

APPENDIX L
TPP MEMORANDUM

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AGENDA

Project Name: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Former Camp Croft,
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Date of Meeting: 16 March 2011

Time of Meeting: 8:30 am – 4:30 pm

Attendees:

1. Shawn Boone, USACE, Charleston
2. Spencer O’Neal, USAESCH
3. Teresa Carpenter USAESCH
4. Jason Shiflet, ZAPATA
5. Michael Winningham, ZAPATA
6. Suzy Cantor-McKinney, ZAPATA
7. Jeff Schwalm, ZAPATA
8. Susan Byrd, SC DHEC
9. South Carolina Parks and Recreation (tentative)
10. Croft State Natural Area (tentative)

Purpose of Meeting:

The purpose of this meeting is to establish the TPP team and to begin the TPP process for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the former Camp Croft FUDS. Zapata Incorporated (ZAPATA) has developed Pre-Work Plans based on a technical proposal submitted to the United States Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH) in response to a Performance Work Statement dated 02 December 2010. Proposed meeting goals and discussion topics are provided below.



Meeting Goals:

1. Assemble and introduce the TPP team
2. Clarify the general RI/FS process
3. Obtain consensus on the project objectives
4. Facilitate the evaluation of potential data gaps from existing documents
5. Refine the preliminary CSM
6. Determine data requirements to achieve project objectives
7. Establish RI DQOs
8. Complete the initial TPP process such that Work Plans can be developed

Discussion Topics:

1. Opening Remark and introductions
2. Review agenda goals
3. Brief review of RI/FS process
4. Discuss the preliminary Conceptual Site Model
5. Complete TPP Worksheets (from Interim Guidance Document 01-02)
6. Discuss data collection strategies
7. Closing Remarks



Action Items (note responsible party and proposed due date):

Responsible Party	Target Due Date	Action

Croft TPP
RI/FS
3/16/2011

<u>Name/Agency</u>	<u>Email</u>
Suzy McKinney ZAPATA	SCMcKinney@ zapatainc.com
Deb Edwards, USACE	Debra.L.Edwards@usace.army.mil
John Moon Croft SNA	jmoon@scprt.com
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Shawn Boone USACE Charleston	shawn.a.boone@usace.army.mil
Susan Byrd SC DHEC	byrdsk@dhec.sc.gov
Jason Shiflet ZAPATA	jshiflet@zapatainc.com

Former Camp Croft Spartanburg, South Carolina

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)
Technical Project Planning (TPP), Meeting #1**

