members are identified at Appendix 1 to this Annex. Appendix 1 will be revised as required due membership changes.

APPENDIX 1 to ANNEX A (FORT HOOD MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE IMPLEMENTATION COUNCIL) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

As of 15 Dec 99 the following individuals are named as members of the Fort Hood MRIC will represent their organizations until relieved and replaced by their organizations.

USAG (Council Chair)	LTC Danny G. Nobles, Asst Garr Cdr	287-2205
DPW – Environmental Division	Mr. Karl Weighmann	286-6262
DOL		
DRMO, Fort Hood	Ms. Wanda Bell	287-5616
G-3 – Range Division	Mr. Carl Watson	287-8397
G-1 – Safety Office	Mr. Ken May	287-3323
G-4	MAJ Bill McKiernan	287-8757
III Corps SJA	CPT Scott Flesch	287-1921
QASAS	Mr. Edward Whitworth	288-1894
13 th COSCOM	MAJ Brigitte Kwinn	287-1238
47 th EOD Detachment	CPT Mark Krussow	287-2929

ANNEX B (ACCESS OF FORT HOOD MANEUVER AND LIVE-FIRE TRAINING AREAS AND RANGES) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

1. TRAINING AREA AND RANGE ACCESS. This annex references the established policy, procedures, responsibilities related to access of Fort Hood maneuver and live-fire training areas and ranges.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES. ACoFS G3/DPTM Range Division has the mission of controlling access to all training areas for maneuver and live-fire within the boundaries of Fort Hood.

a. References:

AR/Pam 385-63, Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice, and Combat.

AR 210-21, Army Ranges and Training Areas

FH 210-3 Recreational use of maneuver and live-fire areas

FH 350-40 Fort Hood Range Division Operating Procedures

Command Policy Letter #45, Recreational Use of Live-fire Areas

b. Training area access for recreational reasons is carried out by Area Access Control Center, building 1941.

c. Live-fire area access is carried out by Range Control, building 56000.

3. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF LIVE-FIRE EVENTS. This paragraph references established procedures and responsibilities related to information on live-fire training events to local officials.

a. Reference. AR/Pam 385-63, Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice, and Combat.

b. ACoFS G3/DPTM Range Division has the mission to publish a daily range bulletin on live-fire events.

4. PUBLIC PROGRAMS ON UXO HAZARDS. This paragraph references the standing responsibilities for public programs to explain explosive hazards associated with UXO found in the Training areas and Ranges.

a. References.

(1) AR/Pam 385-63 Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice and Combat.

(2) AR 210-21 Army Ranges and Training Areas.

(3) DOD Directive 4715-11.

b. Procedures. III Corps, G-1 Safety, with assistance from the 47th Explosives Ordnance Disposal, will develop and implement an educational program to educate soldiers, family members, school children, and the general public of the dangers of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The program will consist of UXO recognition classes, printed materials, and the airing of Army approved and/or locally approved video tapes on local television networks.

(1) Classes.

(a) UXO Recognition Classes will be conducted by the 47th EOD upon request, as permitted by the primary mission of emergency response.

(b) A command letter will be written and distributed to school officials on and off Fort Hood advertising the availability of the UXO Recognition Classes, printed materials, and procedures for requesting on-site training.

(2) Development of educational materials on identification and reporting of UXO.

(a) Develop posters, flyers, and other written materials to be distributed through the local media to aid in the identification and reporting of UXO.

(b) Develop printed materials to warn of the dangers of UXO.

(c) Write articles for the Sentinel and other written media warning of the dangers of UXO.

(d) Write articles for the local newspapers warning of the danger of entering live fire ranges.

(3) Distribution of printed materials.

(a) Posters will be posted in public places such as Commissary, PX, recreational centers. Additional copies will be distributed to village Mayors and local independent school districts.

(b) Flyers will be furnished to the Commissary and PX for bag stuffers. Copies will also be distributed to village Mayors and local independent school districts.

(4) Department of the Army approved or local produced videos will be aired on local Fort Hood television.

5. RECORD REQUIREMENTS. ACofS G-3, Range Division established policy, procedures, responsibilities related to maintaining permanent records on munitions expended by DODIC, location, and quantities.

a. References.

(1) AR/Pam 385-63 Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice, and Combat. Page 4-1/2, par 4-4 Firing Conditions

(2) AR 210-21 Army Ranges and Training Areas. Page 15-16, par 5-7 and 5-13

(3) FH Reg 350-40 Fort Hood Range Division Operating Procedures. Page 52.

b. Procedures. At the end of each training day, units training on any live firing range at Fort Hood are required to call in the number of personnel trained and the number of rounds fired (by DODAC). Range Control maintains this information as an indefinite record.

