THEORY EXAM INTERPRETATION DOCUMENT

ASSISTANT EXPERT DETECTION OF EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

E	**AS.01.01**	**General knowledge of explosions.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.01.01.01	Can describe the characteristic difference between a physical and a chemical explosion in terms of the final products	That in a physical explosion the substances do not change while in a chemical explosion different substances are created.
T	AS.01.01.02	Can describe what is meant by sensitivity.	The tendency for an explosive substance to react.
T	AS.01.01.03	Can describe what is meant by detonation.	A chemical explosion that is usually triggered by a shock and in which the reaction front propagates through the substance due to the shock wave effect at supersonic speed.
T	AS.01.01.04	Can describe what is meant by an explosive train (triggering	A series of explosive substances that, starting with a small amount of a sensitive explosive substance (detonator or primer), through a slightly less sensitive substance (transfer- or booster charge), eventually sets off the larger amount of least sensitive explosive substance (main charge).
E	**AS.01.02**	**General knowledge of Black Gunpowder (ZB).**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.01.02.01	Can describe the properties of Black Gunpowder.	Black colour, irregular shape, strong smoke formation, violent uneven combustion, sensitive to sparks (static electricity), sensitive to moisture and leaves many residues.
T	AS.01.02.02	Can describe the practical applications of ZB.	Transfer charge, delay charge, expelling charge, fireworks and salute firing.
E	**AS.01.03**	**Has general knowledge of smokeless powder (RB).**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.01.03.01	Can describe the properties of RB.	Uniform shape, little smoke, even combustion, regular gas build-up and (chemical) instability.
T	AS.01.03.02	Can describe practical applications of RB: propelling charges.	Propelling charges.
E	**AS.01.04**	**Has general knowledge of pyrotechnic mixtures.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.01.04.01	Can describe another name for pyrotechnic mixtures.	Low explosives.
T	AS.01.04.02	Can describe what pyrotechnic mixtures usually consist of.	Based on ZB but with additives.
T	AS.01.04.03	Can describe the practical applications of pyrotechnic mixtures.	Smoke powder, ignition charge, incendiary charge, flash powder, flashbangs, distress flare, tear gas powder and delay powder.
E	**AS.01.05**	**Has general knowledge of explosives.**	**Interpretation**

E	AS.01.05	Has general knowledge of explosives.	Interpretation
T	AS.01.05.01	Can describe what sympathetic detonation means.	That a high explosive is initiated by the detonation of another high explosive that is not in contact with it.
T	AS.01.05.02	Can describe what is meant by brisance.	The ability of a high explosive to shatter materials, resulting in their total destruction, in the immediate vicinity of the explosive. The brisance is based on the 'detonation pressure', which can be 100,000 to 400,000 bar and works for a very short time and up to a very short distance from the explosive, namely 1/3 of the radius of an imaginary sphere of explosive.
T	AS.01.05.03	Can describe what is meant by gas pressure in a detonation.	Expansion of the hot gaseous reaction products of the explosive. The gas pressure accelerates the fragments formed by the explosion.
T	AS.01.05.04	Can describe what is meant by a shockwave.	The effect that arises when the gas pressure created in an explosion exerts a force on a material that propagates through it as a shock. This shockwave expands in concentric circles from the explosion point.
T	AS.01.05.05	Can describe what is meant by explosion heat during detonation.	The heat of the released gases at the explosion source. The temperature of these gases can briefly rise to 4,000°C.
T	AS.01.05.06	Can describe what is meant by a hollow charge.	A cylindrical high explosive charge in which a conical part of the explosive has been removed and which is detonated centrally from behind to increase the penetrating power on the target by concentrating the forces.
T	AS.01.05.07	Can describe the various physical forms of high explosives.	Solid, plastic and liquid.

E	AS.02.01	Knows the 16 main types of ERW and the basic principles for ERW identification.	Interpretation
T	AS.02.01.01	Can describe what is meant by calibre.	The dimensions of a projectile, expressed in diameter or weight. There may be additional specifications.
T	AS.02.01.02	Can describe the states of ERW.	Misfire, dud, fired, unfired.
T	AS.02.01.03	Can describe the effects and general dangers of ERW.	Fragmentation (primary and secondary), gas/air pressure, shockwave, heat/fire, jet/plug, light (flash), tear gas, ejection, smoke, sensitive ignition devices, instability.
T	AS.02.01.04	Can describe the external characteristics of ERW.	Shape, size, colour, type of material, constituent components and markings.