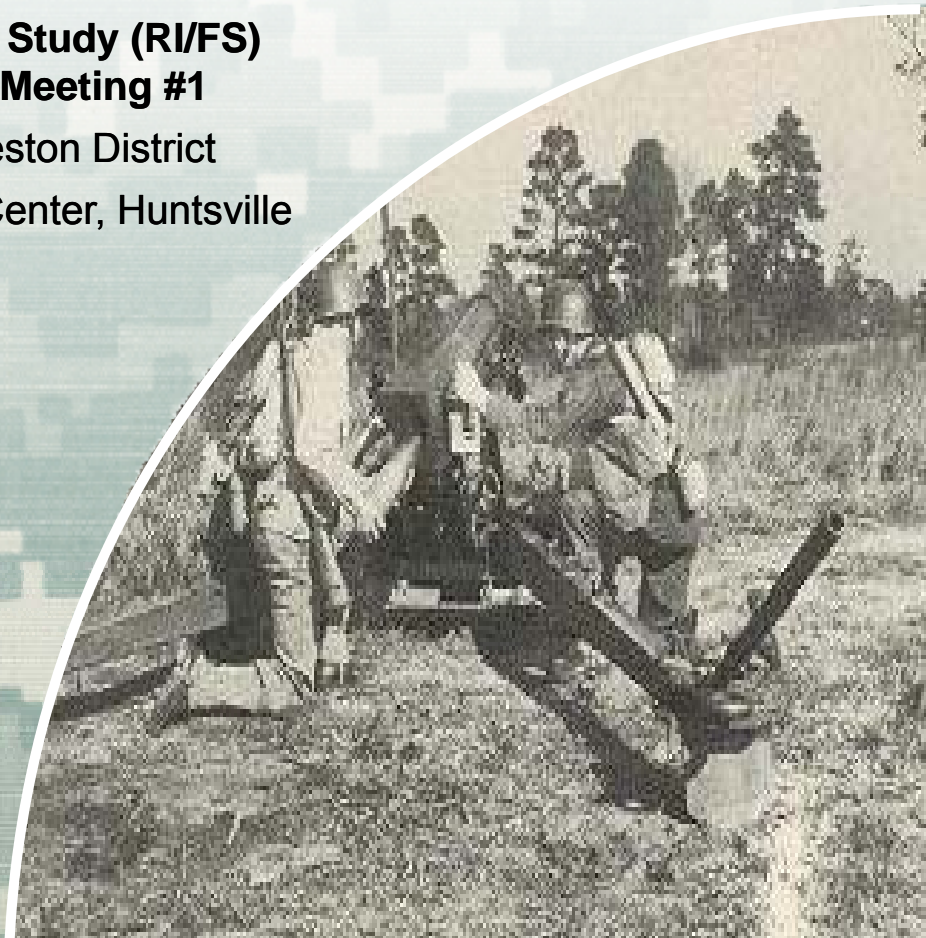
US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District

US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

16 March 2011



US Army Corps of Engineers
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History

The infantry replacement Training Center in Spartanburg, South Carolina was activated on January 10, 1941. It was a training facility for all phases of combat and encompassed approximately 19,000 acres.

