

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Range II
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 1

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	10

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 10

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	5

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	5

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	3

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 5

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 28

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 1 is indicated primarily because Range II a medium hazard severity and a high hazard probability. Range II was used for practice, skip and parafrag bombing and rocket firing. Bomb components and 2.25" rockets have been found in the area and it is likely more will be found there in the future. No OE has been found in Range II. However, if bombs and/or rockets severely missed the target in Area A, OE could exist in the area. Large portions of Range II are on a golf course. Immediately outside of the golf course is thickly vegetated land and some swamp land. Residential, commercial, agricultural and educational bldgs exist within 2 miles, but primarily along the perimeter of Conway BGR. Change is expected because of the expansion of 2 cities into the Conway BGR area. An EE/CA is recommended for Range II. Initial emphasis for both should be on land outside of the golf course.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Range III
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 3

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	10

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	10

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 20

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	1

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	0

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	0

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 5

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 16

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 4 is indicated for Range III because of a high hazard severity and low hazard probability. The OE hazard is potential in that it is based on the fact that Range III was used for practice, demolition, dive, incendiary and skip bombing and rocket firing. Although no OE has been found on the range, large craters exist there, indicating the potential for OE. Range III is very remote with no known inhabited buildings within 2 miles. Access is limited since the current owner, International Paper, has the dirt logging roads gated to prevent entry. Currently, International Paper plans on developing the land in the area for future sale as residential areas. An EE/CA is recommended despite the low RAC because of the potential for extremely hazardous OE (bombs, rockets) and because the area may become a residential area in the future.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Range IV
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 2

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	6

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 6

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	5

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	3

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 5

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 28

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 2 is indicated for Range IV because of a high hazard probability with a low hazard severity. The OE hazard for Range IV is confirmed because bomb components including fuzes have been found there. OE contamination in Range IV is confirmed because shrapnel was discovered by the SI during the site inspection. OE will be present only if bombs severely missed the target in Range IV. The range is fairly remote, as only a few residences and 11-15 buildings are within 2 miles. Access to the area is open. Change is expected as a highway bypass may be constructed in the area in the future. Also, expansion of nearby cities may affect site dynamics. An EE/CA is recommended for Range IV.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Range VII
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 1

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	10

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 10

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	5

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	5

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 5

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 30

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 1 is indicated for Range VII due to a medium hazard severity and hazard probability. The OE hazard for Range VII is confirmed because two small pieces of shrapnel from bombs were found by the SI team. However, no other OE was present. Several residential, educational, agricultural and commercial buildings are within 2 miles. Access to the range is open. Change is expected as expansion of nearby cities is eminent and construction of a highway bypass may occur in the area. An EE/CA is recommended for Range VII.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Range XX
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 2

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	10

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 10

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	2

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	4

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	3
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 0

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 21

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 2 is indicated for Range XX due to a medium hazard severity and hazard probability. The OE hazard in Range XX is potential because skip bombing, practice rocket firing and strafing occurred there. No OE has been found on Range XX, but the potential for OE exists there due to past use. Approximately 20 residential, educational, agricultural and commercial buildings are within 2 miles. Access to the site is open, but roads to the area are in disrepair and the area is fairly remote. Change is not expected in the future because a large portion of the area is a wildlife refuge. An EE/CA is recommended for Range XX.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Strafing Range
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 5

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 0

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	2

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	4

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 0

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 21

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 5 is indicated for the Strafing Range because only small arms ammunition was used on the range. The Strafing Range contained a moving target and firing is believed to have been in a general west to east direction. No OE was found during the site inspection, but local authorities have indirect knowledge of .50 cal residue being found in the area. Several residential, agricultural and commercial buildings exist within 2 miles of the Strafing Range. Access to the range is open. Change is not expected because the area is a wildlife refuge. Because expended small arms ammunition is not considered OE, the Strafing Range can be considered to have no ordnance presence. Therefore, no DOD action is recommended at this time.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Turret Range 1
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 5

