

28. GLOSSARY and ACRONYMS

A

AAM	Air to Air Missile.
Access Lane	A lane between the admin. area and working area, or between the perimeter lane and the safe/intermediate lanes. Access lanes are to be marked and minimum 2 meters wide.
Access Route	A route between a road and an operation site's administrative area. Access roads are to be marked and minimum 2 meters wide.
Accident	See: Mine/UXO Accident and Mine/UXO Incident.
AD	Anti Disturbance. See: Anti handling device.
AHD	See: Anti Handling Device.
Ammunition	Ammunition is anything that contains an active ingredient such as explosives, chemical, smoke, pyrotechnic or an incendiary composition.
Anti handling device	A variety of internal or external devices (attached to live or dummy mines), designed to complicate mine clearance, particularly manual defusing or lifting. It includes anti-disturbance fuses, anti-lift devices and anti-defusing devices. AHD are designed to slow down the clearance of a minefield by making disturbance of the mine extremely dangerous and difficult.
Anti Personnel mine (AP)	A mine designed to wound, kill or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, passage of time or controlled means.
Anti Personnel minefield	A minefield, set up primarily for protection against infantry attack.
Anti tank mine (AT)	A mine, designed to disable or destroy vehicles or tanks. Many types of fuse mechanisms can activate the explosive: normally by pressure, tilt rod, different influences or remote detonation.
Anti tank minefield	A minefield, set up primarily for protection against armored fighting vehicles, tanks.
AP	See: Anti Personnel mine.
APERS mine	See: Anti ersonnel mine.
Area reduction	The act of decreasing of the suspected mined area with subsequent definition and marking of the actual boundaries of the minefield to be cleared, usually undertaken as a part of Level 2 survey. See: Level 2 survey.

Armed Delay Device	A device, which has been fitted to the mine or fuse in order to prevent activation for a set period of time after being laid. Normally, it ensures that the person laying this mechanism is able to withdraw from the immediate area, prior to the device becoming fully armed.
Armed mine	A mine ready for actuation.
Armed period	The period, in which a munition or mine is electronically and/or mechanically armed and active.
Armed Trap	Booby traps ready for actuation.
ASAP	As Soon As Possible.
ASM	Air to Surface Missile.
AT	Anti Tank mine.

B

Ballistic Protection	Protection against fragmentation and blast. See: Body armour.
Base Line	A line, related to fixed reference points and forward from which all demining occurs. A minefield could consist of several base lines, which can be either an artificially created line, such as a row of marker sticks, or it may be an existing landscape feature, such as a road, river bank, etc.
BAC (Battle Area Clearance)	The systematic search, detection, identification, field evaluation, recovery and final disposal of UXO, contained in a <u>mine free area</u> , where battle has taken place or the presence of UXO has contaminated the area. If mines are discovered in the process, then the task is changed to mine clearance.
BCMD	Biological and Chemical Munitions Disposal.
BDC	Basic Demining Course
Benchmark	A permanent reference point outside the minefield, from which all measurements to the start point are made. This point has known coordinates that have been ascertained during the survey or use of DGPS, and it is also linked to a reference point.
BIP	Blown In Place (See: Blow in situ).
Blind	Any ammunition that has been thrown, projected or placed upon a target and which fails to function completely at the point of delivery or placement.
Blow in situ	The destruction of any item by demolition without moving the item from where it was found, normally by placing an explosive charge alongside. Sometimes, referred as Blown in Place (BIP) or as Blown in situ.
BLU	Bomb Live Unit, it is some times referred as a bomblet.

BMCT	Basic Mine Clearance Training.
Body Armour	In demining, the term normally refers to armored vest / ballistic jacket , but for EOD work this term refers to the full body "Bomb Suit".
Bomblet	A term, used to describe types of sub-munitions, especially those packed within cluster bombs. Bomblets are designed to explode on contact with the target on ground. Others are designed with delay arming mechanisms to explode when a target appears.
Bomb suit	Full body personal protective equipment, used during EOD work.
Booby trap	An explosive or non-explosive trap. Any device or material, which is designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure, and which functions unexpectedly when a person or object/vehicle disturbs, approaches an apparently harmless object, or performs an apparently safe act.
Booby trapped mine	An anti handling device, attached to a mine.
Booster Charge	The addition of explosives in order to increase the detonation capability of the detonator in order to detonate the main charge. Sometimes, used in order to increase the explosive content, e.g. by stacking mines and/or adding explosives.
Bounding Fragmentation Mine	An Anti Personnel mine, which is activated by either a trip wire or pressure/command detonated. The activation of the fuse causes a primary charge (propelling charge) to be initiated, which ejects the mine to a predetermined height before the main fragmentation charge is initiated. <i>Also known as a Jumping mine.</i>
Box Mine	A mine, normally manufactured from plastic or timber, containing the explosive charge and the activating mechanism. Mainly used for AP mines, but also is used for some AT mine models.
Breaching	Military operation, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions, normally executed with mechanical assets, such as flails, rollers, ploughs, etc. "Clearing rate" < 80%.
BT	See: Booby Trap.
Bund/Blast Walls	Earth protections, generally surrounding explosive storage.

