

RANGE CONTAMINATION WITH CHEMICAL RESIDUES OF ENERGETIC MATERIALS



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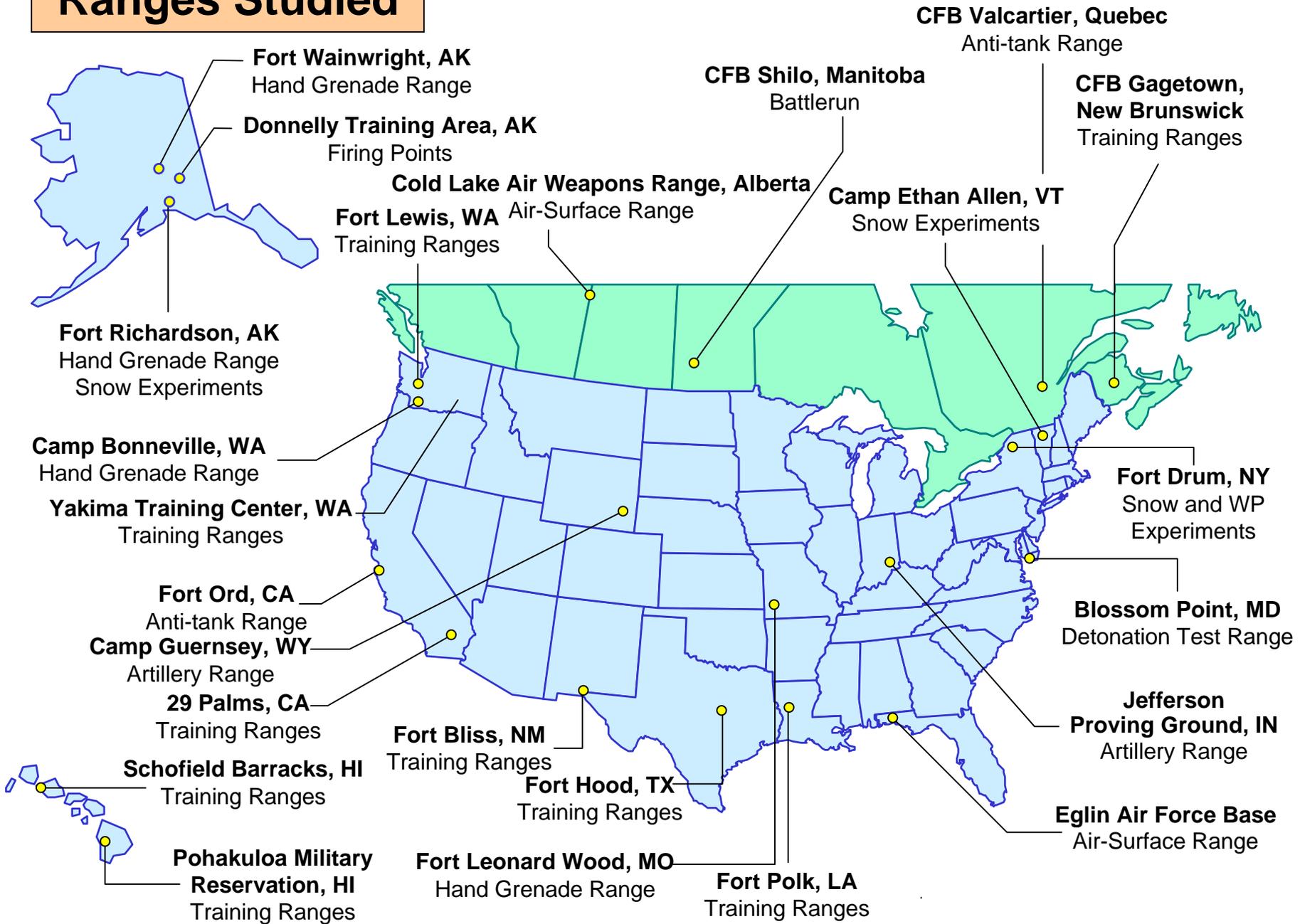
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Ranges Studied