6. DEMILITARIZE TARGETS. ACofS G-3, Range Division established policy, procedures, responsibilities related to demilitarizing targets before placing in the target impact areas.

a. Reference: AR/Pam 385-63 Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice, and Combat, Chapter 18.

b. Procedures. The following actions must take place prior to placing any vehicle target in the impact area.

(1) Remove all specular surfaces (e.g. vision blocks, lights, and any other reflective surface) to prevent intra-beam viewing of either direct or reflected beams from lasers to protect eyes from potential damage/injury.

(2) Remove all fluids and batteries from any vehicle target for environmental protection.

7. SUBMUNITIONS AND DEPLETED URANIUM MUNITIONS. The firing of submunitions and depleted uranium rounds are prohibited on Fort Hood ranges.

Reference: Message DA Washington DC// DAMO-TRO// 151835Z dtd April 96.

8. LAND MANAGEMENT. Control Burns are only use as a Land Management tool. It is not used as a UXO Clearance method. Areas identified for controlled burning will be coordinated with EOD personnel if UXO is discovered.

9. Risk Assessment. This annex references the established procedures and responsibilities related to the requirement to conduct a written risk assessment before UXO range clearance.

a. AR/Pam 385-63 Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice and Combat.

b. FM 100-14 Risk Management, dated April 98

10. This annex references the procedures and responsibilities related to the appropriate range clearance operations for normal training events and the requirements during Spring/Fall cleanup.

a. AR/Pam 385-63 Policy and Procedures for the Safe Firing of Ammunition, Demolition, Lasers, Guided Missiles, and Rockets for Training, Target Practice and Combat.

b. AR210-21 Army Ranges and Training Areas.

c. III Corps and Fort Hood Spring/Fall Cleanup SOP, published annually by DPW.

ANNEX C (ENVIRONMENTAL MR GUIDANCE) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

1. DPW-Environmental Munitions Rule Guidance:

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) has yet to adopt the Munitions Rule. According to the TNRCC, Proposed MR regulations will tentatively be available for comment in the Mar-Apr 2000 timeframe with adoption of the final rules expected in the July-August 2000 timeframe. Currently, Fort Hood has a RCRA Part B, Subpart X Permit to perform thermal treatment on waste military munitions. Therefore, based on the preamble to the MR, until the TNRCC adopts the MR, Fort Hood will continue to manage waste munitions generated on-site and off-site in accordance with the provisions of the permit.

2. 47th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Detachment Procedures for Munitions Declared Waste: The Industrial Operations Command (IOC) is the Army proponent for military munitions. Consequently, the IOC is the Army's designated authority for identifying and declaring munitions as waste. The Quality Assurance Specialist – Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) is the designated local authority for determining the proper disposition of military munitions on Fort Hood. No other entity or personnel has the authority to make this determination. Normally, IOC directs Fort Hood to package and ship the military munitions to an arsenal for further evaluation. However, in some cases, the IOC may declare munitions waste and direct the QASAS to treat the waste munitions locally. Once military munitions have been declared a waste, the QASAS will immediately contact the 47th Ordnance Company Operations NCO to coordinate proper disposition. As soon as practicably possible, the 47th OD Company will perform thermal treatment on the waste military munitions via open detonation at the permitted open detonation site.

3. 47th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Detachment Procedures for Emergency Responses to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO): When potential UXO is found, persons making the discovery shall immediately contact the appropriate authority based on the following location of the UXO:

Cantonment Area: Fort Hood Military Police

Military Ranges: G-3 Range Control

Off-Post: Local law enforcement

During all emergency response procedures, the 47th Ordnance Company shall operate in accordance with the memorandum from the TNRCC dated 29 April 1994. Under this memorandum, the 47th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment is EXEMPT from hazardous waste manifesting/ transportation requirements. However, the 47th Ordnance Company must notify the TNRCC Emergency Response Team as soon as possible and provide follow-up documentation of the response within ten (10) days. When UXO is found on Military Ranges, it is treated in place, and it is not considered waste munitions. If it is declared unsafe for transport, it is treated in place. If it is treated in place, the munitions – commercial or military – are not considered hazardous waste. When it is found in the cantonment area or off-post, it is normally transported to the permitted site and thermally treated as a waste munition.

4. Waste Munitions Storage:

Waste munitions are not technically stored on Fort Hood. However, if a situation arises that requires waste munitions to be stored, the following will apply:

Areas where waste munitions are being stored would be considered Satellite Accumulation Points (SAP's). If the volumetric equivalent of the waste munitions is less than fifty-five (55) gallons, there are no time-related storage requirements. However, if the volumetric equivalent is greater than or equal to 55 gallons, the waste munitions must either be thermally treated at the permitted open detonation site or moved to an approved ninety (90) day storage facility within seventy-two (72) hours, with the former being the preferred course of action.

5. Categories of Military Munitions. The MR rule establishes the regulatory definition of solid waste as it applies to three specific categories of military munitions:

- a. Unused munitions
- b. Munitions being used for their intended purpose
- c. Used or fired munitions.