E	AS.02.01	**Knows the 16 main types of ERW and the basic principles for ERW identification.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.01.05	Can describe what can be determined from the external characteristics of ERW.	The main type.
T	AS.02.01.06	Can describe that ERW, depending on its intended use and desired effect, can be filled with various charges.	A detonating, pyrotechnic or chemical charge. This concerns live and practice ammunition. These ERW can also occur without a charge as practice or instructional munitions.
T	AS.02.01.07	Can describe that white phosphorus is not an explosive substance but can be present as a charge in ERW and has dangers.	Spontaneous reaction (self-ignition), toxic, suffocating, flammable and smoke-forming.
T	AS.02.01.08	Can describe what is equivalent to ERW and treated as such.	ERW that no longer contain explosive substances, ERW remains that can be identified as such by laypersons and objects that can be considered as ERW by laypersons
T	AS.02.01.09	Can describe what is meant by ‘non-improvised’ in the definition of ERW.	Factory-made.
T	AS.02.01.10	Can describe that practice-, exercise- and instructional ammunition is used for training purposes.	

E	AS.02.02	**Knows the general construction of the main types of small calibre ammunition (KKM) and how it is recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.02.01	Can describe the general construction of KKM.	Primer, cartridge case, propelling charge and bullet.
T	AS.02.02.02	Can describe a number of terms related to KKM.	Cartridge, shotgun cartridge, pinfire, rimfire and central fire.
T	AS.02.02.03	Can describe the types of bullets used in KKM.	Solid bullets and bullets containing explosive substances or phosphorus.
T	AS.02.02.04	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of KKM.	Can recognize KKM ammunition for small arms and machine guns with a calibre of up to 20 mm.

E	AS.02.03	**Knows the general construction of the main types of artillery munitions and how they can be recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.03.01	Can describe artillery munitions according to the weapons systems that use them.	Mortars, recoilless guns (TLV), gun artillery and howitzers.
T	AS.02.03.02	Can describe the general construction of artillery ammunition.	Cased ammunition, semi-fixed ammunition, separate-loading ammunition and mortar ammunition.

E	**AS.02.03**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of artillery munitions and how they can be recognised.**	**Interpretatio**
T	AS.02.03.03	Can describe the meaning of terms related to artillery ammunition.	Projectile, rifling grooves, driving/rotating band, propellant charge, base and supplementary cartridge and barrel.
T	AS.02.03.04	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of artillery ammunition.	Can recognize ammunition intended to be fired with artillery pieces (field guns and other gun artillery, howitzers, recoilless guns and mortars) with a calibre of 20 mm or more.
E	**AS.02.04**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of hand grenades and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.04.01	Can describe the general construction of hand grenades.	Body, charge and fuse.
T	AS.02.04.02	Can recognize the main type of explosive ordnance of hand grenades.	Can recognize hand grenades as ammunition intended to be thrown by hand.
E	**AS.02.05**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of rifle grenades and their recognition.**	**Interpretatio**
T	AS.02.05.01	Can describe the general construction of rifle grenades.	Body, charge, fuse and means of stabilisation.
T	AS.02.05.02	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of rifle grenades.	Can recognize rifle grenades as being ammunition for firing with a rifle. This includes pistol grenades.
E	**AS.02.06**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of ammunition for grenade launchers and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.06.01	Can describe the general construction of ammunition for grenade launchers.	Warhead, propelling charge, fuse and stabilisation mechanism.