Major Energetic Chemicals used by the Military

- **Propellants**

NC, NG, 2,4-DNT, NQ, perchlorate

- **Explosives**

TNT, RDX, HMX, ammonium picrate

- **Pyrotechnics**

WP

Energetic Compounds Present at Military Training Ranges

- **Firing points**

- Fixed and “Shoot and scoot” type

- Propellants are major contaminants

- Gun propellants - near firing points

- Rocket propellants - spread further across range

- **Impact areas**

- Explosives and their environmental transformation products are the major contaminants

- Rocket propellants also present

- White phosphorus can be present in wetland ranges

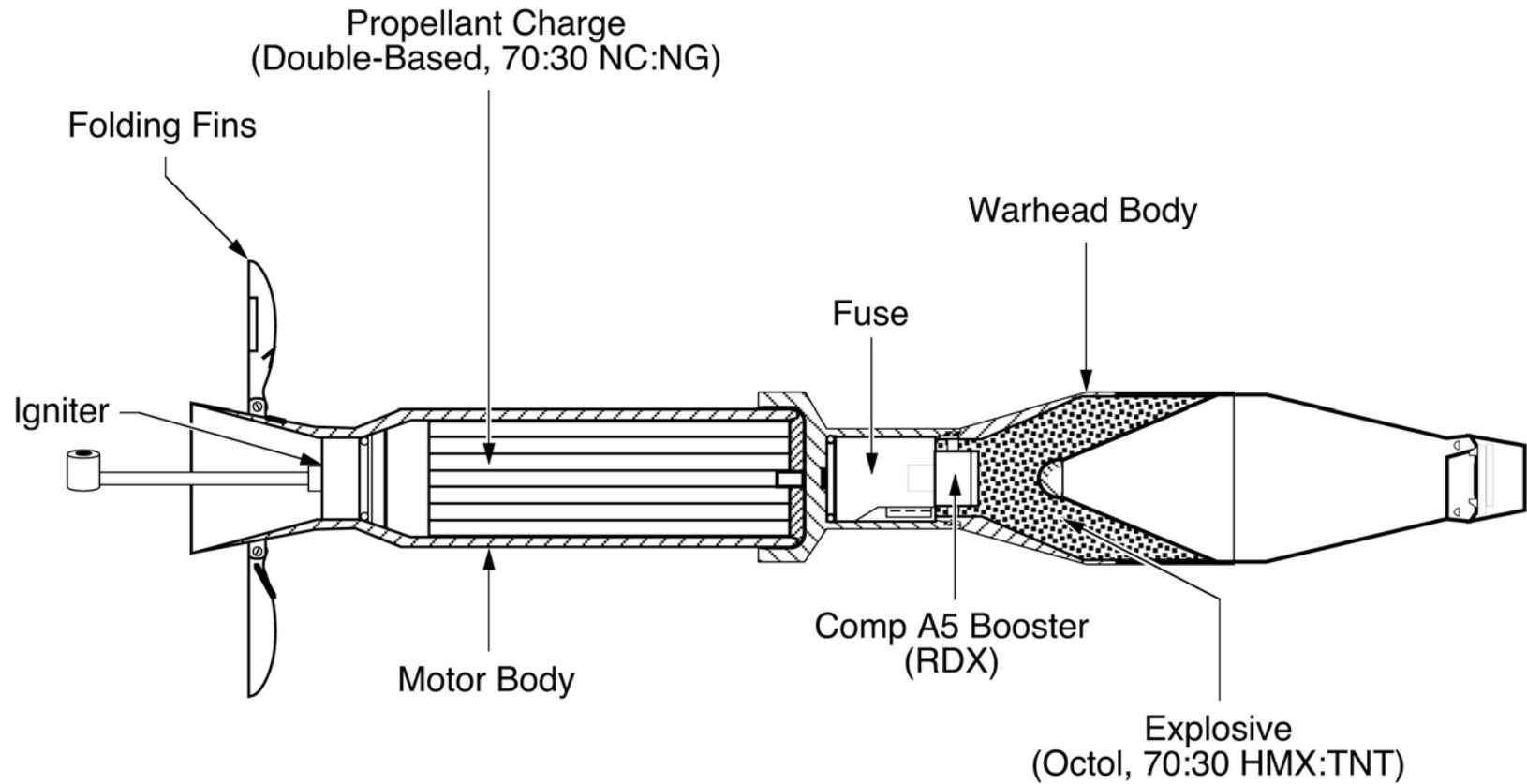
TYPES OF ARMY RANGES STUDIED