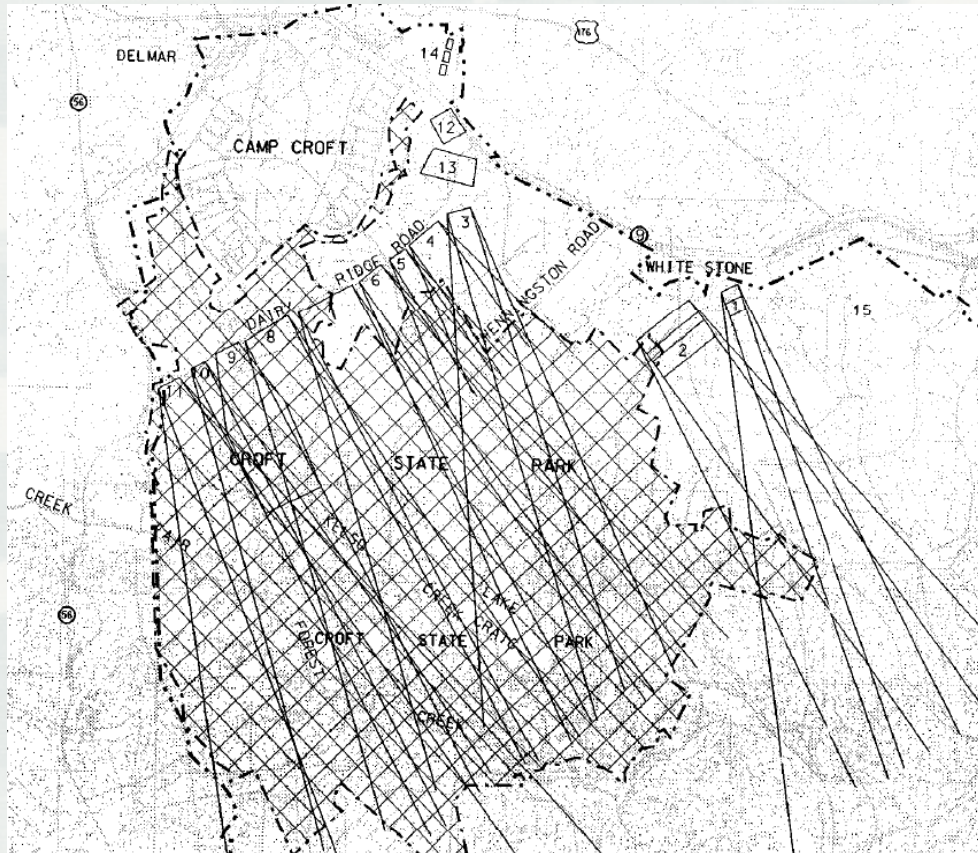


By July 1945, nearly 200,000 men had trained at the facility named “Camp Croft.”

In 1947, the camp was declared excess to the War Assets Administration, and parcels of the land were disposed of by sale or quitclaim to organizations, business interests, and former owners.



History



LEGEND:

1. Rifle – Auto. Rifle – 200-300 yds
2. Rifle – Auto. Rifle – 200-300 yds
3. Landscape Target – 600', 9 sets
4. AA Miniature Range – 1080'
5. Pistol – 600', 120 targets
6. 1000 inch machine gun range
7. Rifle – Auto. Rifle – field targets
8. Machine gun – field targets
9. 60mm and 81mm mortar
10. 1000 inch AT
11. Moving target AT
12. Grenade court
13. Bayonet court
14. Gas Chambers
15. Combat Ranges

Source: Archives Search Report, 1993



The MEC Problem

Military uses that can result in the presence of MEC:

- Ranges and Impact Areas
- Training Areas
- Facilities
- Disposal Areas



Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)

Our focus is minimizing the safety hazards
from MEC remaining at this FUDS site.

MEC and UXO:

- MEC consists of munitions and explosives, including fired and/or discarded items, explosive filler, etc.
- UXO is defined as *unexploded ordnance*
- UXO is a *subset of MEC*



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Project Object

- Achieve acceptance of Decision Document (DD) at
 - ▶ Gas Chambers MRS,
 - ▶ Grenade Court MRS, and
 - ▶ Land Range Complex MRS by 31 January 2013.
- Achieve acceptance of DD in compliance with
 - ▶ factors listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.430(d)(2),
 - ▶ the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA),
 - ▶ Department of Defense (DoD),
 - ▶ U.S. Army and
 - ▶ USACE regulations and guidance.



