GLOSSARY

ACADA -- advanced chemical agent detector and alarm.

accelerated weathering -- speeding up the normal weathering process through the use of mechanical or artificial means; for example, using heat or flushing with water to speed up the evaporation or hydrolyzation of chemical agents. Note: Only some chemical agents can be hydrolyzed.

ACLASS -- Air Force demonstration test using camouflage with large area smoke screens.

ALAD -- advanced liquid agent detector.

ADC -- area damage control.

ammo -- shortened word form for ammunition.

ammunition depots -- ammunition depots, repair facilities, and theater storage areas considered in this class. Corps storage areas might be considered operationally fixed if they contained sufficient ammunition and remained stationary for a long enough period. Corps- and division-level ammunition supply points generally should not be considered fixed. The chokepoint of an ammunition depot is its transportation point, whether it is a railhead or the place where trucks load ammunition.

APODs -- airfields and aerial ports of debarkation. These can be US Air Force air bases, those of our allies, or commercial airports used primarily for airlifting troops and critical supplies into the theater.

ASP -- ammunition supply point.

basic skills decontamination -- the immediate neutralization or removal of contamination from exposed portions of the skin. Each individual must be able to perform this decontamination without supervision.

beta radiation -- a form of radiation referred to in skin burns called “beta burns” and sometimes called “beta.” The primary hazard from this radiation is through prolonged contact with the skin.

biological agent -- a microorganism that causes disease in man, plants, or animals, or deterioration of materiel.

blast -- the brief and rapid movement of air vapor or fluid away from a center of outward pressure, as in an explosion; the pressure accompanying this movement.

blister agent -- a chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin.

blood agent -- a chemical compound, such as one of the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal transfer of oxygen from the blood to body tissues; also called cyanogen agent.

BMNT -- before morning nautical twilight.

CAM -- chemical agent monitor.

CB -- chemical and biological.

chemical agent -- a chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate humans through its physiological effects.

C³1 -- command, control, communication, and intelligence.

Class III -- petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL).

Class IX -- repair parts.

collective protection -- a shelter, with filtered air, that provides a contamination-free working environment for selected personnel, and allows relief from continuous wear of MOPP gear.

command and control facilities -- a diverse class of sites usually associated with echelon above corps (EAC); for instance, the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) and functional organizations like the Engineer Command (ENCOM) and Medical Command (MEDCOM). These command and control missions are generally very specialized and difficult to replace quickly while maintaining comparable effectiveness.

communication and intelligence collecting facilities -- fixed communication centers often located near command and control sites, but located primarily because of geographic considerations.

complete decontamination -- the process of reducing the level of the contamination hazard of a surface so that it will pose no threat of transfer.

contaminate -- to introduce an impurity; for instance, a foreign microorganism placed in a culture or environment. Clothing containing microorganisms is said to be contaminated.

contamination -- 1. The deposit and/or absorption of radioactive material or biological or chemical agents on and by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. 2. Food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria, or organisms. 3. The by-product of the growth of bacteria or organisms in decomposing material (including food substances) or waste in food or water.

continuous monitoring -- surveillance for radiation in the fixed site area or along critical routes within the fixed site area. It is initiated when a nuclear detonation is observed, heard, or reported, or when a dose rate of 1 centigray per hour is read.

CP -- collective protection.

CSS -- combat service support.

CTA -- common table of allowances.

decon -- shortened word form for decontamination.

decontaminant -- anything used to break down, neutralize, or remove a chemical, biological, or radioactive material posing a threat to equipment or personnel.

decontamination -- the process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical, biological, or radiological contamination.

DKIE -- decontaminating kit, individual equipment.

DS2 -- decontaminating solution number 2; available in l-1/3-quart-sized cans and in 5-gallon-sized pails, used for filling portable decontaminating apparatuses .

ECU -- environmental control unit.

EENT -- early evening nautical twilight.

electromagnetic pulse (EMP) -- the high-energy, short duration pulse (similar in some respects to a bolt of lightning) generated by nuclear detonation. It can induce a current in any electrical conductor, and can temporarily disrupt or overload and damage components of improperly protected or unprotected electronic equipment.

EMI -- electromagnetic impulse.

EMP -- see electromagnetic pulse.

fallout -- the descent to earth of radioactive particulate matter from a nuclear cloud; also applied to the particulate matter itself.

FM -- field manual.

FSCDWS -- fixed site chemical detection and warning system.

gamma radiation -- primarily an internal hazard although it originates from an external source. Gamma rays are the primary radiation hazard for soldiers on the battlefield. Gamma rays are short wavelength electromagnetic radiation of nuclear origin emitted from the nucleus of the atom.

GPFU -- gas particulate filter unit.

GPM -- gallons per minute.

half-life -- the time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and

is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination.

incapacitate -- disable.

initial radiation -- the radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst. It is emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst.

inversion -- a meteorological condition that exists when there is an increase of air temperature with a increase in height (the ground being colder than the surrounding air). This condition usually occurs on clear or partially clear nights and early mornings until about one hour after sunrise, but sometimes persists longer. When stable conditions exists, there are no convection currents and, with wind speeds below 5 knots, little mechanical turbulence. Therefore, stable conditions are the most favorable for ground-release smoke.

IPE -- individual protective equipment.