- Antitank rocket range impact areas
- Hand grenade ranges
- Artillery and mortar range impact areas
- EOD demolition ranges
- Firing points
 - Artillery
 - Antitank rockets
 - Mortars
 - Tank firing range

Antitank Rocket Ranges Sampled

- CFB-Valcartier, Quebec
- Ft. Ord, California
- Yakima Training Center, Washington
- CFB-Gagetown, New Brunswick
- Scholfield Barracks, Hawaii
- WATC-Wainwright, Alberta

Diagram of 66-mm M72 LAW Rocket

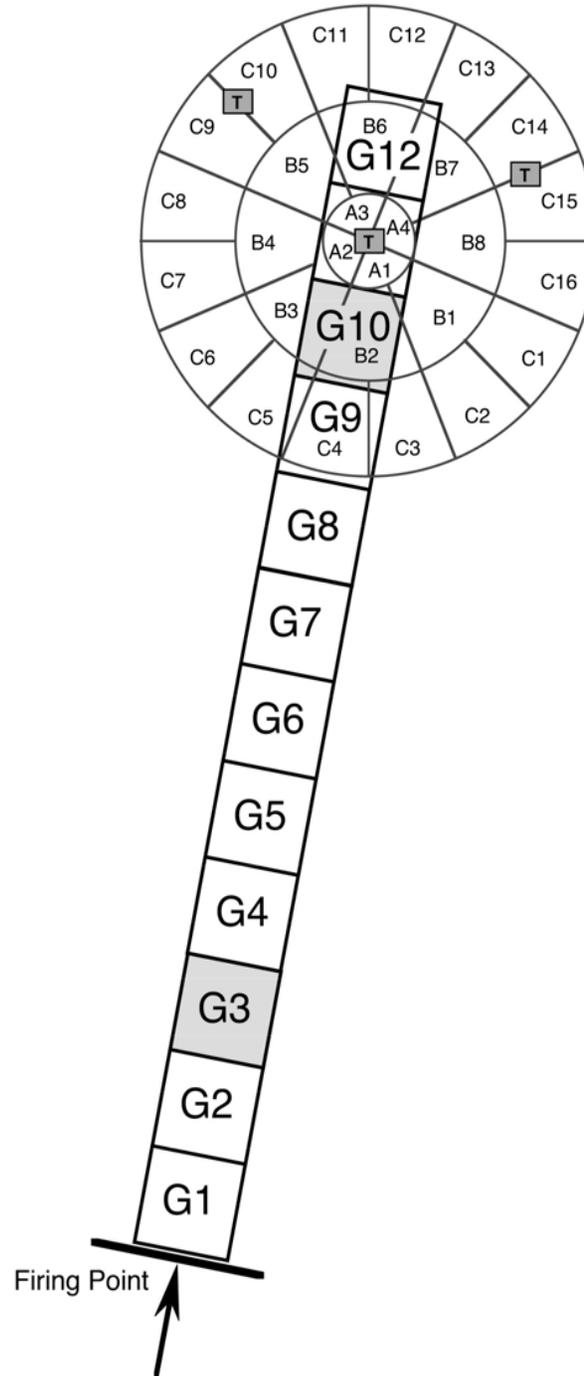


CFB-Valcartier Antitank Range



CFB-Valcartier
Antitank Rocket Range

-  Targets
-  Halo Sampling Areas
-  10-m x 10-m Grids
-  Grids Subdivided into 100 1-m x 1-m Mini-Grids