6. When Unused Munitions Become Solid Waste. This rule identifies four specific circumstances under which an unused munition is considered to be a solid waste for regulatory purposes:

- a. The unused munition is "abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated, or treated prior to disposal."
- b. The unused munition is removed from storage for purposes of disposal or treatment prior to disposal.
- c. The unused munition is deteriorated, leaking, or damaged to the point that it can no longer be put back into serviceable condition, and cannot be reasonably recycled or used for other purposes.
- d. The munition has been determined by an authorized military official to be a solid waste.

7. This rule also specifies that used or fired munitions are solid waste when they are removed from their landing spot and then either:

- a. Managed off-range (i.e., when transported off-range and stored, reclaimed, treated, or disposed of).
- b. Disposed of on-range (i.e., buried or land-filled).

In both cases, when the used or fired munition is a solid waste, it is potentially subject to regulation as a hazardous waste. Also, munitions that land off-range, and that are not promptly retrieved, are statutory solid waste.

8. When Military Munitions are not a Solid Waste.

a. When a munition is being used for its intended purpose, which includes when a munition is being used for the training of military personnel; when a munition is being used for research, development, testing, and evaluation; and when a munition is destroyed during range clearance operations at active and inactive ranges.

b. When a munition that has not been used or discharged, including components thereof, is repaired, reused, recycled, reclaimed, disassembled, reconfigured, or otherwise subjected to materials recovery activities.

ANNEX D (ASP PROCEDURES) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

1. Authorized Personnel to Receive and Turn-in Ammunition. Individuals authorized to receive ammunition must pass unit, medical, and security screenings, be designated by his/her commander and show proof of current HAZMAT familiarization training. (See FH Reg 700-15 Fort Hood Ammunition Hand Book for more specific information).
2. Transportation of Explosives. Ammunition will be transported according to Department of Transportation standards and U.S. Army regulations. This includes vehicle inspection using DD Form 626, motor Vehicle Inspection (Transporting Hazardous materials), and proper shipping papers. DD Form 836, Shipping Paper and Emergency Response Information for Hazardous Materials Transported by Government Vehicles, will be used for shipping papers. In addition, security services must be provided for Physical Security Category 1 and 2 items. All items on a vehicle will be compatible and required explosive placards will be displayed on the vehicle(s).
3. Unit Returns. Ammunition and residue will be returned to the ASP through normal turn-in procedures or through the amnesty (no questions asked [NQA]) program. Normal turn-in could include return of serviceable live ammunition, unserviceable live ammunition, and residue. Serviceable live ammunition is inspected, packaged to original configuration, and returned to stock for future issue. Unserviceable live ammunition is inspected, packaged to an acceptable standard, and stored in a compatible storage structure. The QASAS will report unserviceable ammunition to Industrial Operations Command (IOC) using the Ammunition Condition Report (ACR) to request disposition instructions. Unserviceable ammunition that is unsafe to transport and poses a safety hazard will be handled according to Annex G of this SOP. Serviceable amnesty ammunition is returned to stock for future use. Unserviceable amnesty ammunition is reported by ACR to IOC for disposition instructions. Residue is inspected to ensure it is free of live ammunition. Residue with commercial value will be returned to a depot for reuse or sold through DRMO or the installation recycle center. Residue items with no commercial value are sent to the landfill.
4. Unserviceable munitions Hazard Waste Storage.
 - a. Conditional Exemption (CE) Permits. Contingent on State adoption of the EPA MR, the installation will apply to Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) for a CE permit for a bunker/magazine. That bunker/magazine must meet the requirements of DOD 6055.9-STD, Department of Defense Explosive Safety Standards, without waiver. Failure to comply with or meet these requirements will invalidate a CE permit. See Department of Defense Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule, Chapter 7. Storage will comply with the requirements DOD 6055.9-STD, Chap 14.
 - b. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The loss of CE will subject the hazardous WMM to the RCRA hazardous waste regulation and could result in an enforcement action (e.g. fine or penalty) from the date of the violation. See Department of Defense Policy to Implement EPA's Military Munitions Rule, Chapter 7, for storage requirements under RCRA.

ANNEX E (AMNESTY PROCEDURES) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS
RULE SOP

1. A&E Amnesty Program Intentions:

a. The A&E Amnesty Program is intended to ensure maximum recovery of military A&E items that are outside the supply system.

b. It is not intended to circumvent normal turn-in procedures.

c. Amnesty boxes are not authorized IAW FORSCOM Regulation 700-4, paragraph 5-3b(2).

2. A&E Found on Post:

a. All A&E found on post, excluding small arms ammunition (up to and including .50 caliber), will be considered to be hazardous material and will not be moved by untrained personnel (See FH Reg 700-15 para 3-14 for more specific information).