IR -- information requirements; infrared.

lapse -- a meteorological condition that exists when there is a marked decrease of air temperature with increasing altitude (the ground being warmer than the surrounding air) . This condition is usually encountered between 1100 and 1500 hours when skies are clear. During unstable or lapse conditions, strong convection currents are found. This condition is normally the most unfavorable for the release of smoke.

lethal -- deadly; fatal.

maintenance sites (light and heavy) -- types of maintenance requiring either complex support facilities or very little maintenance support. They can be further segregated by the type of equipment maintained, or the echelon at which certain levels of maintenance are performed or both. Maintenance facilities at EAC are of primary consideration, but corps maintenance facilities that could be operationally fixed deserve attention as well.

medical facilities -- hospitals and clinics at corps level and above. Since medical facilities are so dependent on equipment and physical facilities to perform their function, they have very little mobility. Medical supply facilities, blood banks, and deployable medical facilities (DEPMEDS) at corps level and above are included in this class.

MET -- meteorology; the science that deals with the study of the atmosphere and its phenomena, especially weather and weather forecasting.

miosis -- excessive contraction of the pupils of the eyes caused by exposure to minute quantities of chemical agents. The pupil is unable to dilate and remains contracted. Thus, performance of tasks, navigating on foot, identifying or engaging targets, or driving vehicles is practically impossible. Miosis also is often accompanied by pain, headache, and pinpointing of the pupils.

MOGAS -- motor gasoline.

MOPP -- mission-oriented protective posture; a flexible system that provides maximum NBC protection for the individual with the lowest risk possible and still maintains for mission accomplishment.

MOPP gear -- combination of all individual protective equipment including suit, boots, gloves, mask with hood, first aid treatments, and decontamination kits.

NAEDS -- nonaqueous equipment decontamination system.

NBC -- nuclear, biological, and chemical.

NBC-PC -- NBC protective cover.

NCO -- noncommissioned officer.

NDI -- nondevelopmental items.

neutral -- a meteorological condition that exists when conditions are intermediate between lapse and inversion. Neutral conditions tending toward lapse favor production of smoke curtains; neutral conditions tending toward inversion favor smoke-blanket screens.

nonpersistent agent -- a chemical agent that, when released, dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes.

obscurant -- chemical agent that decreases the level of energy available for the functions of seekers, trackers, and vision enhancement devices.

obscuration smoke -- smoke placed on or near enemy positions to minimize enemy observation both within and beyond the position area.

OEG -- operational exposure guidance.

O&O -- operational and organizational.

partial decontamination -- the removal or neutralization of all visible or detectable contamination from individual clothing and equipment and from those surfaces of equipment that operators or crew members must contact to perform their mission (for example, building and vehicle entry and exit routes).

PF -- protection factor.

PIR -- priority intelligence requirement.

POMCUS -- pre-positioned material configured to unit sets. Located in the European theater only, these sites represent Army combat assets of such high value, and warrant specific consideration. Unlike other types of sites, POMCUS has no other echelons to substitute in case of loss or delay.

ports and seaports of debarkation -- sites not operated by the military in peacetime and vulnerable because of the host nation civilian contract labor. This makes NBC protection and training at these port facilities particularly difficult. These sites are often limited in number.

periodic monitoring -- the frequent check of the unit area for presence of beta or gamma radiation. It is done if intelligence indicates threat use of nuclear weapons; nuclear warfare has been initiated; when the dose rate falls below 1 centigray per hour; or when ordered by the site commander.

persistency -- the ability of NBC weapons to continue in their lethality long after they have been released; includes both over the target where released and downwind for indefinite distances.

psi -- pounds per square inch.

radiac -- an acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication, and computation." Radiac is used as an all-inclusive term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. Radiac is usually used as an adjective.

radiacmeters -- portable, battery-operated radiation detectors and indicators used to detect and measure beta and gamma radiations.

RSCAAL -- remote sensing chemical agent alarm.

SCPE -- simplified collective-protection equipment.

smoke control officer -- the officer designated by the smoke unit commander to coordinate and control the smoke operation.

smoke control point -- the point from which the technical control of a smoke screen is exercised. It is the center of signal communications for the unit and is occupied by the smoke control officer and staff.

smoke emplacement -- a fortified or prepared position for a mechanical smoke generator or smoke pot.

smoke generator -- a mechanical device that vaporizes fog oil and releases it to condense in the air as a white smoke useful for large-area screening.

smoke line -- a series of smoke positions or emplacements established to accomplish a mission. This line may be fixed or mobile, straight, or irregular.

smoke position -- the location of a smoke pot or mechanical smoke generator.

SOP -- standing operating procedure.

special ammunition storage points and air defense artillery sites -- included in the fixed site classification because they represent high value targets that, if preemptively attacked or operationally fixed, would suffer crippling blows.

STANAG -- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standardization agreement.

STB -- super tropical bleach; a decontaminant.

supply depots -- includes all classes of supply except ammunition. Some corps-level supply facilities might be considered operationally fixed, but the primary focus is on EAC. POL (Class III) may represent a special case because they are located on existing pipelines. Certain supply facilities that handle exceptionally important items, because of cost or scarcity, would warrant special considerations.

TDA -- tables of distribution and allowances.

temperature gradient -- comparison of the air temperature at .5 meter above the ground with the air temperature at 4 meters. See also inversion, neutral, and lapse.

TFA -- toxic-free area.

TOE -- table(s) of organization and equipment.

toxins -- a class of poison. A toxin may be obtained naturally, that is, from secretions of various organisms, or synthesized.

TPU -- tank and pump unit.

TREE -- transient radiation effects on electronics.

unstable -- see lapse.

weathering -- gradual decontamination by evaporating or decomposing the chemical agent. It takes time for decontamination by weathering, although it is the easiest form of decontamination. Unfavorable weather such as low temperature, humidity or rain, and cloudy weather can slow the weathering process. High temperature, high wind, and bright sunlight can speed up the evaporation or decomposition of chemical agents.

SYMBOLS

µm-- a micro meter, one-millionth of a meter or one-thousandth of a millimeter.