T	AS.02.06.02	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of ammunition for grenade launchers.	Can recognize grenade launcher ammunition as ammunition intended for use with a grenade launcher.
E	**AS.02.07**	**Knows the general composition of the main types of missiles and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretatio**
T	AS.02.07.01	Can describe the general construction of missiles.	Rocket engine, ignition device or devices, warhead and stabilisation system.
T	AS.02.07.02	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of missiles.	Can recognize missiles as ammunition propelled by a rocket motor after firing.
E	**AS.02.07**	**Knows the general composition of the main types of missiles and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
E	**AS.02.08**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of air-dropped munitions and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.08.01	Can describe the general construction of air-dropped munitions.	Body with charge, fuse, suspension system and stabilisation system.
T	AS.02.08.02	Can describe in general terms what cluster bombs and cluster racks are.	Air-dropped munitions that contain multiple munition units.
T	AS.02.08.03	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of air-dropped munitions.	Can recognize air-dropped munitions as munitions intended for release from aircraft.
E	**AS.02.09**	**Knows the general composition of the main types of submunitions and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.09.01	Can describe the general construction of submunitions.	Body, charge, fuse and stabilisation system.
T	AS.02.09.02	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of submunitions.	Can recognize that submunitions are munitions that are able to follow their own trajectory once released from another (‘mother’) munition.
E	**AS.02.10**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of underwater munition and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.10.01	Can describe the sub-types of underwater munitions.	River mines, sea mines, torpedoes and depth charges.
T	AS.02.10.02	Can describe the various types of explosive ordnance of sea mines.	Influence mines and contact mines.
T	AS.02.10.03	Can recognize the main types of underwater munitions.	Knows that underwater munitions are intended for use under water. This refers to river mines, sea mines, torpedoes and depth charges.

E	**AS.02.11**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of landmines and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.11.01	Can describe the general construction of land mines.	Casing with charge and fuse
T	AS.02.11.02	Can describe the sub-types of explosive ordnance of land mines.	Anti-personnel mines (AP) and anti-tank mines (AT).
T	AS.02.11.03	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of landmines.	Understands that landmines are munitions placed in or on a terrain and which are activated by the presence or action of the intended target This refers to anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.
E	**AS.02.12**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of booby-traps and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.12.01	Can describe the general construction of booby-traps.	Main charge and detonation device.
T	AS.02.12.02	Can describe the types of operating principle used in booby-traps.	Press, pull, relaxation, release and/or time.
T	AS.02.12.03	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of booby-traps.	Knows that booby-traps are munitions placed with the aim of being triggered unknowingly by the target.
E	**AS.02.13**	**Knows the main types of explosive substances and how they are recognised Interpretation of this (supplement to final attainment level AS.01.01).**	
T	AS.02.13.01	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of explosive substances.	Can recognize explosive substances that are found separately without an ignition device and which cannot be assigned to one of the other main types.
E	**AS.02.14**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of fireworks and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.14.01	Can describe the general construction of fireworks.	Body with filling and ignition device.
T	AS.02.14.02	Can describe the sub-types of fireworks.	Display fireworks and ‘utility’ fireworks (the latter being usually called ‘pyrotechnics’).
T	AS.02.14.03	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of fireworks.	Can recognize fireworks as munitions usually filled with a pyrotechnic mixture for creating special effects such as fire, light, bangs, smoke and/or tear gas. These munitions cannot be assigned to any of the other main types.

E	**AS.02.15**	**Knows the main types of demolition devices and how to recognise them.**	**Interpretatio**
T	AS.02.15.01	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of demolition devices.	Can recognize demolition devices as being munitions intended to carry out demolition or destruction.
E	**AS.02.16**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of detonation devices and how to recognise them.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.16.01	Can describe the principles used for detonation.	Shock, time and influence.
T	AS.02.16.02	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of detonation devices.	Can recognize detonation devices as being separate detonators made for activating munitions.
E	**AS.02.17**	**Knows the general construction of the main types of munition accessories and how they are recognised.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.02.17.01	Can describe what finding munition accessories is a strong indication for.	Indicates the presence of munitions.
T	AS.02.17.02	Can describe that munition accessories do not contain explosive substances.	Munition accessories do not contain explosive substances.
T	AS.02.17.03	Can recognize the main types of explosive ordnance of munition accessories.	Can recognize munition accessories as being objects that were part of or belonged to munitions but which do not contain explosive substances and that cannot be assigned to any of the other main types.
E	**AS.03.01**	**Has general knowledge of the detection process and the CS-OOO.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.01.01	Can describe the terms and definitions as described in the CS OOO, section 1.3.	Approach, civil engineering support, explosive remnants of war, detection, EODD, identification, interpretation, layer-by-layer excavation, localisation, munition separation, detection, temporarily secure the area, VTVS and CS-OOO.
T	AS.03.01.02	Can describe the tasks, responsibilities and competences the Assistant Expert, Expert and Senior Expert ERW Detection as described in the CS-OOO, section 3.1.1.	[no interpretation required] of