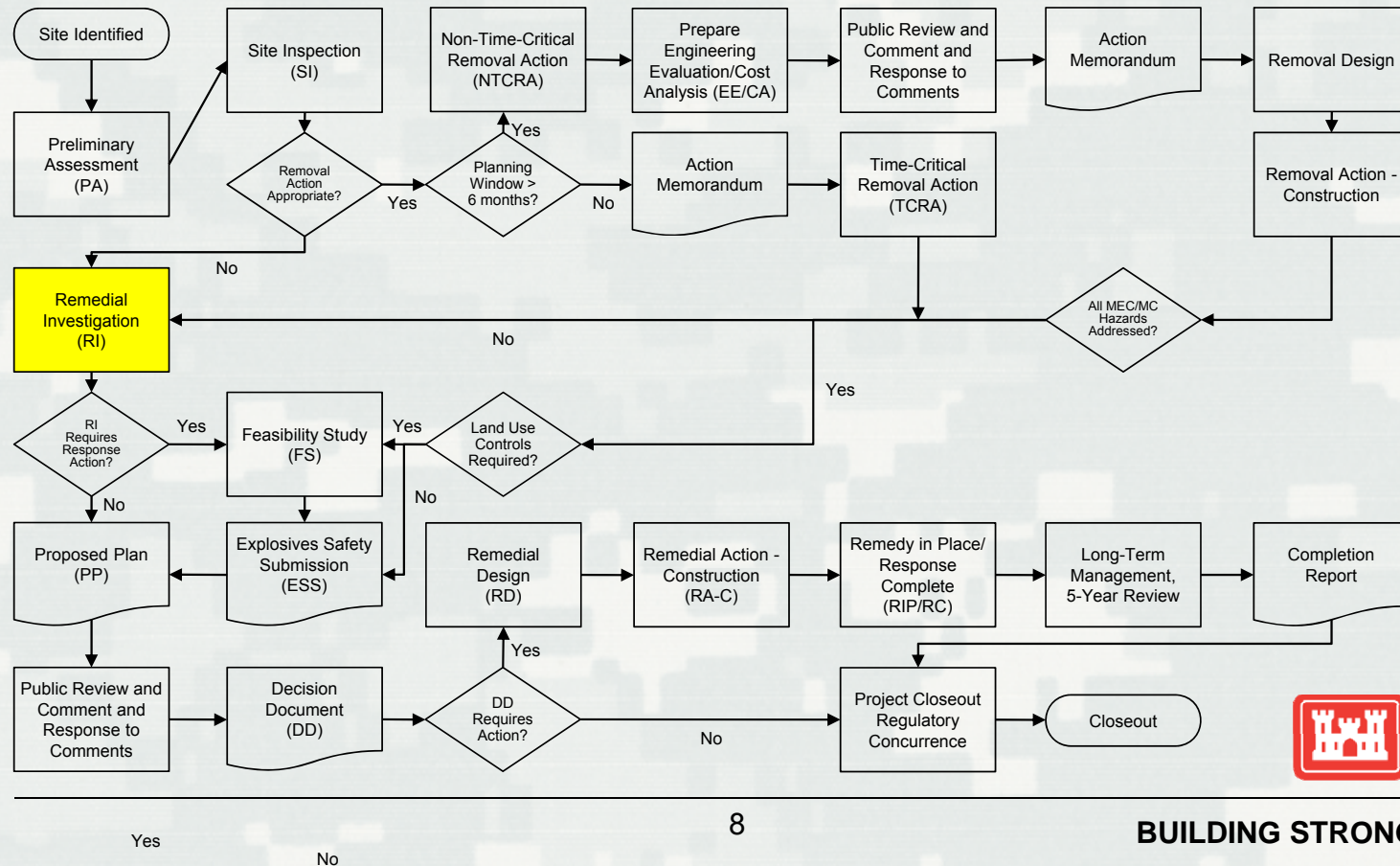
Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholders provide input throughout the project:

- Voice community concerns
- Participate on the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)/attend RAB meetings
- Review and give input on technical reports



Munitions Response Process Under CERCLA



Inventory

Preliminary Assessment/Findings of Determination, 1991

- Determines FUDS eligibility
- Recommends projects (MEC, HTRW, etc.)

Archives Search Report (ASR), 1993

- Details site history
- Historical photo analysis
- Compiles information on past military activities

Archives Search Supplement, 2004 (*printed*)

- Provided additional information on 15 ranges/sub-ranges

GIS-Based Historical Photographic Analysis, 2005

- Identified and mapped areas of potential concern (ground scars, impact craters, trenches, ranges, etc) based on the analysis of historical aerial photographs.



Investigation

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

Two EE/CAs have been completed for the former Camp Croft. Areas of investigation are divided into smaller, manageable areas referred to as ordnance operable units (OOUs).

The EE/CAs identified munitions concerns and presented risk reduction alternatives for each area of concern.