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 0

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	3

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	4

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 0

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 22

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 5 is indicated for Turret Range 1 because only small arms ammunition was used on the range. Turret Range 1 was used to fire bomber turret machine guns at a ground target and firing is believed to have been in a general west to east direction. No OE was found during the site inspection, but local authorities have indirect knowledge of .50 cal residue being found in the area. Several residential, agricultural and commercial buildings exist within 2 miles of the range. Access to the range is open. Change is not expected because the area is a wildlife refuge. Because expended small arms ammunition is not considered OE, Turret Range 1 can be considered to have no ordnance presence. Therefore, no DOD action is recommended at this time.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: Turret Range 2
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 5

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 0

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	4

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	4

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 5

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 28

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 5 is indicated for Turret Range 2 because only small arms ammunition was used on the range. Turret Range 2 was used to fire bomber turret machine guns at a ground target and firing is believed to have been in a general west to east direction. No OE was found during the site inspection, but local authorities have indirect knowledge of .50 cal residue being found in the area. Several residential, agricultural and commercial buildings exist within 2 miles of the range. Access to the range is open. Change is expected due to expansion of nearby cities. Because expended small arms ammunition is not considered OE, Turret Range 2 can be considered to have no ordnance presence. Therefore, no DOD action is recommended at this time.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name: CONWAY BMB&GUNRY RNG Raters Name: CEMVS-ED-DO
Range Name: MG/Rifle Range
Property Location: CONWAY, SC Phone: 309-794-5504
DERP Project #: I04SC002501 Organization: CEMVR-ED-DO
Property Type: FUDS Date Completed: May 01, 2003
Score: 5

RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL STD 882C and AR 385 10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMR hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)

A. InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition

Other explosive item not previously stated	10
Bombs, explosive	10
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10
Explosive Projectiles (20 millimeter and larger)	10
Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters	6
Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Practice ordnance (w/spotting charges)	4
Small arms (ball only or blank), complete round (.50 cal or less)	1
Small arms (ball only or blank), expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
InvestiConventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

No evidence

B. Pyrotechnics

Munition containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?

No evidence

C. Bulk High Explosives

Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Secondary Explosives (Demolition Charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate,	3
Bulk High Explosives (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?

No evidence

D. Bulk Propellants

Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (Largest single value)	0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?

No evidence

E. Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified, please call the HTRW-CX at (402) 697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5

Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) and Radiological Weapons (Largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW?

No evidence

Total Hazard Severity value: 0

Hazard Severity

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 OR GREATER
CRITICAL	II	10 TO 20
MARGINAL	III	5 TO 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 TO 4
*** NONE	V	0

* IF HAZARD SEVERITY IS 0, YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE PART II OF THIS FORM.

Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD

(Check all that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location of OEW Hazards (Largest single value)	5

What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?

No evidence

B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard

Less than 1,250 feet	5
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE hazard (Largest single value)	4

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings?

None

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary

26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary (Largest single value)	5

Narrative

No narrative

D. Types of Buildings

Educational, child care, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Largest single value)	5

Describe the types of buildings

No description

None

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance

No barrier nor security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site).	4
Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
Discontinued Question (Isolated Site)	0
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the ar	0
Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance (Largest single value)	5

Describe the site accessibility

No description

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility

Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility (Largest single value) 5

Describe the site dynamics

No description

Total Hazard Probability value: 29

TABLE 2		
HAZARD PROBABILITY		
Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASSIONAL	C	15 TO 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	Less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.		

Part III - Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following table.					
Table 3					
PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASSIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:					
CATASTROPHIC I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL II	1	2	3	4	4
MARGINABLE III	2	3	4	4	4
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3	4	4	4	4
NONE (V) = RAC 5					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMR Projects and the process to be followed for project execution.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

PART IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 5 is indicated for MG/Rifle Range because only small arms ammunition was used on the range. The range was used to fire ground-mounted bomber turret machine guns at a ground target and rifle qualification. Firing is believed to have been in a general southwest to northeast direction. No OE was found during the site inspection, but local authorities have indirect knowledge of .50 cal residue being found in the area. Several residential, agricultural and commercial buildings exist within 2 miles of the range. Access to the range is open. Change is expected due to expansion of nearby cities. Because expended small arms ammunition is not considered OE, MG/Rifle Range can be considered to have no ordnance presence. Therefore, no DOD action is recommended at this time.