C

Call Signs	Names and means of identification, assigned to specific personnel and used when communicating by radio.
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CASEVAC	<p>The process of moving a casualty as soon as possible from the place of the accident to medical facilities in order to save life, limb or eyesight.</p> <p>See also: HELEVAC and MEDEVAC.</p>
CBU	<p>Cluster Bomb Unit.</p>
Charge	<p>The total quantity of bulk explosives, concentrated at a single point, but not the total explosive, incorporated at different points on a firing circuit.</p>
Chemical grenades	<p>A grenade containing a chemical agent, designed to kill, injure or otherwise incapacitate personnel, or to contaminate material or terrain. For example, a riot control grenade.</p>
Chemical mine	<p>A mine containing a chemical agent, designed to kill, injure or otherwise incapacitate personnel, or to contaminate material or terrain.</p>
Circuit Tester	<p>Electrical instrument, used to test electric cable for breaks and discontinuity.</p>
Claymore/MON mine	<p>A directional fragmentation AP mine. The mine can be initiated by either tripwire or command detonation.</p>
Clearance	<p>A process of clearing specified explosive devices to a specified standard.</p> <p>See also: BAC, EOD clearance, Mine clearance.</p>
Clearance site	<p>The site, where demining activities (removal of mines/UXO) are being conducted.</p>
Clearance Lane	<p>See: Working Lane.</p>
Clearance Standards	<p>The standards that are to be applied to clearance operations. Normally specified in the contract, document or clearance plan. ANAMA Standards require 100% clearance of mines/UXO on the depth of 20 cm.</p>
Cleared Lane	<p>A lane that has been cleared of all mines/UXO. It may extend from baseline to opposite perimeter lane/any safe lane/intermediate lane, or by decision of the Site Supervisor/Team Leader.</p>
Cluster munitions	<p>A number of sub-munitions in one container that are normally delivered by aircraft, artillery, rockets.</p>
Cluster bombs	<p>Aircraft store containing and dispersing sub-munitions, which can be, mines, shaped-charge bomblets, fragmentation, dual purpose bomblets.</p>
CMD	<p>Conventional Munitions Disposal, which is the disposal of all conventional munitions on or below the surface, and in water to a depth of maximum 0,5m. Mine clearing is one type of CMD operation.</p>
Command detonation mines	<p>A mine, activated by remote means.</p>

Command Post	See: Control Post.
Completion Report	See: Level 3 survey.
Confidence charge	A small explosive charge, used to familiarize trainees with the handling of explosives.
Control Post	A command post, from which the site commander controls the operation. The control post is located on administrative area. Ideally, it should be on well-drained land, have vehicle access, preferably some natural shade and good visibility of the site. It is used for the coordination of all actions and must have radio communications with the emergency facilities through Regional Office/ Base Camp.
Crimp	The act of fixing (crimping) the open end of a non-electric detonator to a length of safety fuse.
Crimper	Special pliers, used to squeeze the hollow case of the non-electric detonator around the safety fuse.
D	
Danger radius	The minimum distance from a charge/mine/UXO, within which injuries can be caused to any unprotected personnel in the open area.
Dartcord	See: Linear Cutting Charge.
Datum Line	A fixed line through the datum point. This line is the dividing line between the mined area and the safe area. See: Perimeter Lane.
Datum Point	See: Start Point.
Defusing	The action of rendering a mine/UXO disarmed by removing the fuse or igniter (RSP procedure).
Demining – mine clearing	The process of detecting and removing mines by manual/mine detecting dogs (MDD) or mechanical means (MDM). Demining refers to the complete removal and/or destruction of all mines/UXO.
Disposal	The destruction of structures, facilities or material by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical or other means, either in situ or in a demolition pit/area.
Demolition Area	An easily accessible and simple to secure location, cleared for the disposal of mines / UXO by explosive demolition. ,
Demolition Pit	A hole inside the Demolition area, in which mines/UXO are placed for destruction.
Density	See: Mine Density.
Deputy Team Leader	Second in command of the demining Team and subordinate to the Team Leader.
Destruction in situ	See: Blown in situ.