Phase I - January 1996

Action Memorandum dated February 1996

Phase II - January 1998

Action Memorandum dated March 1999



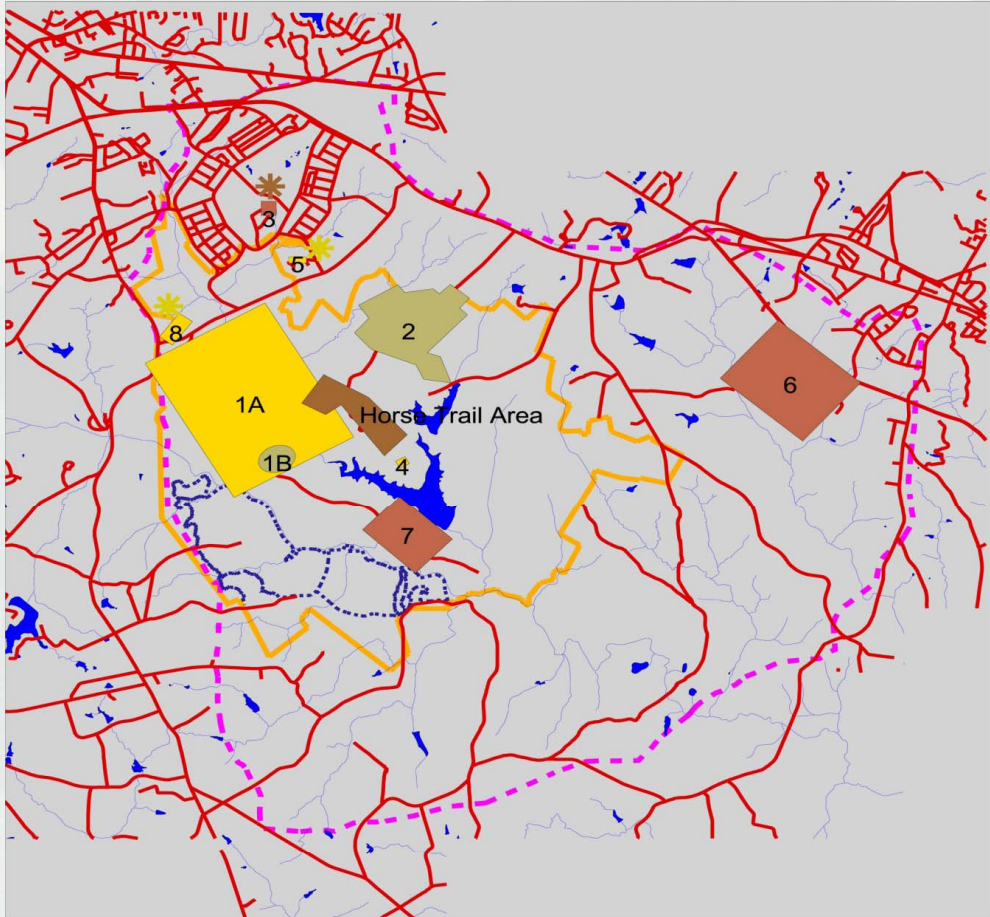
Investigation

The EE/CA process included:

- Review of historical information
- Data collection
- Evaluation of risk based on:
 - Types of munitions (UXO, inert, scrap)
 - Depth of penetration
 - Sensitivity of the munitions
 - Likelihood of human exposure based on land use
- Documentation of Response Alternatives and Associated Costs
- Regulatory and Public Review/Comment Period
- Action Memorandum (authorizing remedial responses) signed by the US Army Corps of Engineers