(1) Supporting EOD personnel will respond upon request to recover A&E found on post.

(2) EOD need not be called when small arms ammunition is found; these items are to be delivered to the ASP during duty hours. No documentation is required.

b. EOD units may store recovered A&E overnight in the EOD storage locations and turn in safe-to-store/safe-to-ship A&E to the ASP as soon as work load permits, but no later than three duty days following recovery.

3. Commanders' Responsibilities.

a. Installation Commander will:

(1) Furnish qualified personnel to provide technical supervision of amnesty operations and request EOD support as needed.

(2) At a minimum, installation commanders will establish an A&E Amnesty Program with the following provisions:

(a) Publicize the program in the media, unit training programs, community operated facilities and military organizations.

(b) Schedule A&E amnesty days annually for collection of abandoned or unauthorized A&E. Notify all subordinate commanders of proposed amnesty day. Establish collection points. Ensure all A&E is safeguarded and turned in to the ASP during ASP receiving hours.

b. All commanders will:

(1) Monitor the Amnesty Program as an indicator of the effectiveness of ammunition accountability to ensure that the program is not being used to circumvent accountability.

(2) Ensure assigned personnel are briefed on A&E Amnesty Program policies and procedures semiannually and prior to each exercise or training event that requires the use of A&E.

(3) Monitor the A&E Amnesty Program to ensure units do not abuse the program in lieu of using proper turn-in procedures.

(4) Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) detailing specific functional responsibilities and highlighting explosive safety requirements for handling A&E amnesty items.

ANNEX F (EOD RESPONSE PROCEDURES) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS
RULE SOP

References:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. AR 385-10 | f. TM 9-1300-277 |
| b. AR 385-63 | g. TM 9-1375-213-12 |
| c. AR 385-64 | h. TM 6OA-1-1-9 |
| d. FH Reg 385-5 | i. TM 6OA-1-1-22 |
| e. FM 5-250 | j. TM 6OA-1-1-31 |

1. Purpose:

a. This annex prescribes range operations policies and safety policies to be followed by all personnel conducting the following:

- (1) Ordnance recovered from incident site and transported to safe disposal area (SDA).
- (2) Ordnance disposed of at incident site.
- (3) Ordnance deemed damaged or unserviceable by QASAS.

b. This annex applies to all personnel assigned, attached, or otherwise under operational control of the 47th Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD).

2. Ordnance recovered from incident site and transported to safe disposal area.

a. Every effort will be taken to dispose of ordnance at the incident site. Should the incident site be unable to facilitate disposal operations (i.e. buildings, personnel, etc.), the ordnance may be transported a short distance for detonation or render-safe procedure.

b. Should extenuating circumstances delay completion of the incident, the EOD team must ensure that explosives and/or ordnance are in a safe and secure environment. The EOD team leader must also notify the response NCO and brief on conditions requiring the delay of incident completion.

c. When transporting the ordnance to the disposal range, the EOD team will ensure that the ordnance is packaged safely and is secured in place. The shortest possible route will be used and highly populated areas will be avoided. The team should utilize all available materials when transporting the ordnance, e.g., sand filled closed metal container (CMC), tie down straps, and sandbags. The EOD team leader must ensure the safe transport of the ordnance to the disposal area.

d. The EOD team will utilize their permitted open detonation site. The team will notify Range Control before performing operations on the range. The team will also notify Range

Control five minutes before performing demolition and after completion of operations on the disposal range.

3. Ordnance disposed at incident site:

a. It is the policy of the 47th to ask the supported agency to provide a disposal site. If the agency can provide a disposal area, the EOD team leader will verify the absence of personnel and property within the ordnance frag zone. The team leader will also ensure security of all access roads and avenues of approach to site.

b. The EOD team is exempt from all RCRA requirements as long as the team leader deems that immediate action is required. Should a delayed response be appropriate, the EOD team leader will consult with the installation environmental officer and the legal office to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

c. It is also the policy of the 47th that demolitions in any area outside of a closed range be conducted utilizing electric initiation. Any non-electric initiation should be justified through the chain of command.

4. Ordnance deemed damaged or deteriorated by QASAS:

a. The EOD team should be extremely careful to determine the response criteria for any unserviceable ammunition. EOD response is exempt from any RCRA requirements if the ordnance is deteriorated to the point that it requires an immediate response (Level 1).

b. After each emergency response (Levels 1 and 2), EOD will record the information listed below and will keep the record for three years from the date of the response (a copy of each Level 2 response will be sent to the installation environmental office for duplicate filing to help meet record-keeping requirements and the EOD team leader will attach all permit paperwork to the incident report.

(1) Date and time of response.

(2) Names and grades of individuals who respond.

(3) Type and description of the munitions addressed.

(4) Disposition of Munitions.