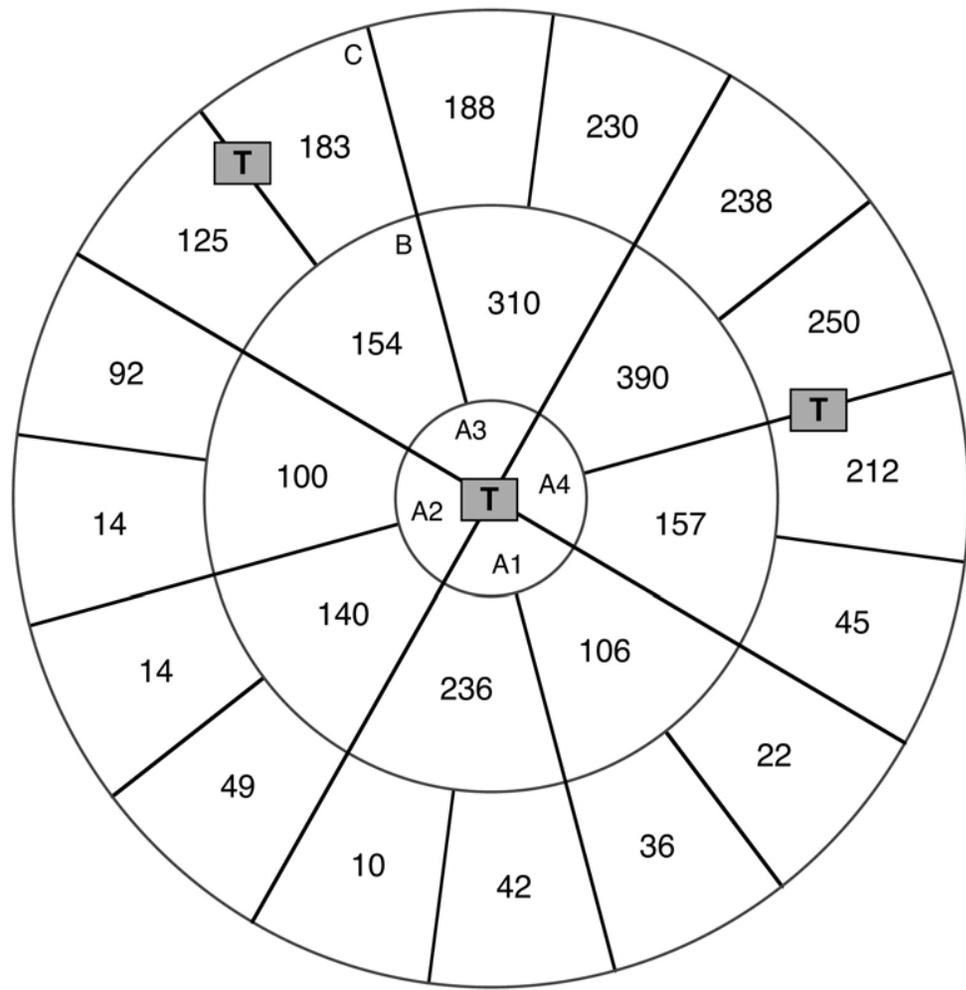


CFB-Valcartier
 Antitank Rocket Range
 HMX Concentrations
 (mg/kg)

