

GLOSSARY

Barrier. A permanent or temporary impediment to foot and or vehicular traffic which personnel are prohibited to pass without approval from range control. A barrier may be sentinel, wire fencing, gate, sign, or other access-limiting device.

Cease-fire. A command given by anyone observing an unsafe firing condition on any training complex to immediately terminate an active (hot, wet) firing status of a weapon system(s).

Certified ammunition. Ammunition, to include fuzes, propellants, and projectiles, which have been cleared by the U.S. Army Materiel Command for overhead fire of unprotected personnel.

Civilian Personnel: A person who is not currently on either: active duty military status, active guard reserve status (AGR), reserve component serving on official orders (AT/IDT).

Cold firing status. A firing condition where authorization to fire a weapon system has not been given or has been revoked by the installation range control office. Also referred to as a dry firing status.

Control Tower. A structure usually situated behind the firing line or position from which range operations of a training event is controlled.

Cook-off. A functioning of any or all of explosive components due to high temperatures within a weapon system.

Crew-Served Weapon System. Any weapon system requiring two or more personnel to fire the system.

Deviation. A departure from the requirements of this pamphlet and the policy in AR 385–63/MCO 3570.1B, Range Safety.

Direct fire. Fire delivered on a target when the weapon system is laid by sighting directly on the target using the weapon system sighting equipment.

Downrange. A descriptive term used to address the orientation of personnel, materiel, or property relative to the direction or path of ammunition and or explosives (to include guided missiles and rockets) fired or launched from weapon systems. The direction of orientation is from the firing line or position toward the target.

Dud. An explosive item or component of a weapon system that fails to function as intended when fired.

Field Expedient Explosive Device. A standard item of explosive that is combined with other standard explosive items or non-explosive items using techniques and procedures outlined in doctrinal publications (FMs and TMs.)

Firing line. The line from which weapon systems are fired downrange which consists of firing points or positions.

Firing position. The point or location at which a weapon system (excluding demolitions) is placed for firing. For demolitions, the firing position is the point or location at which the firing crew is located during demolition operations.

Gun Target Line (GTL). An imaginary line drawn between the firing position and target position. Also referred to as the line of fire.

Hangfire. A delay in the functioning of the firing train of ammunition

Hearing Hazard, Hearing Hazard Zone. All personnel exposed to levels of 140 dBP and above must wear hearing protection. The area where the impulse noise levels are 140 dBP or higher and hearing protection is required.

Hearing Protection Zone. Area on the range within which all personnel must wear hearing protection during weapons fire. It may be larger than the hearing hazard zone, but never smaller.

Hot Firing Status. A firing condition where authorization to fire a weapon system has been given by the installation range control office. Also referred to as a wet firing status.

Impact Area. The ground and associated airspace within the training complex used to contain fired, or launched ammunition and explosives, and the resulting fragments, debris, and components from various weapon systems. A weapon system impact area is the area within the surface danger zone used to contain fired, or launched ammunition and explosives, and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. Indirect fire weapon system impact areas include probable error for range and deflection. Direct fire weapon system impact areas encompass the total surface danger zone from the firing point or position downrange to distance *X*.

a. Temporary impact area. An impact area within the training complex used for a limited period of time to contain fired or launched ammunition and explosives and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. Temporary impact areas are normally used for non-dud producing ammunition or explosives, and should be able to be cleared and returned to other training support following termination of firing.

b. Dedicated impact area. An impact area that is permanently designated within the training complex and used indefinitely to contain fired or launched ammunition and explosives and the resulting fragments, debris, and components.

Dedicated impact areas are normally used for non-sensitive ammunition and explosives.

c. High-hazard impact area. An impact area that is permanently designated within the training complex and used to contain sensitive high explosive ammunition and explosives and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. High hazard impact areas are normally established as part of dedicated impact areas where access is limited and strictly controlled due to the extreme hazard of dud ordnance (that is, ICM, HEAT, 40-mm, and other highly sensitive ammunition and explosives.)

Improved Conventional Munitions. Munitions characterized by the delivery of two or more antipersonnel or antimateriel and or antiarmor submunitions.