5. Range Operations:

a. Duty uniform will be prescribed by CDR, 47th EOD. As a minimum, flak vest, kevlar helmet, eye protection, and hearing protection are required during demolition operations.

b. Operations will be conducted with the minimum personnel exposure possible consistent with operations. A comprehensive risk assessment will be conducted prior to range operations.

c. For any demolition operation outside the scope of routine incidents, a minimum of three personnel will conduct the operation.

d. Safety:

(1) A smoking area will be established at the perimeter of any range operation, smoking will be prohibited outside of this area

(2) Prohibition of all running and careless actions.

(3) Prohibition of any throwing, tossing, or other rough handling of demolition material and/or ordnance.

(4) Any individual seeing an unsafe act is required to call a CEASE FIRE and all activities will cease until a safe resumption of activities is deemed possible by range OIC

(5) Fires in any demolition or impact area will not be fought. Report these to Range Control immediately and evacuate the immediate area. Fires within the training area will be fought utilizing all means available.

(6) A first aid kit will be available on all vehicles and readily accessible during any range operation.

6. Explosive Safety:

a. All demolition operations will be conducted within the net explosive weight (NEW) limit for the range.

b. All explosive initiators will be handled with extreme caution and will only be transported in approved transport containers.

c. All vehicles used to transport explosives will meet compliance with applicable CFR as well as vehicle inspection and placarding requirements

d. Keep initiators at least 25 feet from main explosives.

e. Never bury a blasting cap.

f. Conduct operations IAW TM 60A-1-1-22 on all electric and non-electric misfires.

g. All dry grass and other combustibles will be removed from an area 200 feet from point of detonation and or burning.

h. All procedures will be IAW TM 60A-1-1-31.

i. Suspend operations upon approach of electrical storm, nightfall, or any other unforeseen phenomenon. Operations will not be resumed until situation has cleared.

j. Prior to detonation, range personnel will give an audible warning to ensure area is clear of personnel. The OIC will also contact Range Control to ensure air space is clear.

k. The EOD team will check disposal site after operations to ensure there were no kick-outs or other partial detonations.

l. Minimum personnel will be present when inserting initiating devices (e.g., blasting caps) into the explosive train.

m. At the completion of operations, range personnel will perform "police call" to ensure range is clear of all trash, ammunition, and/or spent residue.

ANNEX G (RANGE DOCUMENTATION) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS
RULE SOP

1. General:

a. In order to promote the future safety of personnel on the reservation, Fort Hood must ensure that all munitions expenditures are accurately documented.

b. This chapter describes responsibilities for documenting munitions expenditures which may lead to the creation of waste military munitions (WMM) at Fort Hood.

2. Responsibilities:

a. G-3 Range Division will maintain documentation recording the use of all munitions on all ranges. This documentation will be in two formats as follows:

(1) First, information contained in subparagraph 2a(3) below will be annotated on the communication log by Range Division safety personnel when a range closes or at the end of each day. These communication logs will be maintained for three years.

(2) Second, Range Division personnel will record the information in a computer file and a backup file. This computer file will serve as a permanent record of munitions expenditure at Fort Hood and will be maintained indefinitely.

(3) The following information will be recorded in both formats:

(a) Date.

(b) Firing unit.

(c) All military munitions expenditures (types, quantities, locations, and estimated dud rates) used or fired on ranges per DOD 6055.9-STD.

(d) All mishaps attributed to UXO that occurred on the installation per DOD 6055.9-STD.

b. G3 Range Division will also permanently maintain the following information:

(1) Unexploded ordnance operation (UXO) conducted on all ranges.

(2) All areas containing known or suspected UXO on range maps and/or installation master planning maps.

c. Range Division may require additional information from the units for documentation.

ANNEX H (RANGE CLEARANCE) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE
SOP

1. General:

a. This annex pertains to clearing and disposition of munitions from any range, training area, or impact area that is considered an active range under the DA Policy to Implement the EPA MR.

b. Examples of range clearing operations include annual Spring and Fall Clean-up within the live fire areas, normal individual unit range clearing procedures, clearing of impact areas to create lanes for target emplacement, and clearing of ranges to promote safety for units maneuvering on those ranges.

c. Units requesting clearance of a range will comply with all guidance contained in AR 385-63 and FH Reg 350-40.

2. Disposition of Munitions Found during Range Clearance:

a. Any individual who finds munitions or components of munitions during a range clearing operation will immediately notify his supervisor. The supervisor will, in turn, notify EOD through Range Control.

b. If EOD personnel determine the item is hazardous, they will destroy the item in place or mark it for later destruction.

c. If EOD personnel determine the item is nonexplosive, it will be collected as scrap. Scrap material will be moved to a collection point where it will be reinspected and will be subdivided into two types: (1) material which is not recognizable as a munition or munition component, or (2) Material which is still recognizable as a munition or munition component. Prior to further movement of the material, the inspecting individual at the collection point will sign a statement that identifies that the scrap material is non-explosive. Scrap material which is not recognizable as a munition or munition component will be processed through DRMO or DPW Recycle Center for public sale. Scrap material which is recognizable as a munition or munition component will be turned in to the Ammunition Residue Yard.

