

Field Scale Evaluation of Energetic Material in Training Range Soil and Soil Pore Water

AMEC Earth and Environmental



Site Background



- 21,000 acre facility
 - 14,000 acres of Training Ranges
 - 2,200 acre Impact Area
 - 330 acre Central Impact Area





- Central Impact Area received ordnance from artillery, mortar and rockets
- Training activity began in 1908



Potential Source Terms

- Low-Order Detonation
- Secondary Detonation
- High Order Detonation
- Blow-in-Place Activities
 - High Order Detonation
 - Low Order Detonation



Corrosion of UXO and Filler Release to Environment

Fate and Transport Conceptual Model amec[©]

- Explosives and other munitions constituents released
- Heterogeneous distribution of particles on ground surface
- Redistribution of particles
- Dissolution of particulates
- RDX, HMX, Perchlorate
 - Key process is rate of dissolution from solid
 - Once dissolved, readily move through aquifer matrix, don't adsorb significantly to matrix
- DNTs, aDNTS, Nitroglycerine, TNT
 - Undergo rapid transformation and sorption
 - Low to moderate mobility

Explosives in Soil





RDX in Groundwater







Soil Sampling - Phase 1 Soil Grid



Nine Subsamples 0-6 inches 18-24 inches



Soil Sampling - Phase 2 Soil Grid



Five Subsamples 0-6 inches 18-24 inches



Soil Sampling - Ring Grid Methodology





25 and 100 Point Composite Soil Sampling



- 25 Point Composite 5 x 5m square area
- 100 Point Composite 30 x 30m square area
- Samples collected from 0-2cm interval
- Vegetation retained within sample
- Duplicates collected in same area, slightly different locations





Pore Water Sampling Conceptual Site Model











Sample #

28 238

Sample #







Summary of Co-located Soil and Soil Pore Water Results

Location	Soil Pore Water Results	25-Pt. Composite Soil Sample Results (n=3)
Lysimeter Cluster A	Avg: < 0.5 ug/L	Avg: 11 ug/kg
(n=6)	Min: < 0.5 ug/L	Min: 6 ug/kg
	Max: < 0.5 ug/L	Max: 14 ug/kg
Lysimeter Cluster B	Avg: < 0.5 ug/L	Avg: 3 ug/kg
(n=6)	Min: < 0.5 ug/L	Min: < 2 ug/kg
	Max: < 0.5 ug/L	Max: 6 ug/kg
Lysimeter Cluster C	Avg: 50 ug/L	Avg: 685 ug/kg
(n=6)	Min: < 0.5 ug/L	Min: 412 ug/kg
	Max: 150 ug/L	Max: 834 ug/kg





Sampling at a Cracked Open 155MM Projectile







General Conclusions

- There was no correlation between soil pore water and soil concentration for soil samples collected from the bottom of lysimeter boreholes (1-3 m depth)
- There is a general correlation between the 25 point composite surface soil sample and the lysimeter results
- Soil pore water detections > 5 ug/l were associated with visible munitions constituents (cracked fuze, cracked open 155mm projectile)



Conclusions – Soil Sampling

- Composite soil samples allow for characterization of a larger area compared to lysimeter sampling
- A greater number of sub samples per area increases the likelihood of detecting explosives particulates
- Optimal number of sub samples for large grids (i.e. > 30x30m) not yet defined, may be site-specific



Conclusions - Lysimeters

- Individual lysimeter samples representative of relatively small area (~ 1 sq m)
- Lysimeters can be a useful tool to evaluate the mobile fraction of contaminant mass
- Lysimeters can be re-sampled; advantageous for insitu treatability studies