E	AS.03.01	Has general knowledge of the detection process and the CS-OOO.	Interpretation
T	AS.03.01.03	Can describe which companies, according to the Working Conditions Decree, can perform activities related to ERW detection.	By companies certified in accordance with the CS-OOO.
T	AS.03.01.04	Can describe the sub-areas of the system certificate according to the CS-OOO.	Two sub-areas of the system certificate according to the CS-OOO: sub-area A: Detection and sub-area B: Civil engineering support.
T	AS.03.01.05	Can describe the successive levels of expertise in the CS-OOO.	Three successive levels of expertise in the CS-OOO, namely: Assistant Expert ERW Detection, Expert ERW Detection and Senior Expert ERW Detection and the Basic Knowledge level ERW Detection (other officials in the ERW Detection working area).
T	AS.03.01.06	Can describe the successive main phases in the ERW detection process.	Preliminary investigation and Detection.
T	AS.03.01.07	Can describe which knowledge is necessary for identifying the dangers for persons present within the working area for detecting explosive remnants of war. What is meant by this?	Complete the interpretation! Check when this test level was changed. "Knowledge of the dangers of the main groups and the need for equipment that complies with the Commodities Act (Warenbesluit).
T	AS.03.01.08	Can describe the phases of the detection procedure.	These are work preparation, detection, localisation, layer-by-layer excavation, identification of the suspected ERW, temporary securing of the area, handover to the EOD and the Handover Report.
T	AS.03.01.09	Can describe to which organisation the actual disposal of ERW is reserved.	To the Defence Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service (Explosieven Opruimingsdienst Defensie, EOD).
T	AS.03.01.10	Can describe the exemption an organisation must have if certified in accordance with sub-area A.	It must have an exemption under the Weapons and Munitions Act.
T	AS.03.01.11	Can describe what people must do before entering an ERW detection project location.	Report to the project management and then receive the project instructions.
T	AS.03.01.12	Can describe what persons need to be aware of before they enter an ERW project location.	With the procedure for the unexpected discovery of ERW or suspicious objects being: stop work immediately, warn the (Senior) on-site ERW expert and do not touch the object/item (stop, warn and do not touch).
T	AS.03.01.13	Can describe that it is important to remain behind the shield (the opposite side to the ERW) for work in which protective measures have been taken and that the performance of work in front of the shield (on the same side as the ERW) is only permitted on the instruction of the (Senior) Expert ERW Detection.	It is important to stay behind the shield (the opposite side to the ERW) during activities where protective measures have been taken and that the performance work activities (on the same side as the ERW) is only permitted on the instruction of the (Senior) Expert ERW Detection.

E	AS.03.01	Has general knowledge of the detection process and the CS-OOO.	Interpretation
T	AS.03.01.14	Can describe how the signs and fire extinguishing equipment for a VTVS must be set up.	That there must be a danger sign, a fire classification sign and a prohibition sign on the outside (front) of a VTVS in which there is ERW. In addition, a 12 kg ABC fire extinguisher must be present no more than 20 meters from the VTVS but not in the VTVS itself.
T	AS.03.01.15	Can describe which preconditions people must meet before being allowed to enter the ERW detection working area.	If they hold the Basic Knowledge ERW Detection certificate or are under the supervision of at least one Assistant Expert ERW Detection.
T	AS.03.01.16	Can describe that the emergency plan describes where the assembly point is in case of an emergency.	No interpretation
E	**AS.03.02**	**Knows the working principles of active metal detectors and passive magnetometers.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.02.01	Can describe what is meant by detecting objects.	Determining the presence of objects.
T	AS.03.02.02	Can describe and explain the meaning of a number of aspects related to magnetism.	Magnetic field lines, Tesla, magnetic permeability, magnetic polarity, geomagnetic field and the angle of entry.
T	AS.03.02.03	Can describe what is measured with ‘active’ detection techniques.	The response to a deliberately applied electromagnetic field is measured.
T	AS.03.02.04	Can describe what is measured with ‘passive’ detection techniques.	A disturbance in the naturally-present geomagnetic magnetic field is measured.
T	AS.03.02.05	Can describe some of what is understood by disturbing factors during detection.	The presence of the solar wind, sheet piling, fences, metal-containing soil, cables and pipes, vehicles and transmitters.
T	AS.03.02.06	Can describe what is meant by compensation.	Preparing the detection equipment for operation (“Zero” measurement), which makes allowance for the environment.
T	AS.03.02.07	Can describe what is meant by calibration.	Comparing the settings of detection equipment with a manufacturer-supplied standard to determine the deviation from that standard.
T	AS.03.02.08	Can describe what is meant by testing.	Checking the detection equipment for correct operation and sensitivity according to the operating instructions.
T	AS.03.02.09	Can describe the faults that may be found in detection equipment.	For example, power supply (insufficient voltage) and connectors (correct connection and functioning of cables).

