







Case Study: The identification of a high use area using analog sensors where digital geophysical mapping did not

JOSH DEFRATES AND LAEL FEIST



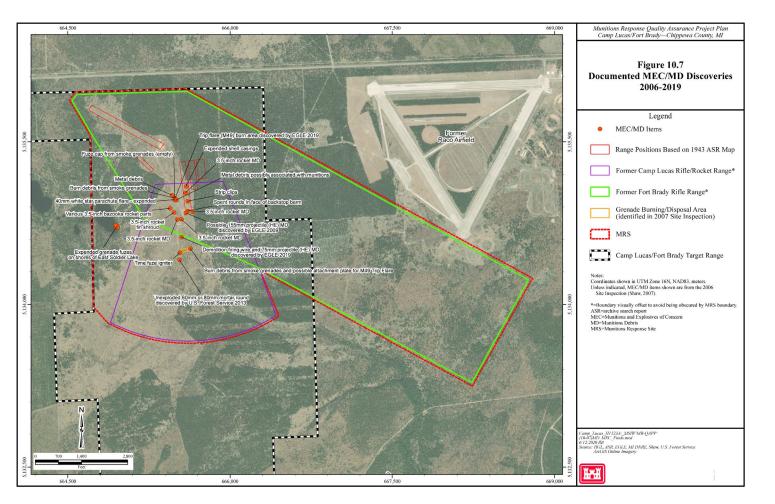
### **Overview**

- How the CERCLA process enabled the detection of the High Use Area (HUA) through key decisions during the Site Inspection (SI) and Systematic
   Project Planning
- How transect intrusive investigations led to the identification of the HUA.
- Technological applications to improve detection of HUAs
- How intrusive investigations along transects, including analog methods, can be an important tool in site characterization.
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### **Conceptual Site Model (CSM)**

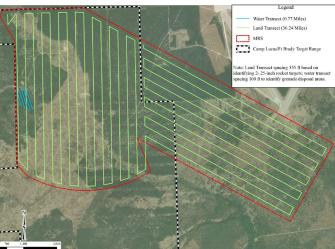
- 1,000-yard Rifle Range used from 1895-1944.
  - Small arms
- Rocket Range used from 1951-1962.
  - 2.25-inch rifle grenades, 2.36 and
    3.5-inch rockets
- Disposal of grenades and 20mm, 75mm, 90mm projectiles. Possibly 155mm projectiles.
- Mortar training during
  WWII, location unknown.

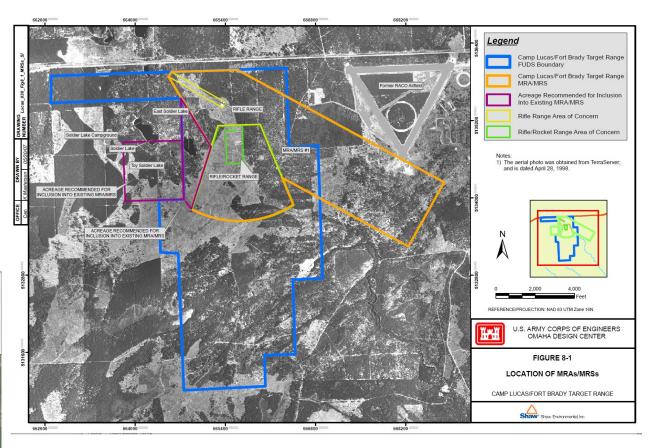




### Site Inspection (SI) 2007

- Recommended area west of the Rifle/Rocket range to the FUDS boundary be added to the MRS (triangle-shaped area) to include East Soldier Lake where expended grenade fuzes were found.
  - This area was **added** to the MRS
- Also recommended adding an area outside the FUDS boundary to the MRS where ground scarring was observed.
  - This recommendation was not adopted, and the RI was to occur only within the new MRS boundary.