3. Disposition of Munitions Found during Training:

a. Any individual who finds munitions during routine training will immediately notify his chain of command. The unit will mark the munitions location and notify Range Division. The unit's report will include the location, quantity, type of munitions (if known), and point of contact.

b. G3 Range Division will notify EOD. EOD will destroy the item if it is determined to be unsafe to handle, or turn it in to the ASP or DRMO as scrap if it is determined to be non-explosive.

ANNEX I (USE OF UNSERVICEABLE AMMUNITION FOR DESTRUCTION OF MUNITIONS TRAINING) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

1. Requirement. Certain military units have a requirement to maintain proficiency/knowledge/skills of destruction of ammunition and explosives as part of their mission.
2. It is acceptable to use unserviceable ammunition (not suspended from issue and use by TB 9-1300-385 or locally) in training to maintain this proficiency. Permission/ authorization is not required from the industrial operations command or the designated disposition authority (DDA) prior to issue of this material. However, if the DDA has already declared it a waste munition, then make sure the DDA reverses his declaration in subsequent written documentation. An adequate audit trail must exist when the use of unserviceable in lieu of serviceable munitions is the selected course of action.
3. The legitimacy of unserviceable materials suitability for use as a training tool must be demonstrated. This requires addressing why the item is unserviceable in the first place (i.e. dented, rusted, unsuitable for normal use, etc). A well-documented comment on DA Form 3022, Army Depot Surveillance Record is sufficient. The documentation should address whether the munitions unserviceable status will or won't effect its training utility. The unserviceable munitions must be safe for transport and handling and must be used only as the item marked for destruction as part of the training. EXAMPLE: a unit has a requirement to train three personnel in the correct procedures for destruction of 155mm rounds. The ASP has 40 unserviceable rounds and the training plan is for the personnel to prepare, prime and detonate 2 rounds each. Therefore only 6 rounds will be authorized for issue for this training event and not all 40.
4. As long as the unserviceable munitions are used as part of a legitimate training scenario and not demil of unserviceable munitions, there is no military munitions rule violation. However, all this training must be preplanned and well documented. The munitions needed for training will be requested as part of by "normal" training forecasting. If unserviceable material is available it may be substituted for serviceable material. All training requirements will be documented and these records retained for three years.
5. At no time, shall training plans be 'modified' to fit what is available in the unserviceable account nor will a list of unserviceable material be supplied to the unit prior to development of a training plan. This would be construed to be 'sham' training by this command and subject to adverse actions. Local coordination between legal, environmental, and ammo will be accomplished prior to any training that involves use of unserviceable ammunition.

ANNEX J (DESIGNATED DISPOSITION AUTHORITIES) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

COMPONENT	MUNITIONS	DDA	POC
DOD (SMCA)	Conventional Ammunition	Industrial Operations Command ATTN: AMSIO-CG Rock Island, IL 61299-600	Gary Radicic W: (309)782-4704 F: (309)782-3628 Radicicg@ioc.army.mil
Army	Conventional Ammunition	Industrial Operations Command ATTN: AMSIO-SMK-D Rock Island, IL 61299-600	Gary Radicic W: (309)782-4704 F: (309)782-3628 Radicicg@ioc.army.mil
Army	Chemical	Chemical and Biological Defense Command ATTN: AMSCB-SO Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423	Wm Trooper Studdert W: (410) 612-7238 DSN 584-7238 F: (410) 671-5415 DSN 584-5415 Wtstудde@cbdcom.apg.ea.army.mil
Army	Missiles	Army Aviation & Missile Command (AMCOM) ATTN: AMSAM-DSA-WO Jerry C. Simmons Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898	Richard Kerr W: (256) 842-0315 DSN 788-0315 F: (256) 876-5507 DSN 746-5507
Army	Test Unique Prototype, and Foreign Munitions	Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) ATTN: AMSTE-SM-LA Robert Formica Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423	Robert Formica W: (410) 278-1120 DSN 298-1120 F: DSN 298-1138 Rformic@tecl.apg.army.mil
Army	Conventional Ammunition Testing	Tank Automotive and Armament Command (TACOM)-ARDEC ATTN: AMSTA-AR-WEL-A Picatinny Arsenal Picatinny, NY 07806-5000	Stephen Schoonmaker W: DSN 880-3452 F: DSN 880-4633 Sschoon@pic.army.mil
Navy	Tomahawk Missile System	PEO (CU) ATTN: PMA-280114 NAWC Patuxent River 47123 Buse Road Unit#1PT Patuxent River, MD 20670-1547	Richard Shoemaker W: (301) 757-6351 W: DSN 342-6351 Richard_g.shoemaker@peocu.navy.mil
Navy	CAD/PAD Items	PEO (T) ATTN: JP, Dennis Chappel NSWC Indian Head 101 Strauss Ave	Dennis Chappel W: (301) 743-6499/6493 Pm5@command.ih.navy