Detonator	A sensitive explosive item that can be initiated by either electrical or non-electrical means. It is the first item in the explosive chain used to initiate main or booster charge.
Detonating cord	A flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive, designed to transmit the detonation wave.
Detonation wave	A shock wave, which passes through high explosive as a uniform front from the point of ignition. (> 3000 m/s).
Disarmed trap	A booby trap, from which the means of initiation was removed in order to render the trap inoperative.
Disarming	See: Defusing.
Disposal charge	Any explosive charge, used for destruction of a mine/UXO.
Disrupter	An EOD device used to interrupt the firing train.
DGPS	Differential GPS, which can provide readings to an accuracy of ± 5 cm.
DTG	Date Time Group. DTG 071800 = 7 of the month 6:00 PM.
Dummy mine	A non-explosive object, designed to superficially resemble a mine/UXO.

E

Electric detonator	A detonator, which is actuated by a electrical current. Also known as Elec.Det.
Electrical initiation	Also refereed as electrical means of initiation.
EDD, MDD	See: Explosive Detection Dog, Mine Detecting Dog .
EDDC	See: Explosive Detection Dog Center.
EDDG	See: Explosive Detection Dog Group.
EDDS	See: Explosive Detection Dog Set.
EO	See: Explosive Ordnance.
EOD clearance	Explosive Ordnance Disposal clearance clearly differs from mine clearing. EOD clearance includes Conventional Munitions Disposal (CMD), Biological and Chemical Munitions Disposal (BCMD), Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD), Nuclear Weapon Disposal (NWD) and Underwater Munitions Disposal (UMD). EOD and mine clearance usually involves different specialists.
EOD (site) Team Leader	A person, who is trained and authorized to plan, lead and perform EOD operations.
EOD Team	A Team that performs EOD tasks.
EOR	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance.
ET	Emergency Team

Excavate	Hollow out the ground to reveal the mine or extract it by digging.
Exploder	Device, used to produce electric current through electric cable in order to initiate electrical detonators. <i>Also known as blasting machine.</i>
Explosive	A substance or mixture of substances, which under external influence is able to rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat.
Explosives Area	An area, where all explosive and accessories are temporarily stored.
Explosive Detection Dogs	Dogs that are specially trained to detect the vapors, emitted by contained explosives.
Explosive Detection Dog Center	A facility, which accommodates several Mine Dog Groups.
Explosive Detection Dog Group	Four dogs and four dog handlers.
Explosive Detection Dog Set	Dogs work in pairs or “sets” (two men and two dogs).
Explosive Ordnance	All ammunition that contains explosives, nuclear fission or fusion material, biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs, warheads, rockets, missiles, artillery mortars, small arms ammunition, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, demolition stores, pyrotechnics, cluster munitions and dispenses, cartridges and propellant actuated devices, electric initiated explosive devices and similar or related items or components that are explosive in nature.
Explosive store	Is a facility, which is designed to contain any explosives, which is securely fenced, marked and permanently guarded.
Extraction Drill	The immediate action, undertaken in response to an explosion, which has caused injury to personnel. The recovery of injured personnel and provision of first aid is performed by EOD/demining/survey team. <i>Also known as man down drill.</i>
F	
FFE	Free From Explosive. A live mine/UXO, which had its explosive content removed.
Firing device	A device, such as an exploder, used to produce an electric current in order to initiate an electrical detonator. See: Exploder.
Firing train – explosive train	The sequence of components that are required to initiate and detonate the main charge.
Flak jacket	A ballistic waistcoat, designed to protect the upper body of deminer, often made of kevlar and designed to resist

penetration of post-explosion fragmentation.