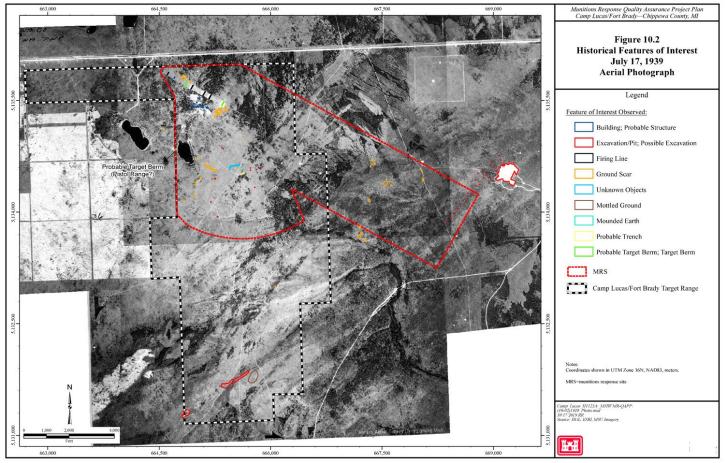






### Systematic Project Planning Meeting #2

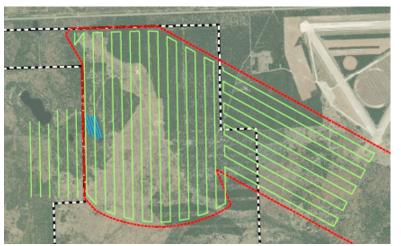
- State regulator asked why the additional area recommended in the SI was not added to the planned investigation.
- HGL performed a stereoscopic aerial image review from available imagery.
  - 1939: nothing observed outside the MRS.

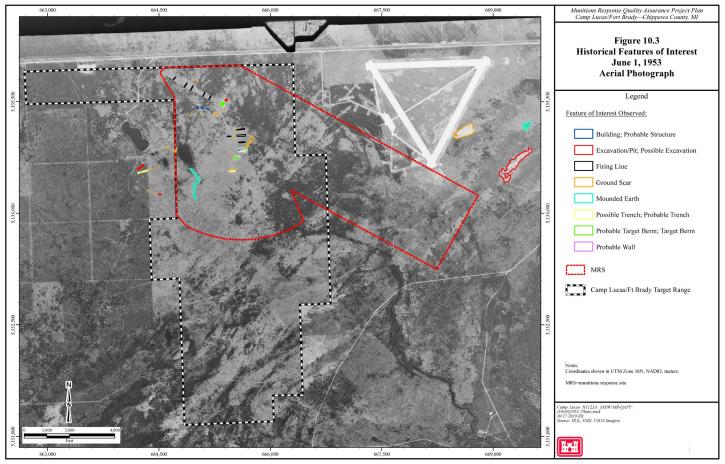




### Systematic Project Planning Meeting #2 (Continued)

- State regulator asked why the additional area recommended in the SI was not added to the planned investigation.
- HGL performed a stereoscopic aerial image review from available imagery.
  - > 1939: nothing observed outside the MRS.
  - 1953: several potential excavation pits, trenches, and ground scars observed.
- Added additional transects outside the MRS boundary.

