PUTTING THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART IN MUNITIONS RESPONSE FEASIBILITY STUDIES

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- The overall FS process
- Quick look at General Response Actions
- Focus on Building Alternatives
- Some quick notes on Detailed Analyses
- Some Observations from the EMCX



FS PROCESS

- 1. Establish RAOs
- 2. Identify general response actions that can satisfy the remediation goals of the RAO
- 3. Identify and screen technologies or process options applicable to each general response action
- 4. Evaluate process options for effectiveness (to achieve one or more remediation goals), implementability, and relative cost
- 5. Assemble technologies/process options into remedial alternatives
- 6. Screen remedial alternatives, if necessary
- 7. Detailed analysis of remedial alternatives, which is divided in to:
 - a. Analyze remedial alternatives against seven of the nine evaluation criteria
 - b. Compare remedial alternatives against each other

- Remedial Action Objective

Build Alternatives

— Analyze Alternatives





THE PROCESS THAT FOLLOWS....

Makes site specific remedial alternatives

Not generic alternatives like,

- No Action
- LNCsSubset & LUCs
- Sub s rface & LUCs
- Shosuince \rightarrow UU/UE

These aren't alternatives, they are different words for the GRAs we have at our disposal

Per DERP, must have

- No Action
- An action that *includes* LUCs components
- And action that gets to UU/UE



OVERALL ALTERNATIVE BUILD PROCESS



The overall process:

- 1. Starting from Remediation Goals, Identify General Response Actions (GRAs)
- 2. For each GRA, identify Method(s) of Action
- 3. For each *Method of Action*, what are the various *Technology Types* available to us?
- 4. For each *Technology Type*, what are the various *Process Options* available to us?
- 5. From the list of *Technology Types/Process Options*, what combinations can be used on various parts of the site to address each of various risk scenarios?

 \rightarrow For each *GRA*, each unique combination of *technology type/process options* and where they are applied within the site for each *GRA* = unique *remedial alternatives*

The list of *technology types/process options* for each *remedial alternative* is the list of its *remedial components* (or simply *'components'*)

Each exposure described in the RAO needs to be addressed by one or more components that achieve the remediation goal



THERE ARE SEVEN GRAS THAT CAN BE ESTABLISHED TO ACHIEVE SITE-SPECIFIC REMEDIATION GOALS FOR AN MRS



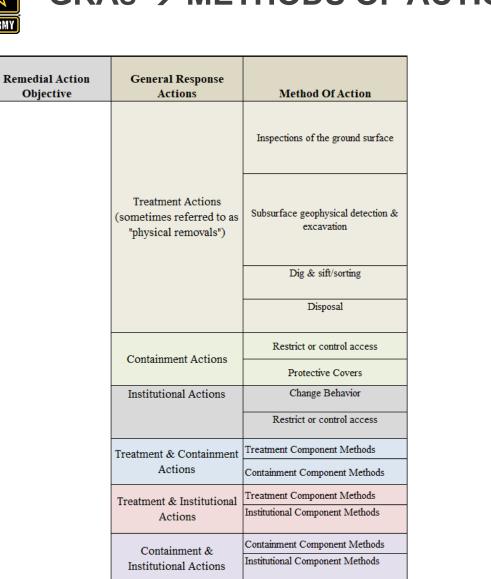
		able 11.2 restrial Munitions Response Sites								
Actions Common Methods Commonly Associated Outcomes that Cont Managing Risk										
	Geophysical detection, excavation, MEC disposal	Removes the source of hazard (MEC) to mitigate possible encounters. This method can result in recovering all MEC thereby eliminating the possibility of encounters for one or more exposure scenarios.								
Treatment Actions	Surface geophysical and/or visual detection, MEC disposal	Removes the source of hazard (MEC) at the surface to mitigate possible encounters. This method can result in removing all MEC within a surface interaction zone thereby eliminating the possibility of encounters for surface exposure scenarios. Note that these actions do not address subsurface MEC.								
	Dig and Sift	Removes all sources of hazard (MEC) within the defined footprint and depth of soil, thereby eliminating the possibility of encounters for exposure scenarios within those boundaries.								
D 1	Restrict or control access (e.g., fencing)	Intended to impede a user's ability to access the site, thus reducing the possibility for encounter with MEC								
Engineered Actions	Protective cover (usually soil, may include concrete, asphalt, or other material)	Introduces a barrier between the user and MEC intended to limit a user's ability to interact, either intentionally or unintentionally, with MEC.								
	On Site Public Awareness, (e.g., via signage , pamphlets, posted social media QR codes, etc)	Intended to modify user's behavior via passive measures to discourage interactions and take appropriate actions to recognize, retreat, and report if a munitions item is encountered.								
	Focused User Training (e.g., focused site- specific explosives safety training)	Intended to train a focused set of users on site conditions, precautions, and to take appropriate actions to recognize, retreat, and report if a munitions item is encountered.								
Institutional Actions	Legal Restrictions (Zoning, Permits or Deed Restrictions)	Intended to manage access and/or activities allowed on a site to manage or control user's ability to interact with MEC during normal usage activities that do not include intrusive actions								
	Onsite MEC support (e.g., MEC escort, anomaly avoidance)	Intended to manage or control potential exposure via active safety assistance to site activities to mitigate user's ability to interact with MEC during normal usage activities that include intrusive actions								
	Periodic evaluations/inspections	Intended to verify existing remedy component or conditions remain in place and are functional to remain protective								