- A1 - 1,230
- A2 - 1,100
- A3 - 924
- A4 - 336

Halo Mean Values

- A - 898
- B - 199
- C - 112

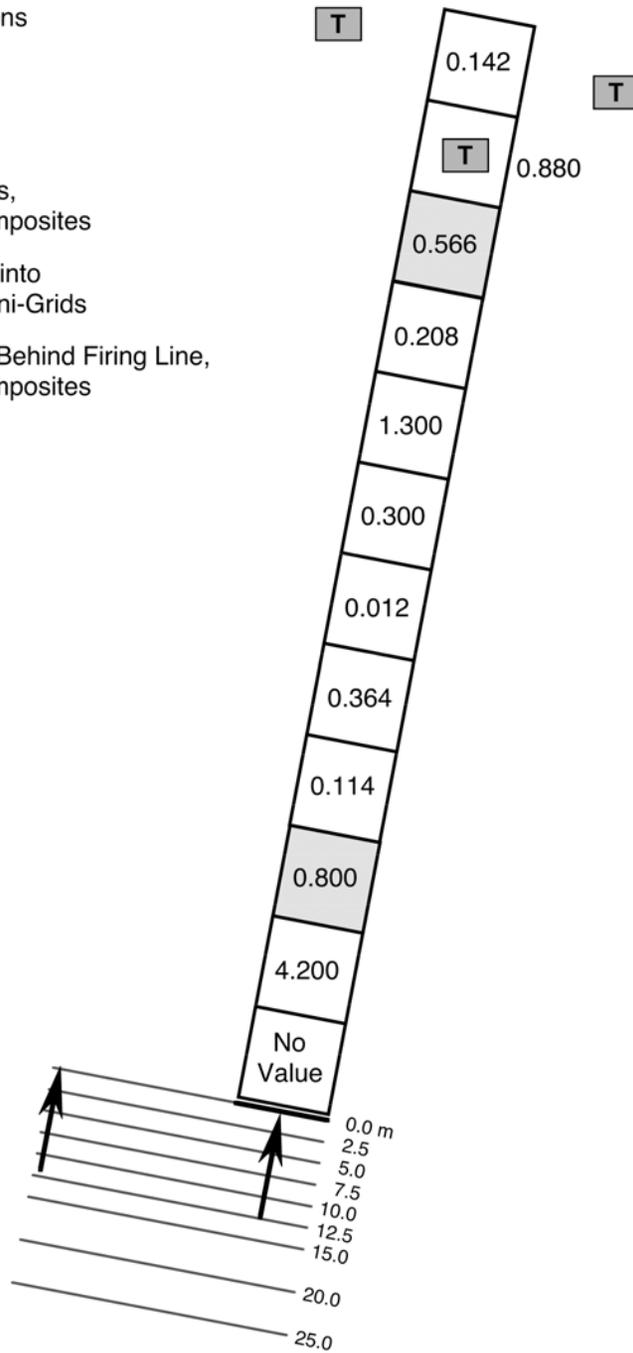


Firing Direction

CFB-Valcartier
Antitank Rocket Range
NG Concentrations
(mg/kg)

-  Targets
-  10-m x 10-m Grids,
30-Increment Composites
-  Grids Subdivided into
100 1-m x 1-m Mini-Grids
-  Line Composites Behind Firing Line,
30-Increment Composites
-  Firing Point