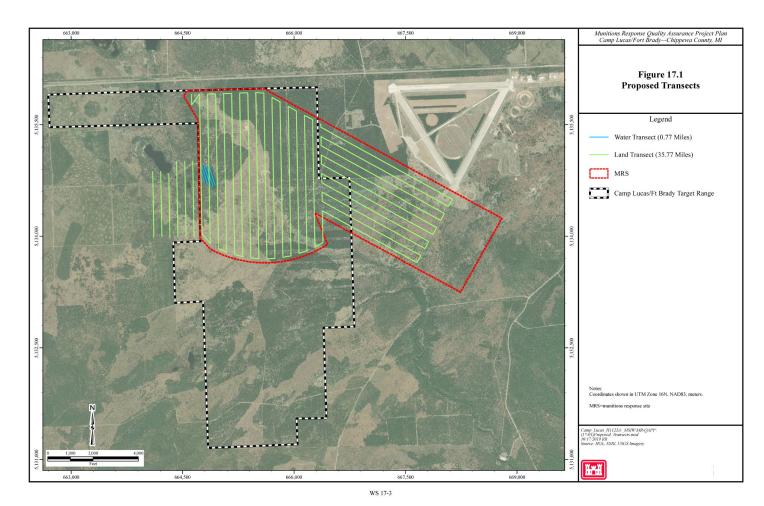






### **Transect Design**

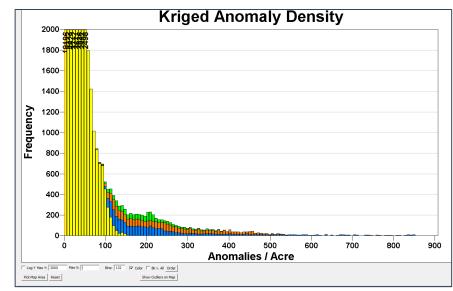
- Assumptions:
  - Smallest munition of concern:
    2.25-inch rifle grenade = 110m
    target radius
  - Background Density: 60 anomalies per acre (APA)
  - Average Target area density above background: 500 APA
- Transect Spacing needed for 100% probability of traversal and detection: 108m.
- Analog intrusive investigations would follow DGM collection.

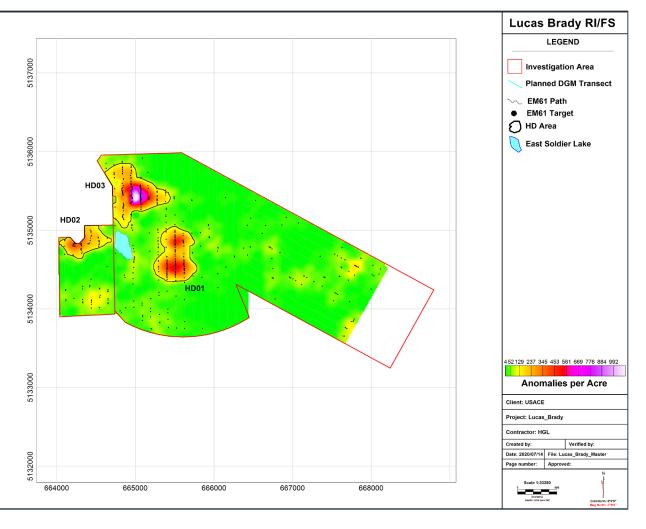




### **Initial VSP Analysis**

- EM61 targets selected at 5.0 mV on the sum of channels 1-4 (5x noise).
- Used a 236m diameter window in the VSP analysis for 108m spaced transects to ensure 3 transects in each window.
- Minimum target size of 9 acres, corresponding to a 110m target radius (2.25-inch [surface-fired]).
- Critical Density picked at 110 anomalies per acre (APA), though 200 is more prominent.