•	Treatment actions Containment actions Institutional actions Treatment and containment actions	 The overall process: Starting from the RAO 1. →Identify GRAs → Method(s) of Action/GRA → Technology Types/Method of Action → Process Options/ Technology Type 2. Screen Tech Types/Options 3. Describe Tech Types/Options 4. Combine Tech Types/Options to achieve the RG 5. Each combo = an alternative
•	Treatment and institutional actions Containment and	
•	institutional actions Treatment, containment, and institutional actions	



Media

GRAs → METHODS OF ACTION



Treatment Component Methods

Containment Component Methdos

Institutional Component Methods

Treatment & Containment

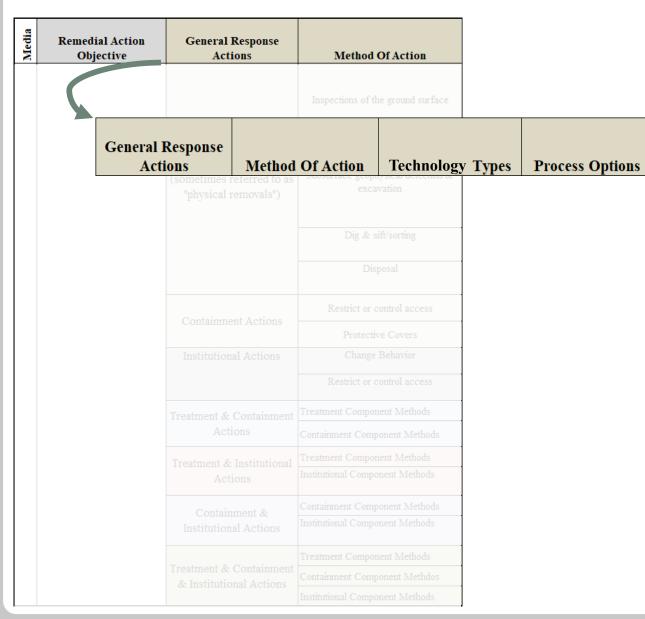
& Institutional Actions



The overall process: Starting from the RAO

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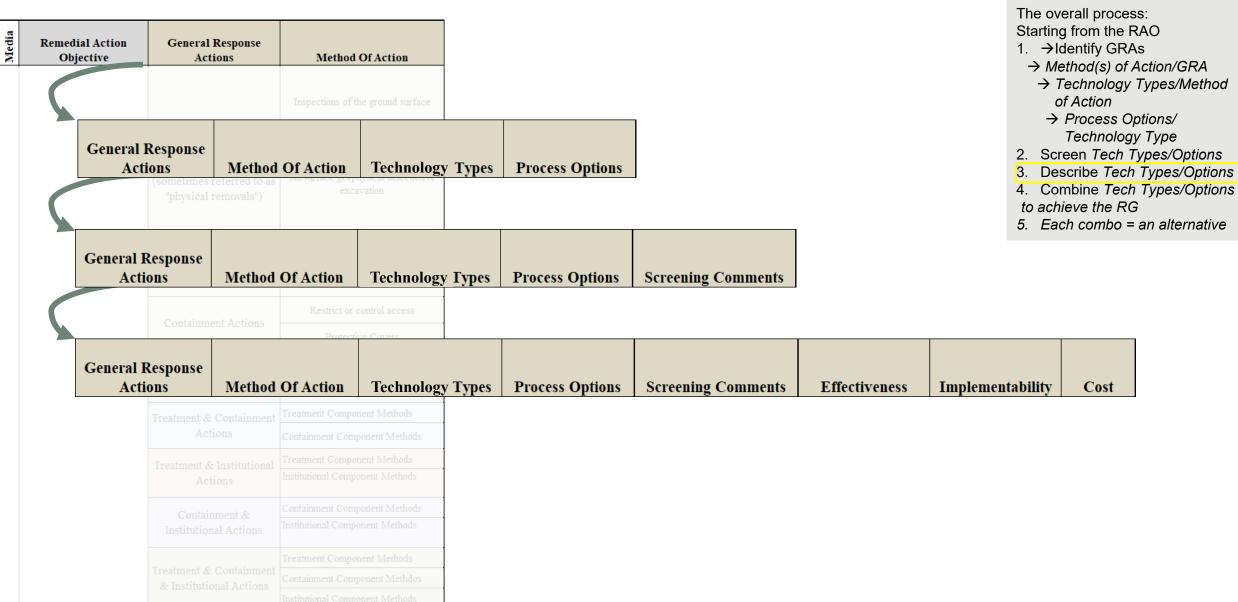
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		Response ions	Method	Of Action	Technology	7 Types	Process Options	
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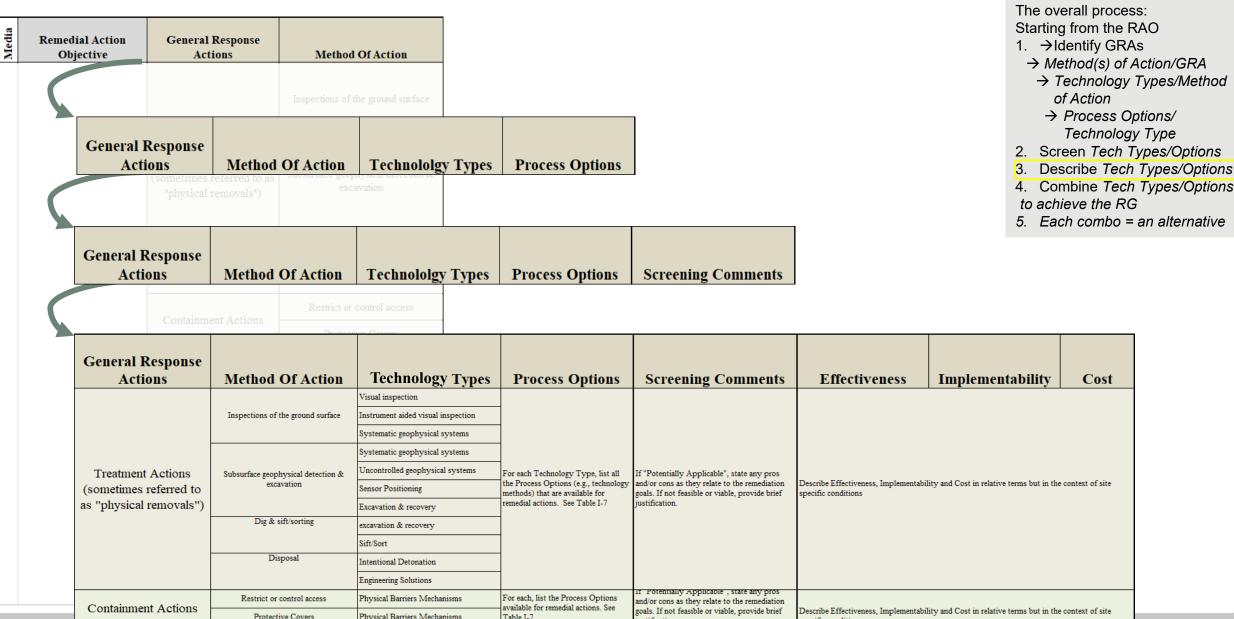
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BUILD SITE-SPECIFIC ALTERNATIVES