		Indian Head, MD 20640-5035	.mil LtCol Joe Schuppel W: (301) 743-6636 Ip@command.ih.navy.mil
Navy	Strategic Missiles	Strategic Systems Program (SSP) ATTN: Code SP 20161 Fred Chamberlain 1931 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202	Fred Chamberlain W: (703) 607-1512 F: (703) 607-2175 Fred_chamberlain@ssp.navy.mil
Navy	All Other Items	Navy Demil Office ATTN: PM42, Robert Coyle NSWC Crane Div 300 Highway 361 Crane, IN 47522-5000	Robert Coyle W: (812) 854-5501 DSN 482-5501 F: (812) 854-1227 Coyle_robert@crane.navy.mil Don Gratzner W: (812) 854-1577
Marines Corps	All Ground Items	MARCORSYSCOM ATTN: AMEES Thierry Chiapello 3033 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22201	Thierry Chiapello W: (703) 696-0949 F: (703) 696-1171 Chiapellot@quantico.usmc.mil
Marine Corps	All Air Items	Navy Demil Office ATTN: PM42, Robert Coyle NSWC Crane Div 300 Highway 361 Crane, IN 47522-5000	Robert Coyle W: (812) 854-5501 DSN 482-5501 F: (812) 854-1227 Coyle_robert@crane.navy.mil Don Gratzner W: (812) 854-1577
Air Force	All Items	Ogden Air Logistics Center OO-ALC/LIW Ogden, UT 84056-5819	John Geddes W: DSN 775-2472 F: DSN 775-4375 Jgeddes@armament.hill.af.mil James E. Bracey W: DSN 775-4374 F: DSN 775-4375 Jbracey@armament.hill.af.mil

ANNEX K (DEFINITIONS OF TERMS & ACRONYMS) to RANGE OPERATIONS AND MUNITIONS RULE SOP

1. Acronyms:

A&E	Ammunitions and Explosives
ACR	Ammunition Condition Report
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
CE	Conditional Exemption
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DA	Department of the Army
DDA	Designated Disposition Authority
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act
IOC	Industrial Operations Command
MR	Military Munitions Rule
OB	Open Burn
OD	Open Detonation
MRIC	Military Munitions Rule Implementation Council
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WMM	Waste Military Munitions

2. Terms and Definitions:

ABANDONED MUNITIONS: Complete product or component that has been discarded by being buried or land-filled, disposed of, burned or incinerated, or otherwise treated prior to disposal.

ACTIVE RANGE: A military range that is currently in operation, construction, maintenance, renovation, or reconfiguration to meet current DOD component training requirements and is being regularly used for range activities.

AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES (A&E) STORAGE FACILITY: Any facility used for the storage of military munitions. This definition includes, but not limited to earth-covered magazines, above-ground magazines, and open-air storage areas.

AMMUNITION RESIDUE: All components that do not go down range. Examples: Outer package containers (e.g., wood boxes or pallets, metal boxes or drums, and fiber drums), inner

package containers (e.g., metal boxes or cans, fiber tubes, fabric bandoleers, and packing material), scrap metal (e.g., banding/strapping, fired cartridge cases, and grenade pins).

AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT (ASP): An area designated to receive, store, issue, and manage military munitions.

AMNESTY PROGRAM: A service based program intended to ensure the maximum recovery of standard military ammunition and explosives (A&E) outside the normal supply system. It is not intended to circumvent normal supply issue and turn-in procedures. It is established and implemented so that an individual is not intimidated or prevented from freely turning in A&E that has gotten outside the system.

AUTHORIZED STATE: Under RCRA, paragraph 3006, EPA may authorize a State or U.S. Territory (instead of the Federal Government) to administer and enforce RCRA. (EPA does, however, retain enforcement authority under RCRA paragraphs 3008, 3013, 1 and 7003.) While the regulations that a State or U.S. Territory adopt have to be at least as stringent as the Federal regulations, RCRA para 3009 allows the State or U.S. Territory to impose standards that are more stringent than the Federal standards. Thus, compliance requirements may vary from State to State or U.S. Territory. (Authorized States or Territories (for purposes of the Munitions Rule [MR] include all except the following: Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, N. Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.)

CHEMICAL MUNITIONS AND AGENTS (50 USC 1521[i][1])- A munition that, through its own chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and other obscuration materials.

CLOSED RANGE: A military range that the military has either taken out of service as a range and has either been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or the military no longer considers to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a DOD component.

CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION: An exemption from the regulatory definition of hazardous waste; therefore, exempted from compliance with specific environmental requirements pertaining to the storage and transportation of hazardous waste. This exemption is conditional in that compliance with certain criteria and requirements set forth in 40 CFR 266.205 must be met.

DETONATION: As relating to open detonation, detonation is a violent chemical or mechanical reaction evolving heat and pressure. A detonation wave proceeds through the reacted material toward the unreacted material at supersonic velocity. The result of the reaction is exertion of extremely high pressure on the surrounding medium.

DISPOSAL: Process involving the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or waters so that such solid or hazardous waste or any constituent may enter the environment (e.g., burial) or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

DUD: Explosive munition that has not been armed as intended or failed to explode after being armed.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) EMERGENCY RESPONSE: An immediate response by explosives and munitions emergency response personnel to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions or their transport to another locations to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response, which a necessary, unforeseen or uncontrollable circumstance cause, do not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. The EOD Emergency Response is divided into two response levels. The distinctions between the two are based on the Emergency Response Specialist's determination as to the action required to control or eliminate the actual or potential threat to human health, public safety, or property. (See "Immediate Response (Level 1)" and "Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Response (Level 2).")

HANGFIRE: An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system. A hangfire for a rocket occurs if the rocket propellant is ignited by the firing impulse, but the rocket fails to exit the launcher within the expected time (applies to HYDRA-70/2.75 inch rocket).

HAZARDOUS WASTE: In general, a solid waste is a hazardous waste if: (1) It is, or contains, a hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D, or (2) It exhibits characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSES (LEVEL 1): The EPA established exemptions from RCRA generator, transporter, and permitting (to include emergency permits) requirements during the "immediate response" to an explosive or munitions emergency. This exemption allows emergency response specialists to take whatever action is necessary to control or eliminate the immediate threat. Such actions include the movement (transport of an item to a safer location for defusing, detonation, or the performance of render-safe procedures. The EOD team leader is the only authority that can determine when a Level 1 response is terminated.

IMMINENT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENDANGERMENT RESPONSES (LEVEL 2): The EPA does not fully exempt from RCRA regulation those situations that do not require an "immediate response" but that pose and "imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment." The EOD personnel must determine whether the response action can be delayed without compromising safety or increasing the risk long enough to obtain an emergency permit. When the response action can be delayed, the EOD personnel should consult with the installation's Environmental Office who will consult with the appropriate State or Federal regulatory authority.

INACTIVE RANGE: A military range that is not currently being used but is still under military control and which the military both considers to be a potential range area and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities.

MALFUNCTION: Failure of an ammunition item to function as expected when fired or launched, or when explosive items function under conditions that should not cause functioning. Malfunctions include hangfires, misfires, duds, abnormal functioning, and premature functioning of explosive ammunition items under normal handling, maintenance, storage, transportation, and tactical deployment.

MILITARY MUNITIONS: All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for DOD or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy, and National Guard personnel.

MILITARY RANGE: A designated land or water area set aside, managed, and used to conduct research on, develop, test, and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance, or weapons system, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas.

MISFIRE: Failure of the primer or the propelling charge of a round to function, wholly or in part.

OPEN BURN (OB): open burning means the combustion of any material without control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion, containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and control of emission of the gaseous combustion products. Most OB sites are permitted as miscellaneous units as part of the EPA permitting process for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

OPEN DETONATION (OD): A chemical process used for the treatment of unserviceable, obsolete, and/or waste munitions whereby an explosive donor charge initiates the munitions to be detonated. Although surface detonations can be performed under certain circumstances, most munitions are treated in four to six foot deep pits for safety purposes. Most OD sites are permitted as miscellaneous units as parts of the EPA permitting process for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (See Detonation).

RESIDUE: See AMMUNITION RESIDUE.

TRANSFERRED RANGE: A military range that is no longer under the control of a DOD component and has been leased, transferred, or returned to another entity, to include Federal entities, for use.

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO): Military munitions that have been primed, fused, 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 remains unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

UNUSED MILITARY MUNITIONS: Unused military munitions include those that have not been fired, dropped, launched, placed, or otherwise used.

USED OR FIRED MILITARY MUNITIONS: Used or fired munitions are those military munitions that: (1) Have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, placed, or otherwise used; (2) munitions fragments (e.g., shrapnel, casings, fins, and other components) that result from the use of military munitions; and (3) Malfunctions or misfires (e.g., fail to properly fire or detonate).

WASTE MILITARY MUNITIONS (WMM): A military munition is a "waste" military munition if it has been identified as: (1) A solid waste per 40 CFR Subpart M sections 266.202, or (2) A hazardous waste per 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C or D. In general, WMM are hazardous waste when they exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, or are listed as a hazardous waste.

WHOLLY INERT: Those munitions or munitions components that have never contained reactive materials (e.g., dummy munitions). Note: Once an item is employed as a component of a military munition, it is no longer considered wholly inert.