Flash Det.	See: Non-electric Det.
Fragmentation Zone	The distance from the point of detonation, within which the fragmentation will travel.
Fulcrum	A point against or on which a lever is supported, for example a fulcrum is placed on the edge of the hole, in which the mine is laying and the pulling rope is laid over it. A variety of objects can be used as a fulcrum.
Full Width Clearance	Clearance of a lane minimum of two (2) meters width.
Fuse (Fuze)	The actuating mechanism of mine/UXO. It can be designed for use by electrical, chemical or mechanical systems, by push, pull, pressure, release and time activation, singly or in combination. Usually consists of an igniter and detonator.

G

General area survey	See: Level 1 survey.
GIS	Geographic Information System.
GOA	Government Of Azerbaijan.
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar.
GPS	Global Positioning System. See also: DGPS.
Grapnel	An iron clawed hook for dragging or grasping.

H

Hangfire	A temporary failure or delay in the action of a primer, igniter, propelling charge or the means of initiation in a demolition charge. For a few seconds, it cannot be distinguished from a complete failure.
HE	High Explosive.
HEAT	High Explosive Anti Tank.
HELEVAC	Helicopter Evacuation. CASEVAC or MEDEVAC by helicopters. See: CASEVAC and MEDEVAC.
HELIPAD	Helicopter landing site. When helicopter evacuation (HELEVAC) is included in the safety plans, a landing site is to be prepared and marked.
HF	High Frequency.
HEP	High Explosive Plastic.
HESH	High Explosive Squash Head.

Hollow (shaped) charge	A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction, concave with a stand off distance.
Horizontal Action Mine	See: Off Route Mine.
Humanitarian Mine Clearance	The removal of mines/UXO under the auspice of a humanitarian organization in order to allow the land to be returned to the local community.
HQ	Headquarters.
HVAPDSFS-T	High Velocity Armed Piercing Discarding Sabot Fin Stabilized – Tungsten-Tipped.

I

IDP	Internally Displaced Person.
IED	An Improvised Explosive Device is normally of local manufacture and is often associated with booby traps.
IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal.
Incident	See: Mine/UXO Incident and Mine/UXO Accident.
Inert mine/munitions	A mine or munition without explosives, made from the actual parts of the real explosive item and assembled by the manufacturer. It is identical to the actual live object, but has no explosive content. It is used for training and should be marked.
Intermediate Lane	See: Safe Lane.
Intermediate Point	Intermediate reference points are to be used between turning points to ensure that the direction between points is a known straight fixed line that can be easily and accurately followed.
Iron Detector(Magnetic Locator)	An EOD/ demining instrument, used to locate deeply buried iron objects.
ITC	Instructor Training Course.

J

Jumping Mine	See: Bounding / Fragmentation Mine.
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K

Killing zone	Circle, within which an exploding mine/UXO is capable to kill/seriously injure (by blast or fragmentation).
Killing radius	The distance from a charge/mine/UXO detonation, within which the explosion will cause death/ serious injury.

L

Landmark (Reference Point-RP)	A permanent fixed feature or building outside the minefield, which has known coordinates and is easy to identify on the ground. Used in conjunction with a benchmark to locate the start point of a minefield perimeter.
Level 1 survey	Information gathering process, designed to collect information on the general locations of mined areas, and establishes high and low risk areas. <i>Also known as General Area Survey.</i>
Level 2 survey	Detailed investigation of suspected hazardous areas, located during Level 1 survey. It involves reduction/demining of suspected areas, establishment of actual boundaries of MF/BA and marking the perimeter by specially trained survey personnel. Later, the marked perimeter becomes the start line for mine clearance operations. <i>Also known as Technical Survey.</i>
Level 3 survey	Accurately records areas, cleared by mine clearance teams, to provide a permanent record before the area will be handed over to the authorities. <i>Also known as Completion report.</i>
Lifting	The action of removing rendered safe mines/UXO by hands. See also: Mine field lifting.
Limpet mine	An explosive device with a magnet at its base.
Linear Cutting Charge	A shaped chargen used to open the outer case of an item of ordnance. Also called Dartcord.
Live mine/munitions	An ammunition item that contains explosives.
LMP	Land Mine Protocol.
Low metal mine	See: Minimum Metal Mine.
Low order techniques	A specific EOD technique that uses explosive charge to disrupt a case of UXO without initiating the main charge.
LSA	Land Service Ammunition.

M

MRE	Mine Risk Education.
Main Charge	The main and normally the largest explosive charge of a mine/UXO. Normally initiated by detonator, booster or primary charge.
MC	Mine clearance.
MCT	Mine Clearing Training.
MDD	Mine Detection Dog.