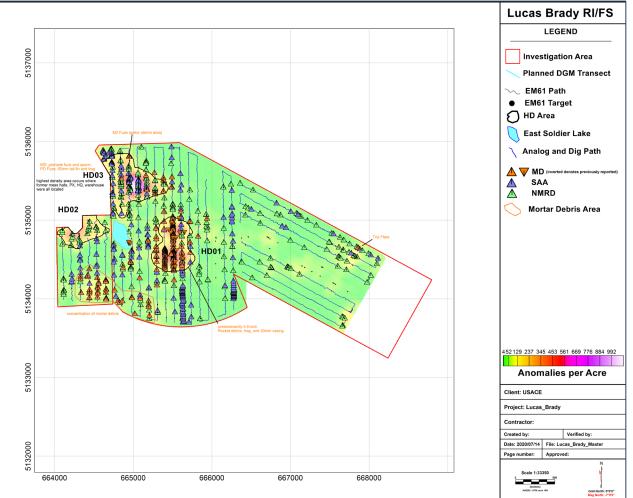






### **Analog Intrusive Results**

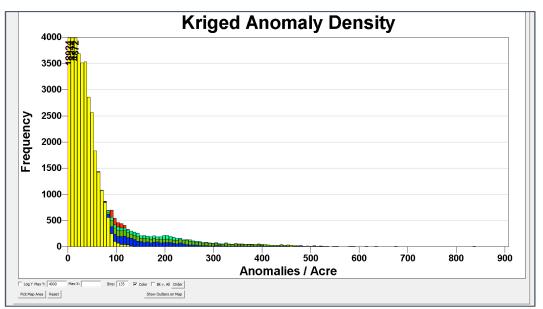
- Found abundant 3.5-inch rocket frag in HD01 where it was anticipated from CSM.
- No munitions debris in HD02, which surrounds a campground.
- Isolated hand grenade frag, M2 fuze ignitors and a of 60mm mortar frag found in HD03 piece.
  - Highest density area in HD03 correlates to the camp's former buildings.
- Concentration of 60mm and 81mm mortar tailfins, fuzes and frag found in southwest portion of site.
  - No HD area identified in this area.
  - Expanded the investigation south and added transects in between existing transects to refine the HD area boundaries.
  - Reevaluated the VSP analysis and Critical Density.
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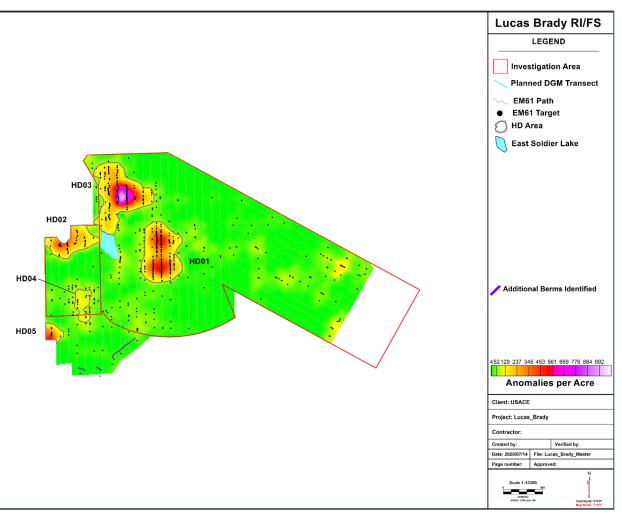




### **Final VSP Analysis**

- Critical density of 90 APA identified HD04, which was associated with the 60mm and 81mm mortar debris.
- 90 APA was picked by adjusting the number of bins in the histogram in order to find a lower critical density to ensure HD04 was identified.
- Without the addition of the western area, it is very unlikely the anomaly density in the SW would have prompted step-outs to identify HD04.
  - Intrusive investigations along transects would have led to the identification of HD04 if the western area was not added.





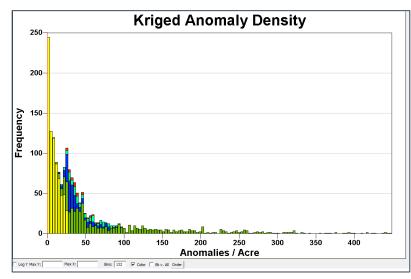


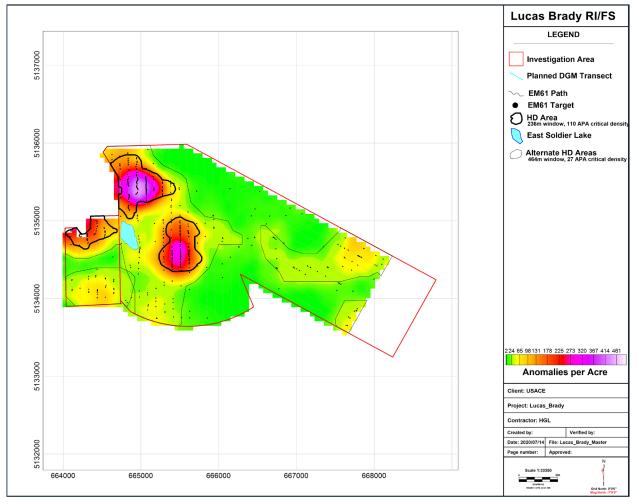
# HOW TO ENSURE THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN AGAIN?