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	As	ses	ssment Ar	ea	a 1										As	ses	sment Ar	ea	a 2				1. →	ng fror Identi	m the	e RAO RAs		- 4
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	General Response Actions	hod Of ction	Common Process Options	#1 No Action ²	#2-AGC on trails, surface only in woods ³	#4.AGC Non-AGC DGM on trails, surface only w/ analog in woods ³	#3-AGC on trails and in woods ³	#5 AGCon trails, surface only in woods, Public Awareness & anomaly avoidance ³	#6-AGC on trails and in woods & Anomaly Avoidance for new trail construction ³	#7-AGC on trails and in woods & UXO support for new trail	#8-AGC on trails #8-AGC on trails and in woods to depth of detection w/Search under tree root balls ⁴	#9-Institutional Actions Only			General Response Actions	Method Of Action	Common Process Options	#1 No Action ²	#2-AGC on trails, surface only in woods ³	#4-AGC Non-AGC DGM on trails, surface only w/ analog in woods ³	#3-AGC on trails and in woods ³	#5 AGCon trails, surface only in woods, Public Awareness &	-) 2. Sc	of Act Proc Tecl creen	tion cess cess chnolo Tech	gy Type Option ogy Typ h Types	s/ be s/Op	tions
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¹DERP Requirement ² Required by the NCP ³ Exludes search under tree root balls ⁴ Can support UU/UE

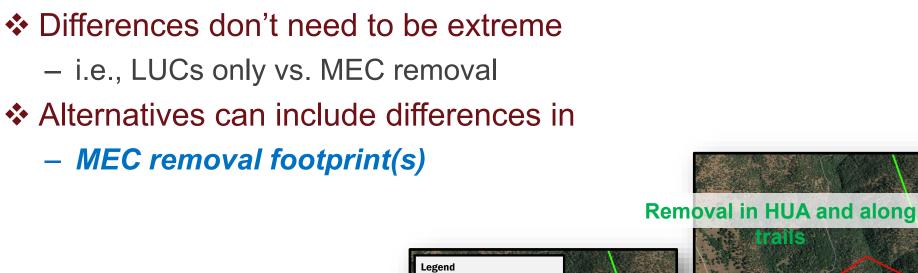
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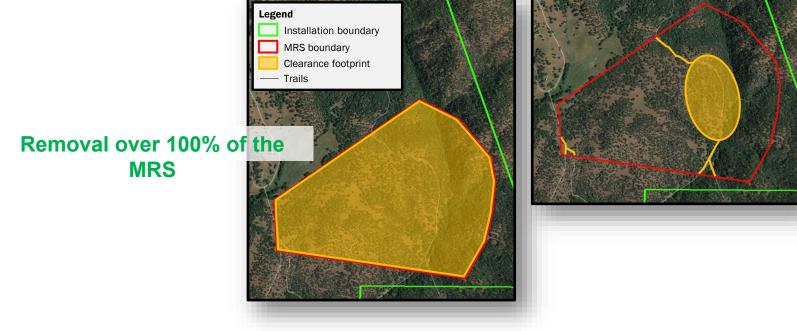


DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



Removal in HUA





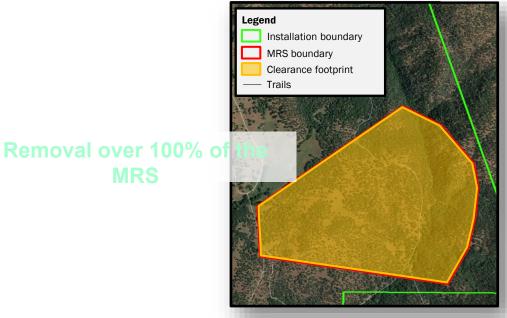


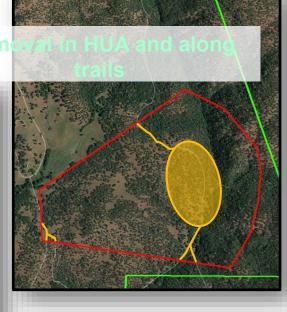
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



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- Differences don't need to be extreme
 - i.e., LUCs only vs. MEC removal
- Alternatives can include differences in
 - MEC removal footprint(s)
 - Where/how technologies are applied





e.g., detection using digital magnetometers with reduced brush clearing followed by handheld AGC cueing, versus dynamic AGC requiring more extensive brush clearing



SOME OBSERVATIONS AGREEING ON GRAS IS AMONG THE HARDER PARTS OF THE PROCESS



Treatment Component Methods

Containment Component Methdos

stitutional Component Methods

	RI	EMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVE	Ξ			
	POTE	NTIAL EXPOSURE PATHWAY(S)	(1)		General Response Actions	Method Of Action
CONTAMINANT and MEDIA	Assessment Area(s)	Receptors and Exposure Pathways	Interaction Zone(s)	REMEDIATION GOAL		Inspections of the ground surfac
Known or suspected MEC items and medium/depth	MEC exposure location (i.e., assessment area)	Receptors and ac addressed			Treatment Actions (sometimes referred to as "physical removals")	Subsurface geophysical detection excavation
In Soil (to a depth of 14 inches bgg): • Rocket, 2.36-inch, HEAT and practice • Grenade, Hand,	Trails incl. 15m buffer - HUA and LUA	Recreational user 25,000 visitors/y			physical removals)	Dig & sift/sorting
						Disposal
Practice and Training	Woods – HUA off trails	Recreational user infrequent, estim				Restrict or control access
 60mm flares 			and the state	and the second	Containment Actions	Protective Covers
		14 C	Carl Star		Institutional Actions	Change Behavior
	Woods - LUA	Recreational users (hiking, walking);	Surface only		V V	Restrict or control access
	off trails	infrequent, estimated less than 5/year	Surface only		Treatment & Containment Actions	Theatment Component Methods
				-		Containment Component Methods
					Ireatment & Institutional Actions	In eatment Component Methods Institutional Component Methods
						Containment Component Methods
					(Containment & Institutional Actions	Institutional Component Methods

Treatment & Containment & Institutional Actions



AND SOME MORE OBSERVATIONS



Using the term UU/UE

- <u>Do</u> use if it applies to entire MRS
- <u>Do not</u> use in all other scenarios
 - Can explain areas may be exempt from certain remedy components

What is and what is not protective

- How does a sign or pamphlet "protect" someone from unintentional interactions?
- Is the fence intended to keep everyone out or act a deterrent?
- How would leaving easily recoverable MEC unrecovered impact your protectiveness assessment? [This relates mostly to old peakpicking DGM and analog removals but is very relevant to current proposed uses of analog where DGM is doable.]

Alternative component descriptions

• If not specified otherwise we assume it applies to all risk scenarios, everywhere

All viable alternatives must be provided to the decision makers

- Treatment everywhere ≠ Treatment excluding roads & trees ≠ Treatment in high use areas only, etc...
- If Institutional Action by itself is a viable GRA then Treatment only GRA is very likely to be more effective



QUESTIONS?