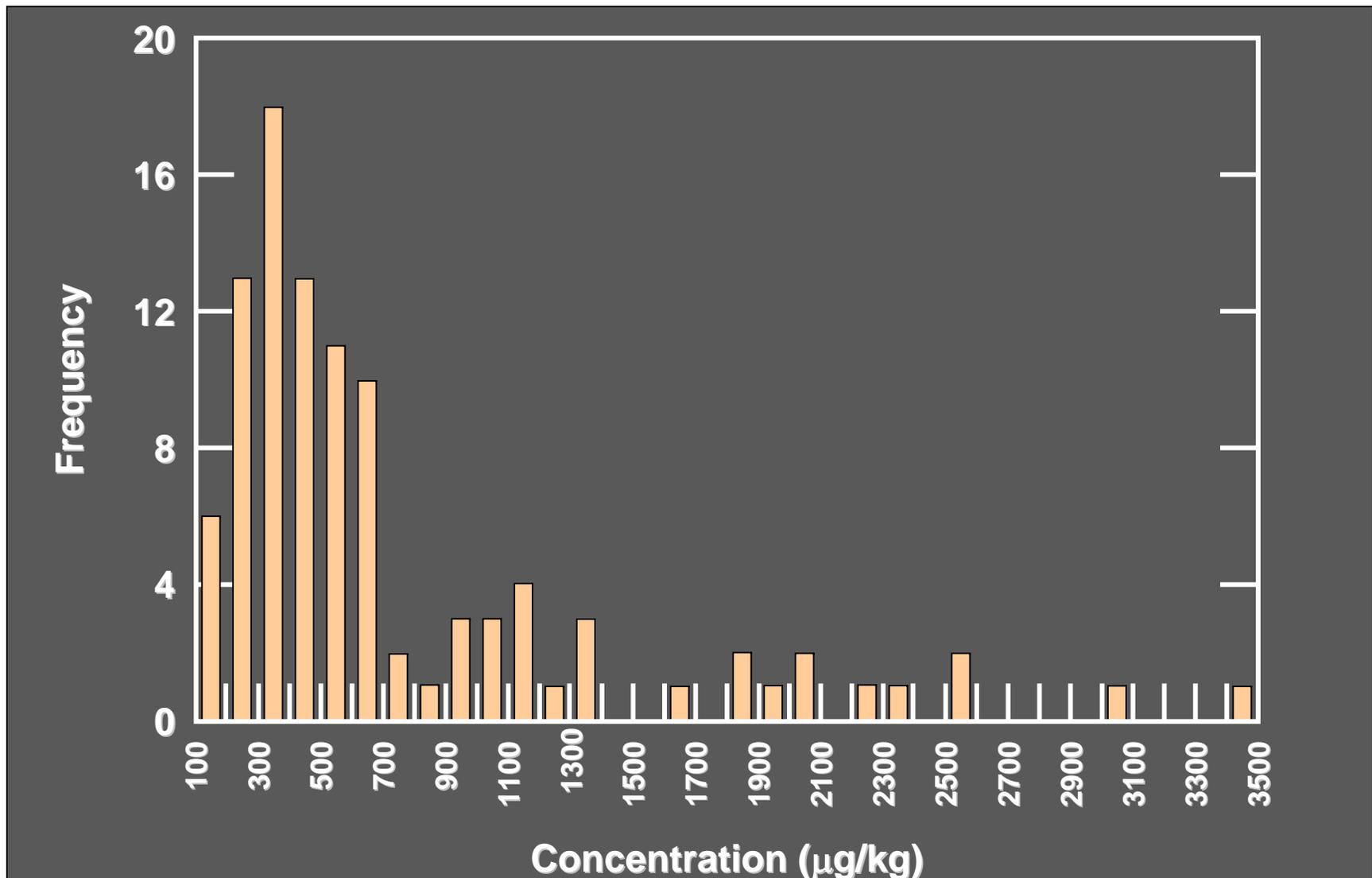
| Line Composites | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Distance (m) | Concentration (mg/kg) |
| 0.0 | 713 |
| 2.5 | 870 |
| 5.0 | 1,970 |
| 7.5 | 664 |
| 10.0 | 350 |
| 12.5 | 563 |
| 15.0 | 392 |
| 20.0 | 520 |
| 25.0 | 104 |