Phase I EE/CA



Risk Reduction Alternatives

Croft OOU

- Clearance to Depth
- Surface Clearance
- No Further Action

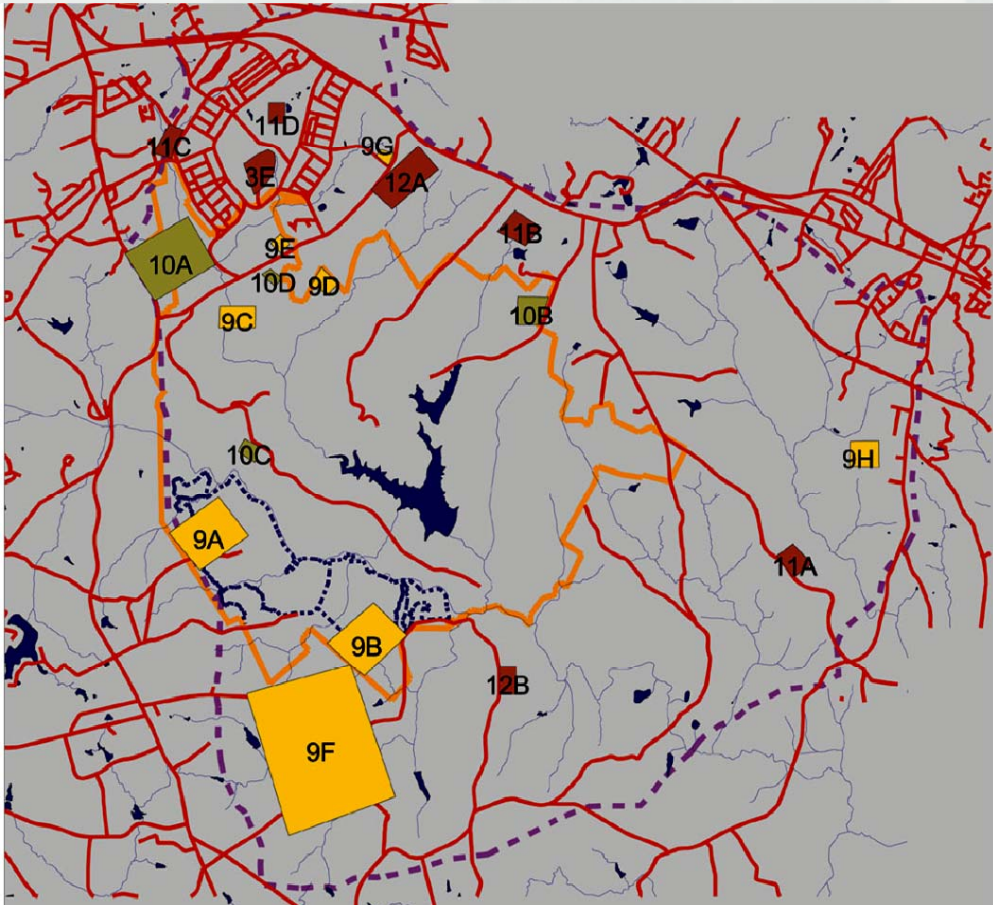
Explanation

- Croft State Park
- Former Camp Croft
- Streets
- Streams
- Lakes
- Horse Trails



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Phase II EE/CA



Risk Reduction Alternatives

Croft OOU

- Clearance to Depth
- Surface Clearance
- No Further Action

Explanation

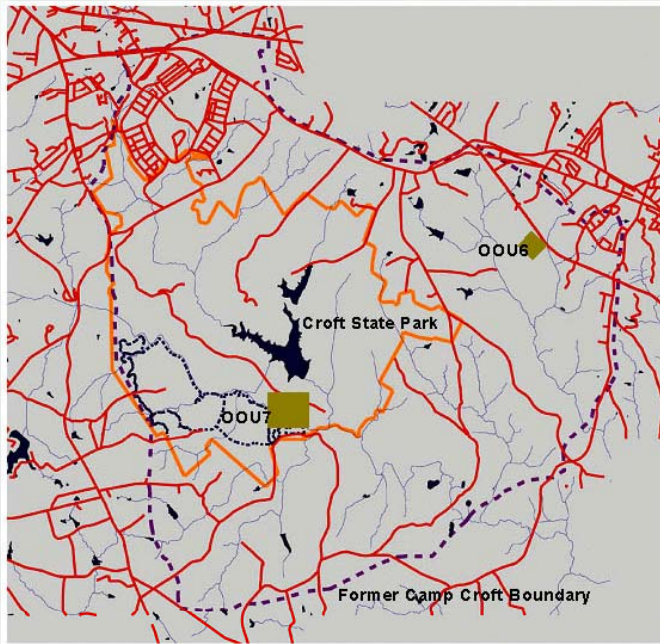
- Croft State Park
- Former Camp Croft
- Streets
- Streams
- Lakes
- Horse Trails