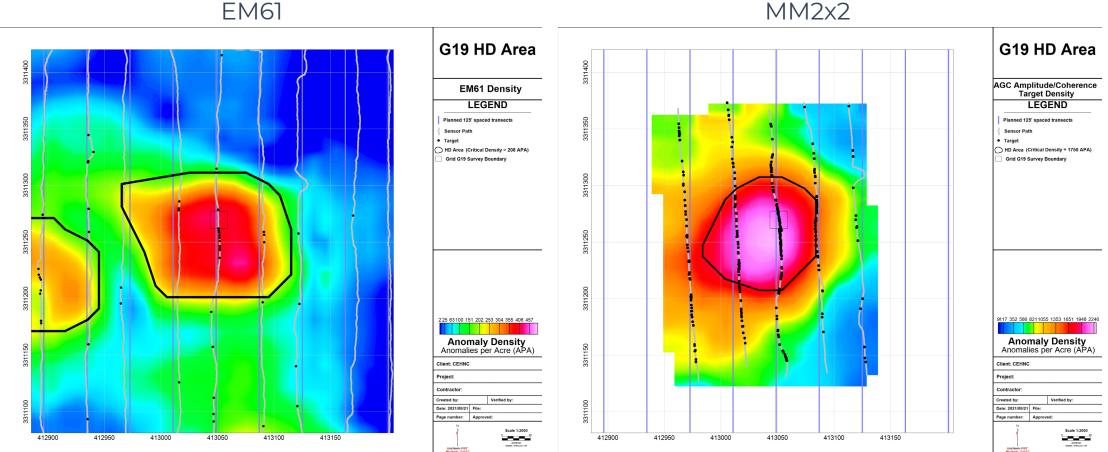
### **Perform Alternate VSP Analyses**

- Several analyses were performed, but the search window was not substantially changed.
- Several analyses need to be performed using different parameters, preferably by two analysts working independently.
- After the field work was complete, used a wider window of 464m to ensure 5 transects in each window.
- A critical density of 27 APA was picked, which identified the mortar HUA. This critical density threshold is much more distinguished.





### **Use an AGC Sensor for Density Transects**

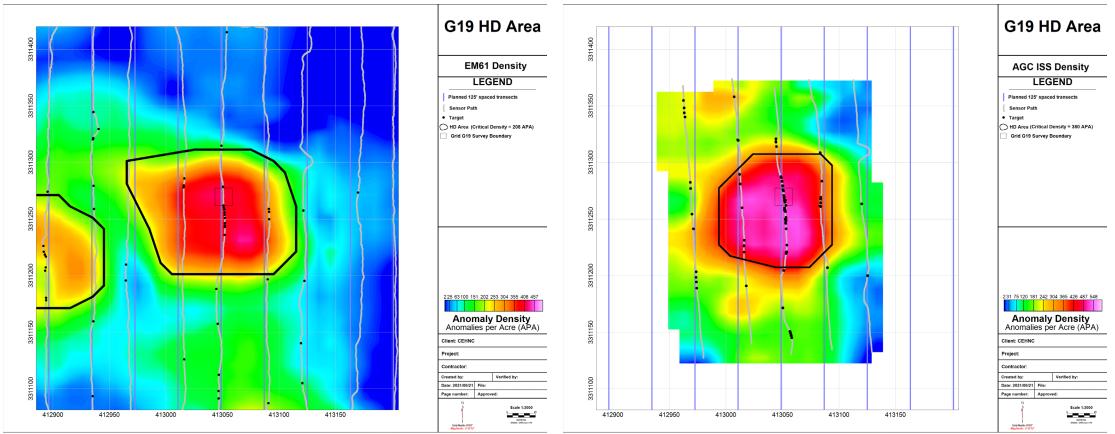


MM2x2



### Use an AGC Sensor for Density Transects (Continued)

#### EM61



MM2x2

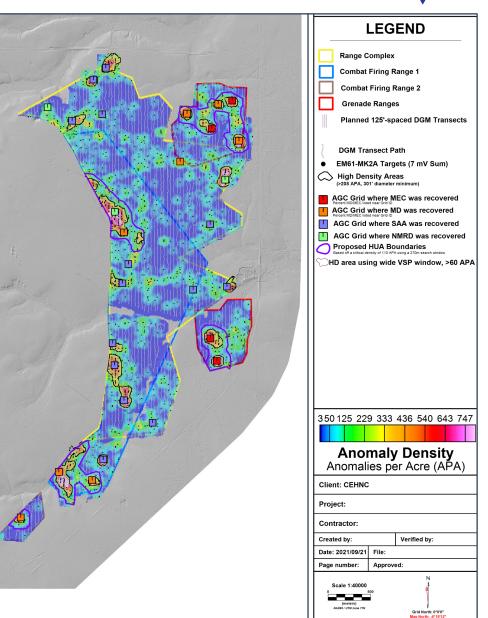
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**HGL** 