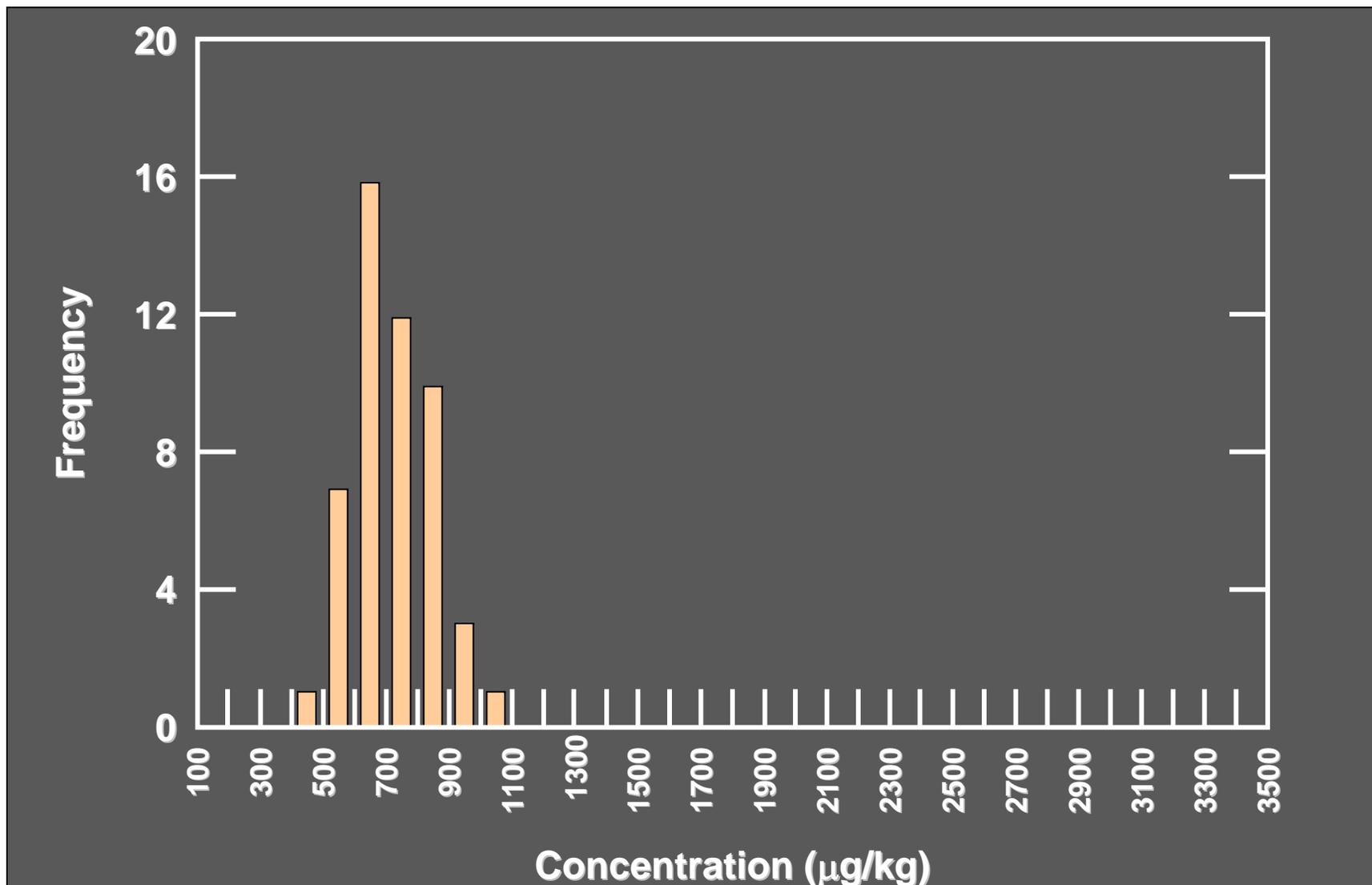
Valcartier Antitank Range Study

- Divided Grids 3 and 10 into 100 1-m x 1-m minigrids
- Collected a discrete sample from each minigrid
- Built random mathematical composite samples with n values from 5 to 50 from the discrete samples

NG Individual Concentrations



NG Composite (N=30)



Characteristics of Antitank Rocket Ranges

- Hundreds of acres in size
- Vegetated except around targets, generally grasslands (need line of sight)
- Detonations can result in periodic localized fires
- Surface UXO present and dangerous
- Target debris present