	See: Explosive Detection Dog.
MDDC	Mine Detection Dog Center. See: Explosive Detector Dog Center.
MDDG	Mine Detection Dog Group. See: Explosive Detector Dog Group.
MDDS	Mine Detection Dog Set. See: Explosive Detector Dog Set.
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation: Routine transportation of a stable casualty, whose evacuation is not life threatening. See also: CASEVAC and HELEVAC.
Medical Post	This will be a casualty reception area, in which paramedic will present all times during clearance operations. The medical facility should be easily accessible from the task site and should be accessible for a designated ambulance. The area should be clean, flat, dry and shaded.
Metal Collection Area	A specific place, where all metal fragments found in the clearing site are kept. This should be at a convenient location, in the safe area. All metal, removed from the contaminated area, should be placed within the metal collection area.
Metal detector("mine detector")	In general, any electronic instrument, used for the detection of mines/UXO. A special electronic device that reacts to the presence of metals contained within mines/UXO.
MF	Minefield.
Mine	An explosive or other material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage vehicles, kill, wound or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the actions of its targets, passage of time or by controlled means.
Mine/UXO Accident	It is an accident, involving a mine/UXO, caused during a clearance operation, and has to be investigated thoroughly to prevent possible future accidents.
Mine Action	All aspects of a national program, addressing the mine problem in the country. These include: Survey, Clearance, Mine Information, Mine Risk Education, Mine Victim Assistancet, Management Training and Staff Training.

Mine Risk Education	A method of informing, teaching and relaying the mine threat message to the public normally through a mine risk education program. It is intended to modify behavior patterns to reduce casualties. The program is also one way of obtaining information about the locations of mine/UXO, which can be utilized to prioritize clearance tasks.
Mine Breaching	See: Breaching.
Mine Clearance	Clearance, using specific drills to clear mines from a specified area to a specified standard and which includes the clearance of all mine/UXO/ IED found in that area .
Mine Clusters	AT and AP mines are often laid in-groups or clusters. They can consist of one or several mines of one or various types.
Mine Database	A collection of information on landmines and UXO, used for determining national plan priorities, collating and analyzing the mine information, survey, performance and other mine clearance related details.
Mine Density	The average number of mines, detected per 1000 square meters of mine field.
Mine Detection Dog	See: Explosive Detection Dog.
Mine Detection Dog Center	See: Explosive Detection Dog Center.
Mine Detection Dog Group	See: Explosive Detection Dog Group.
Mine Detection Dog Set	See: Explosive Detection Dog Set.
Mine Detector Testing Area	An area that is free of metal, to test the sensitivity of mine detector.
Mine field lifting	The process of removing mines from a minefield, using the minefield record. This is not an acceptable humanitarian process.
Mined area	An area declared dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.
Minefield	An area that contains mines with or without pattern.
Minefield Survey	The determination of the boundaries of suspected mined area by physical investigation of the terrain and interviewing the local population. See: Level 1-3 Survey.
Mine/UXO removal	The act of removing explosive items from the minefield.
Mine/UXO Incident	It is an incident, involving a mine/UXO, which was not caused due to survey/clearance operations. Mine incidents can be reported by anyone, as the incident can involve any person. The Mine/UXO Incident Form should be completed for input into the mine information database.
Minimum Metal Mine	A mine that contains a minimum amount of metal.

Misfire	The failure or partial failure of munitions or explosive charges to fire or explode as intended. Could also be termed partial misfire /detonation.
Missile	See: AAM, ASM, SAM and SSA.
Mixed minefield	A minefield containing AT and AP mines.
MMST	Mine Marking and Survey Team.
Monitoring	The authorized observation by qualified personnel in order to report on a clearance or demining activity, without taking responsibility for the quality or effectiveness of operations.
MPV	Mine Protected Vehicle.
Munitions	War-equipment, including ammunitions and weapons.

N

N/E detonator (N/E det.)	Non-electrical detonator. A detonator that is initiated by non-electrical means. Also known as a flash/pyrotechnic detonator.
Neutralization	Part of RSP. The act of replacing safety devices, such as pins or rods into a fuse or igniter to prevent the explosive device from activation. It does not make the item completely safe, as removal of the pins or rods will immediately make the item active again. It should not be confused with Disarming or Defusing.
Neutralized trap	A booby trap, in which the means of initiation have been isolated.
NEW	Net Explosive Weight.
NGO	Non Governmental Organization. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NNGO - National NGO• INGO - International NGO
NIL	Nothing In Line (Zero).
NOTAM	Notification To AirMen.
NTR	Nothing To Report.
NWD	Nuclear Weapon Disposal.