### Intrusive investigations along transects: What are some other benefits?

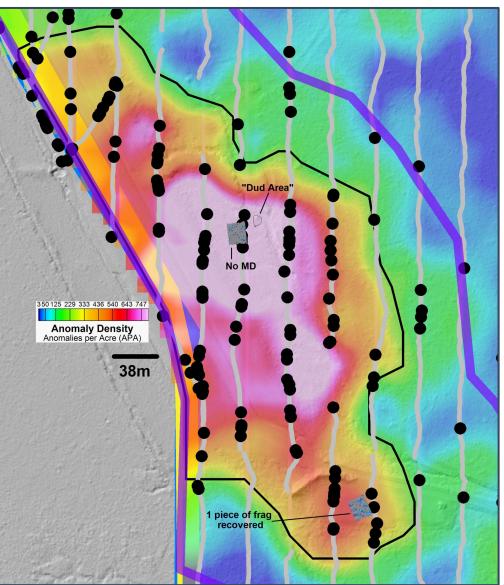
- Often, there aren't enough grids budgeted for all the areas you'd like to place a grid. If you run multiple VSP analyses, you'll likely end up with far more HD areas than anticipated.
  - Optional Tasks to add AGC grids/ transects.
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### Intrusive investigations along transects: What are some other benefits? (Continued)

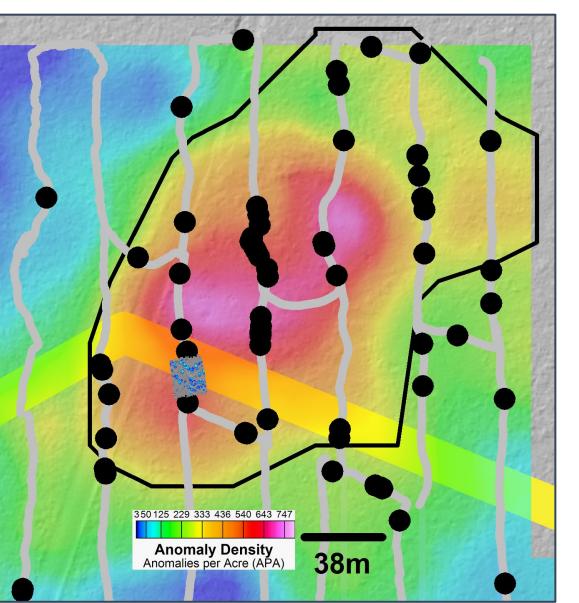
- Coming up empty-handed.
- Some HD areas have several lobes which could be non-munitions and munitions related, what if you place a grid in the non-munitions related lobe?
  - Transect investigations can help fill in the gaps and guide better grid placement.





### Intrusive investigations along transects: What are some other benefits? (Continued)

- No more October Surprises
- Early investigations along transects could reduce surprises and identify the need for step-outs early in the investigation.
  - Typically grid investigations occur at the end of the project. This is especially true with AGC data where the dig team may be waiting for the final ranked dig list.
  - AGC sensors and operators likely off-site. ESP amendment may be needed.
- Helpful for areas with incomplete ROE or inaccessible areas where a complete anomaly density picture cannot be produced.

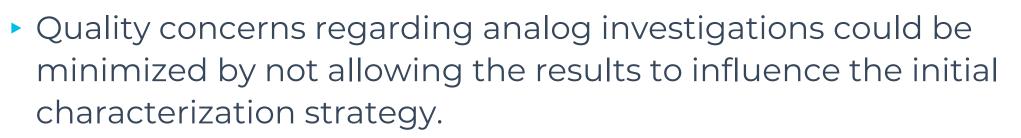




### Intrusive investigation along transects

- Reacquire and dig transect anomalies.
  - SLAM positioning should allow for accurate reacquisition under canopy.
    - For heavily vegetated sites, this could be very expensive to achieve <0.40m accuracy.</p>
  - Transect segments could be selected for intrusive investigation to fill-in potential data gaps or for boundary resolution.
- If site conditions make reacquiring anomalies costprohibitive, analog investigations can still provide valuable data.

# Analog intrusive investigation along transects



- Keep analog results blind to the PDT's "characterization team" until the initial VSP analyses are completed, and the grid locations and rationale are documented.
  - If evidence of munitions use exists where there are no proposed grids, the characterization team:
    - Revisits their analysis and assumptions (including CSM);
    - Re-analyzes the density data and critical density thresholds;
    - Adds additional grids/transects;
    - Expands the investigation boundary, if needed.
  - Regardless of the analog investigation results, none of the originally proposed grid locations are relocated or discarded.

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## **Questions?**

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