Antitank Rocket Ranges

- HMX and NG are the major contaminants at anti-tank firing ranges (TNT only 1/100 of HMX)
- Residues reside largely in the top few inches of soil
- Concentrations decline with distance from target and firing point
- Total characterization error is largely sampling error
- Particles of propellant present at firing points
- Largest NG concentrations behind firing line
- HMX residues largely from ruptured rockets

Hand Grenade Ranges Sampled

- Ft. Lewis, Washington
- Ft. Richardson, Alaska
- WATC-Wainwright, Alberta
- Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri
- Ft. Wainwright, Alaska
- Camp Bonneville, Washington
- CFB-Gagetown, New Brunswick
- Scholfield Barracks, Hawaii
- Pohakuloa Training Range, Hawaii
- CFB-Valcartier, Quebec

Hand Grenade Range Ft. Lewis, Washington



Hand Grenade Low-Order Detonations



Characteristics of Hand Grenade Ranges

- A few acres in size
- Sparsely vegetated or non-vegetated
- Heavily cratered unless the craters are filled
- Metallic fragments heavily distributed
- Undetonated grenades can be present in craters (very dangerous)
- Concentrations of RDX and TNT often in high $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (ppb) to low mg/kg (ppm) range
- Major residue sources - partial detonations and blow-in-place of duds

Artillery/Mortar Range Impact Areas Sampled

- Ft. Richardson, Alaska
- Ft. Lewis, Washington
- Yakima Training Center, Washington
- Camp Guernsey, Wyoming
- CFB-Shilo, Manitoba
- Ft. Bliss, New Mexico
- Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana
- CFB-Gagetown, New Brunswick
- Scholfield Barracks, Hawaii
- Donnelly Training Area (Ft. Greely), Alaska
- Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii
- Ft. Hood, Texas
- 29 Palms, California

Artillery Range - Ft. Bliss, NM



Artillery Range - Ft. Lewis, WA



Eagle River Flats Impact Area Ft. Richardson, Alaska



Low Order (partial) detonation of 155-mm Howitzer Round, Ft. Bliss, NM



Chunks of TNT Collected from 10-m x 10-m Grid at Ft. Bliss



Ruptured 500-lb Bomb Camp Guernsey, WY



Bomb crater at CFB-Gagetown



Characteristics of Impact Areas at Artillery Ranges

- Square miles in size
- Vegetated (grassland, forests, wetlands)
- Subject to periodic fires (often intentionally burned)
- Surface and subsurface UXO present
- Heavily cratered near targets
- Wide variety of ordnance used
- Most of surface area uncontaminated
- Impact areas have low ppb concentrations of TNT/RDX/HMX/NG or below
- Chunks of explosives and high localized surface soil concentrations near low-order (partial) detonations
- White Phosphorus particles persistent in wetlands

Firing Points Sampled

- **105-mm howitzers** (Ft. Lewis, Ft. Greely, Scholfield, Pohakuloa, CFB-Shilo)
- **155-mm howitzers** (Yakima TC, Camp Guernsey, Jefferson Proving Ground, Pohakuloa)
- **120-mm tank gun** (Yakima TC)
- **LAW rockets** (CFB-Valcartier, Ft. Ord, Yakima TC, CFB- Gagetown, Ft. Bliss, Scholfield)
- **Mortars** (Yakima TC, Ft. Greely, Camp Ethan Allen, Ft. Drum, Pohakuloa)

105-mm Howitzer fired at Ft. Richardson, AK



Residues at Firing Points

- Deposition as propellant fibers (NC)
- Artillery
 - 105-mm - 2,4-DNT (ppb to ppm)
 - 155-mm - NG (ppb)
- Antitank rockets
 - LAW - NG (ppb to %)

CHARACTERIZATION PROBLEMS FOR RANGES

- Collection of representative samples in areas of extreme spatial heterogeneity
- Sample splitting in the field for QA/QC
- Laboratory subsampling to preserve representativeness
- Enormous concentration ranges (ppb to %)
- NG often a target analyte

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