O

Off-Route Mine	A mine that fires a projectile into the side of a tank or vehicle. The mine sensor or fuse is normally activated by the vehicle damaging break wire or light/sound/seismic sensitive device.
OPORD	Operation order.
OPS	Operations.

OPSO	Operations Officer.
P	
PARAMEDIC	A person, who is to receive 1 year of medical training, including in first aid and CPR.
PDC	Pre Deployment Course.
Perimeter Marking	The outer visible marking of a minefield, consisting normally of wire, tapes, ropes and/or mine field warning signs, mounted on fencing pickets (wooden, steel, concrete, stone).
Perimeter Lane	A 2 meter-wide lane, parallel to the minefield boundaries, and which has been cleared of all mines/UXO and appropriately marked.
Plastic explosive	Any high explosive which can be molded/softened.
POC	Point Of Contact.
POL	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants.
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment, such as flak/ballistic jacket, visor, goggles, ear-defenders, helmet, gloves, shoes and kneepads.
Practice mine	A replicate of a standard mine having the same features and weight, and which has no explosives.
Prodder	A tool, consisting of a pointed rod, which is used to probe the subsurface of the ground at a predetermined angle in order to locate buried ordnance. <i>Also known as a Probe.</i>
Prodding	A method of localization of buried mines/UXO with prodder with maximum 5 cm shift and interval.
Propellant	A chemical material or combination of materials, which has a high and uniform combustion rate, and produces a large quantity of gases and heat upon ignition.
Pulling	The procedure of moving mines/UXO by attaching wire/rope/cable. Should be applied in cases such as: the presence of an anti-handling device attached to the mine/UXO, a time fuse that partially functions, etc.
Pyrotechnic	A mixture of chemicals, which when ignited is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may also be used to introduce a delay into an explosive train, because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives.
Q	
Quality Assurance	The process of checking different spheres of humanitarian demining to ensure its compliance with UN IMAS and national standards.

Quality Control Activities focused on determining through measurement, the level of compliance with technical standards. Quality Control is a constituent part of Quality Assurance, always used to achieve QA objectives.

R

RDX Rapid Demolition Explosive.

Reference Point See: Benchmark.

Render Safe Procedures (RSPs) RSPs are the recognized and safe procedures that enable the neutralization and/or disarming of mines/UXO.

Rest areas The areas that are used by deminers during breaks. They should be shaded and have latrines.

Rocket Wrench An electrically actuated 20mm cartridge fired “catherine wheel” disarmer used during EOD operations to separate the fuse from the UXO by remote unscrewing.

RPG Rocket Propelled Grenade.
Also known as PG (Propelled Grenade).

RSP See: Render Safe Procedures.

S

Safe Area Area found free of mines or cleared of mines/UXO.

Safe Lane A lane, perpendicular to the working lanes, and which has been cleared of all mines and UXO, and should be used as emergency exit in case of an accident and as intermediate lane, if needed. The safe lane is to be a minimum of two (2) meters wide.

Safe to Move The term is applied to items, which are safe to move after being identified by EOD personnel, and if moved, pose no danger to the personnel, public or property.

Safe to transport The term is applied to items, which are safe to transport after being identified by EOD personnel, and if transported, pose no danger to the personnel, public or property.

Safety device Can be a pin, a clip, a bolt, a fork, a plug, a button, a key and so on; it is moved/ removed when the mine is armed and laid. If the process is reversed, its neutralizes the mine/UXO.

Safety Distance A predetermined distance from dangerous area and mine/UXO, at which it is safe to be in case of explosion.

Safety fuse (SF) A slow burning black powder fuse, which normally has a burning rate of 27-33 seconds per 0,3 meter of length.

SAM Surface to Air Missile.

Scrap collection area See: Metal collection area.

Search Lane A search space of minimum 1 meter width in BAC/mine

clearance tasks.