Indirect Fire. Fire delivered on a target when the weapon system is not in line of sight with the target.

Malfunction. Failure of an ammunition item to function as expected when fired, 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 items under normal handling, maintenance, storage, transportation, and tactical deployment. Malfunctions do not include accidents or incidents that arise solely from negligence, malpractice, or situations such as vehicle accidents or fires.

Military Operations In Urban Terrain (MOUT). A terrain complex where manmade construction impacts on the tactical options available to commanders. Military operations in urban terrain facilities replicate urban sprawl environments.

Misfire. A complete failure to fire that is not necessarily hazardous. Because it cannot be readily distinguished from a delay in functioning (hangfire), it must be handled as worst case in accordance with procedures for the weapon system.

Officer-in-Charge (OIC). The individual in charge of troops or the training of troops who conducts firing on or using of range facilities, and has responsibility for the operation of the firing range. Civilians may act as OICs/Range Safety Officers (RSOs) of firing ranges if they are qualified and approved to perform such duties by the installation Range Control Officer (RCO). Such qualifications normally consist of National Rifle Association certification or installation certification

Mission-Essential Personnel. Those individuals who are directly involved or in support of weapon systems firing without whom the firing mission could not take place.

PPE. Personal protective equipment.

Proper Eye Protection (or eye armor). Approved eye protection, as a minimum, when required by safety and or installation/community range regulations and or standing operating procedures.

Proper Hearing Protection. Approved single or double hearing protection, as a minimum, when required by safety or installation range regulations or standing operating procedures.

R-4102A/B Airspace. That area designated by agreement with the FAA within which all firing of any projectile with a trajectory exceeding 45 meters (148 feet) and parachute operations must take place. R-4102A is from 0-1999 feet above ground level. R-4102B extends from 2000-3995 feet above ground level.

Range Control Officer. A commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or civilian who serves as the central point of control and coordination for all activities conducted

within the installation/community training complex, and implements and enforces the installation/community range safety program. This may include the scheduling and maintenance of the training complex.

Range Personnel. Persons designated to assist the range control officer in executing the Installation Range Safety Program.

Range Safety Officer. The officer, warrant officer, or noncommissioned officer who is the direct representative of the OIC of firing or other operations. The RSO is responsible to the OIC for insuring the adequacy of safety of firing, training operations, and ensuring compliance with laser range safety requirements and local standing operating procedures.

Risk Management. The process of weighing (analyzing) training realism and the expected benefits of an exercise or operation against the known risks.

Safe Area. An area within the surface danger zone where the probability of injury is minimal to exposed soldiers/Marines or those provided with protective cover.

Safety Certification Program. A program established and maintained by the battalion/squadron commander to ensure that personnel under their command designated as OICs and RSOs are competent and qualified to carry out the responsibilities and duties of the respective positions.

Single Hearing Protector (or protection). Wearing either earplugs or noise muffs or noise attenuating helmets.

Special Use Airspace. Airspace of defined dimension identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and or wherein limitations that may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities.

Surface Danger Zone. The ground and airspace designated within the training complex (to include associated safety areas) for vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, launching, or detonation of weapon systems to include explosives and demolitions.

Target Area. The point or location within the surface danger zone where targets (static/moving, point/array) are emplaced for weapon system engagement. For demolitions, it is the point or location where explosive charges are emplaced.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Ammunition and explosives which have been primed fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations/communities, personnel, or materiel, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or any other cause.

Up-range. A descriptive term used to address the orientation of personnel, materiel, or property relative to the direction or path of ammunition and or explosives (to include guided missiles and

rockets) fired or launched from weapon systems. The orientation is from the target area or impact area toward the firing line or position.

Weapon System Qualified. An individual, military or civilian, who has completed a standard program of instruction for a particular weapon system.

Weapon System Knowledgeable. An individual, military or civilian, who has completed a standard program of instruction for a particular weapon system or has completed familiarization training established by the installation commander. Familiarization training may involve live-fire training. Familiarization training should be approved by proponent school.