T	AS.03.02.10	Can describe what to do when malfunctions occur.	Based on the instructions for use of detection equipment.
E	**AS.03.03**	**Knowledge of the difference between: (1) real-time and non-real-time detection and (2) surface and depth detection, and the scope of application.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.03.01	Can describe what is meant by real-time detection.	Physical detection whereby an object is located immediately.
T	AS.03.03.02	Can describe what is meant by non-real-time detection.	Collecting detection data in a datalogger, then reading out the measurements to be assessed later.
T	AS.03.03.03	Can describe and explain from where measurements are taken during surface detection.	Measurements are taken from ground level.
T	AS.03.03.04	Can describe and explain how depth detection is performed.	A measuring instrument is lowered or pressed into the soil, possibly with the aid of measuring pipes or probes, to below the maximum penetration depth of the expected ERW, in order to examine the soil to the required depth for the presence of ERW.
T	AS.03.03.05	Can describe and explain what is meant by lane width in the context of surface detection.	The width within which the probe or probes of a passive detector will detect another ERW, based on the size and depth of the object to be detected or the search swing width of an active detector.
T	AS.03.03.06	Can describe and explain what is meant by measuring tube- or probe distance in the context of depth detection.	The distance within which a next measuring tube or probe can be placed or pressed safely and effectively (measuring range).
T	AS.03.03.07	Can describe and explain what is meant by the zero line.	The first row of measuring tubes or probes (usually starting outside the suspect area). The first measuring tube is placed 'blind' or in stages and the first probe performs non-real-time detection which is interpreted during printing. The next measuring tube or probe is only placed or pressed in after measuring and releasing the previous measuring tube or probe.
T	AS.03.03.08	Can describe and explain what is meant by positioning the measuring tube or probe.	Determining the x and y coordinates of the entry point of the measuring tube or probe based on the drilling plan.
T	AS.03.03.09	Can describe and explain what is meant by the penetration depth of the measuring tube or probe.	The depth to which the measuring tube or probe is placed or pressed relative to the ground level, sea level (NAP) or (local) surface water level.

E	**AS.03.03**	**Knowledge of the difference between (1) real-time and non-real-time detection and (2) surface and depth detection, and the scopes of application for these.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.03.10	Can describe and explain what is meant by the angle of inclination of the measuring tube or probe.	The angle at which the measuring tube or probe is placed or pressed, expressed in degrees to the y-axis.
T	AS.03.03.11	Can describe and explain that a surface detection is usually performed in the area to be searched prior to performing depth detection.	???
E	**AS.03.04**	**Knows what interpretation means and can perform interpretation in real-time detection.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.04.01	Can describe what is meant by interpretation.	Assessment of the detection data with the ultimate goal of identifying significant objects.
T	AS.03.04.02	Can describe what is meant by magnetic moment.	The force exerted on the earth's magnetic field by an object, expressed in mAm2.
T	AS.03.04.03	Can describe what is meant by the maximum value.	The highest measured value expressed in nT.
T	AS.03.04.04	Can describe what positive and negative readings represent on the scale of a measuring device.	The magnetic north and south poles, respectively.
E	**AS.03.05**	**Able to perform real-time and non-real-time detection under supervision.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.05.01	Can perform a non real-time detection (without interpretation).	Based on the VOMES Practical Examination Protocol.
T	AS.03.05.02	Can perform a real-time detection (including interpretation).	Based on the VOMES Practical Examination Protocol.
E	**AS.03.06**	**Knows the meaning of localisation and is to be able to determine the position of detected objects safely and in 3 dimensions.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.06.01	Can describe what is meant by localisation.	Determining the position of detected objects.
T	AS.03.06.02	Can describe what the x, y and z values are used for.	To define the position of an object in 3 dimensions.