Secondary Fragmentation	The process of fragmentation of near by rocks, branches, gravel, dirt, etc. due to mine/UXO detonation. Depending on the weight and material of the secondary fragmentation, it can travel various distances.
Self neutralizing mine	Designed to become inactive after a predetermined period of time.
Sentry Point	A point, where a sentry is placed during demolition/clearance operations.
Set a booby trap	A booby trap has been set, when it is laid, but not armed or activated.
Shaped Charge	A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction. See also: Hollow Charge.
Shaped Charge Mine	TMK-2 is the example of such mines.
Site Mapping	A standard drawn detailed sketch/map of the site.
SITREP	Situation report. A standard radio report that details the progress made in surveying or clearance of the minefield/BA.
Slack tripwire	A tripwire that is completely without tensions. Such tripwire can be cut without causing movement at either end.
SM	Scatterable Mine.
SOP	Standing Operation Procedure.
Soak Time	A term, which indicates the period of time, during which the device or demolition is left undisturbed before any further predetermined action will take place.
SSM	Surface to Surface Missile.
Stand off	A predetermined or calculated distance to facilitate the forming of the direction of the detonation.
Stake mine	POMZ-2M is the example of such mines.
Start Point	The first reference point on the perimeter of a minefield, that has been surveyed in from a benchmark. It has known coordinates, should be a clearly identifiable and is the point, from which all minefield measurements are taken clockwise.
Storage Area	An area, where all equipment is stored during clearing operations. Usually part of or adjacent to the Control Post in the Admin. area. Not to be confused with the Explosive Storage Area.
Sub-munitions	Sub-munitions are items of ordnance that form part of an aerial dropped cluster bomb, artillery shell, rocket warhead payload.
Subsonic meter	It is an electronic instrument, used during EOD operations to measure the thickness of cases before disposal by use of linear cutting charges.

Survey The method of determining the location of suspected hazardous areas, and further determining through survey methods the actual size of contaminated areas.

See: Level 1-2-3 Survey.

T

Taut tripwire A tripwire that is under tension. Such tripwire cannot be cut without causing movement at either end, it can be booby-trapped or have another tripwire attached to it.

Technical Survey See: Level 2 survey.

TET Temporary Emergency Team should be assigned by Field Supervisor/Team Leader during BAC operations.

Tethering Wire A wire connecting the internal bodies to the outer container of a bounding fragmentation mine, which determines the height, at which the main charge will detonate.

Tilt Rod A post or pole normally attached to a fuse mechanism on the top or side of a mine. It is designed to be activated by pressure against the tilt rod, which breaks, or releases a mechanically retained device, thereby starting the activation of explosive chain of the firing mechanism.

TLC Team Leader Course.

Training Mine/Munitions Training munitions are classified as Inert Training munitions or Live training Munitions. Live Training Munitions contain an active ingredient such as: explosives, chemical, smoke, pyrotechnical or incendiary composition. Training mine/munitions include items such as: rockets, missiles, bombs, projectiles, mortars, grenades, mines, fuses, anti handling devices, explosives, detonators, blasting capsules, detonating cord, safety-fuse and all types of igniters. Training munitions are only to be used for training and trials, and must be certified and marked with color and serial number.

Note: Inert Training Munitions should be FFE.

Tripwire A wire, attached to one or more devices in order to increase the activation area of the mine. Pressure or the breaking of this tripwire will result in activation of the device/trap. Normally attached to bounding fragmentation / stake mines.

Tripwire feeler A tripwire feeler is approx. 75 cm-long steel wire, which is used to locate tripwires.

Trunkline A main line of a Det. Cord, to which branch lines of Det. cord can be attached to allow multiple detonations simultaneously.

The detonator is connected to one end of the main trunkline.

Turning Point A surveyed reference point on the perimeter of a minefield, where there is a change of directions. This point has known coordinates, and is related by magnetic bearing and distance to previous turning point.

U

UMD Under Water Munitions Disposal.

Unsafe to Move The term is applied to items of UXO, which when moved or disturbed, could cause detonation.

UXB Unexploded Bomb.

UXO Unexploded Ordnance.

Explosive ordnance, which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use or has been used. It can be abandoned, fired, dropped, launched, projected, but yet remains unexploded either due malfunction, design or any other reasons.

V

Vehicle Park An area, where all vehicles except the Ambulance is parked during field operations. This should be near the Control Post and large enough to accommodate the clearance organization's and visitors' vehicles. All vehicles should be parked in such a manner, so that they are ready to depart without maneuvering in the event of an emergency.

Verification The procedure of determining that an area or road is clear of mines/UXO.

VOD Velocity Of Detonation.

W

Working Lane The lane where deminers are working.