E	**AS.03.06**	**Knows the meaning of localisation and can determine the position of detected objects safely and in 3 dimensions.**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.06.03	Can describe the purpose of putting positioning data into a coordinate system and give examples of these systems.	This allows a location to be reacted to a national coordinate system. Examples of systems that can be used for this are GPS and Galileo.
T	AS.03.06.04	Can describe and explain the methods used in localisation.	Cross method, half-peak method, pricking and visual
T	AS.03.06.05	Under supervision, can locate a suspected ERW in accordance with the assessment scheme real-time detection.	Based on the VOMES Practical Examination Protocol.
T	AS.03.06.06	Can read and apply an object list as referred to in the CS-OOO.	No interpretation required
E	**AS.03.07**	**Knows what is meant by layer-by-layer excavation and can work safely during the excavation of detected objects (approach).**	**Interpretation**
T	AS.03.07.01	Can describe what is understood by approach and layer-by-layer detection.	No interpretation required
T	AS.03.07.02	Can describe what is meant by an excavation report (KLIC report).	A report of excavation work to the Land Registry to determine which cables and/or pipelines run through the detection area.
T	AS.03.07.03	Can describe which factors determine how excavation is carried out.	This includes unstable ground, vibration sensitivity of the likely ERW and the deployability of equipment.
T	AS.03.07.04	Can describe when the layer-by-layer detection by the Assistant Expert ERW Detection should always be stopped and the procedure handed over to the (Senior) Expert ERW Detection.	As soon as a suspicious object is (partially) visible.
T	AS.03.07.05	Is able to work safely under supervision during the excavation of suspected ERW.	Based on the VOMES Practical Examination Protocol.
T	AS.03.07.06	Can describe that a minimum number of people are present in the vicinity of ERW (or where ERW is to be found) during the approach.	No interpretation required
T	AS.03.07.07	Can describe what is assumed when approaching ERW.	The most dangerous type of ERW is assumed, the most dangerous detonator and a fully armed detonator.

E	AS.03.08	Knows what is meant by identifying and temporarily securing the area.	Interpretation
T	AS.03.08.01	Can describe what is meant by identification.	Determining whether or not ERW is involved and then determining the main type, sub-type, state of arming, calibre and nationality of the ERW and the types of any installed detonators.
T	AS.03.08.02	Can describe what is meant by temporarily securing the area.	All activities after approach and identification that are necessary for controlling the environmental risks of ERW up to the time the ERW is transferred to EOD.
T	AS.03.08.03	Can describe when an area is to be temporarily secured.	After approaching and identifying the ERW.
T	AS.03.08.04	Can describe the main activities that can be involved in the temporary securing of the area.	Taking safety measures, taking protective measures, assessing the situation, temporarily securing ERW, removing to a VTVS.
T	AS.03.08.05	Can describe that protective measures are taken when working with an explosion risk.	Protective measures include, but are not limited to, shielding and the use of equipment that complies with the Commodities Act (Machinery).
T	AS.03.08.06	Can describe types of protective measures.	Two types: keeping sufficient distance from ERW and setting up shielding (examples: fragment-resistant blankets, safety glass, containers with sand, concrete stacking blocks).
T	AS.03.08.07	Can describe that no dismantling operations are performed on ERW while the area is being temporarily secured.	No interpretation required

E	AS.03.09	Has basic knowledge of other ground-foreign substances and objects.	Interpretation
T	AS.03.09.01	Can describe, with examples, that other ground-foreign substances and objects can be found in an ERW detection project in addition to ERW.	Contaminants, asbestos, archaeological materials, post-war ammunition and weapon depots, human or animal remains, aircraft wrecks, shipwrecks, valuables and cables and pipes.
T	AS.03.09.02	Can describe what should happen when encountering ground-foreign substances and objects other than ERW as given in AS.03.09.01.	The work must be stopped immediately and the responsible person designated for this in the project plan must be informed.