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Response Actions to Date

Two Time Critical Removal Actions (TCRAs) were completed in 1994-1995 to clear munitions hazards from the ground surface in areas readily accessible to the public. These areas included:



- 50 acres of Croft State Park, near the fitness trail
- 15 acres of privately-owned property

Surface Clearance

Items found:

- 36 – 60mm mortar
- 1 – 155mm projectile w/ burster tube
- 3 – 2.36” rockets (expended)
- 1 – 105mm projectile
- 14,000 pounds scrap



Response Actions to Date

The following non-time critical removal actions have occurred:

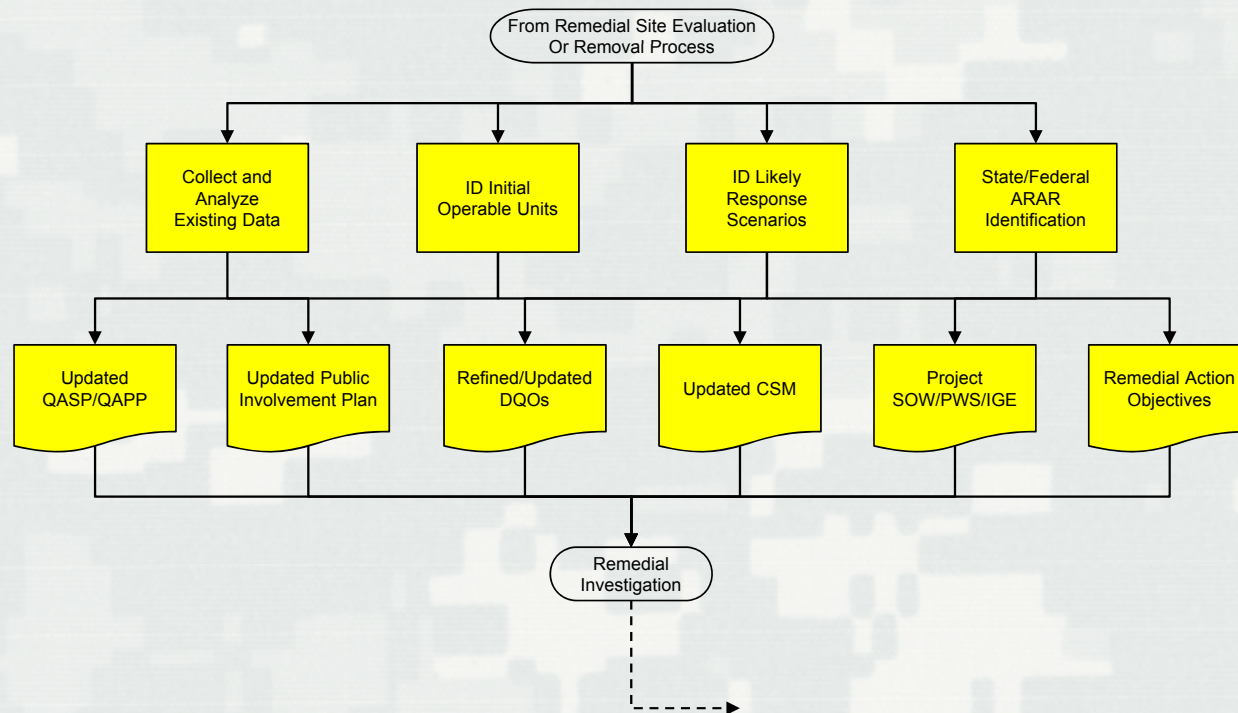
OOU6 – Clearance of 4 acres; completed in 2001

**OOU3/OOU3 Expanded – Clearance of ~45 acres;
completed in 2011**

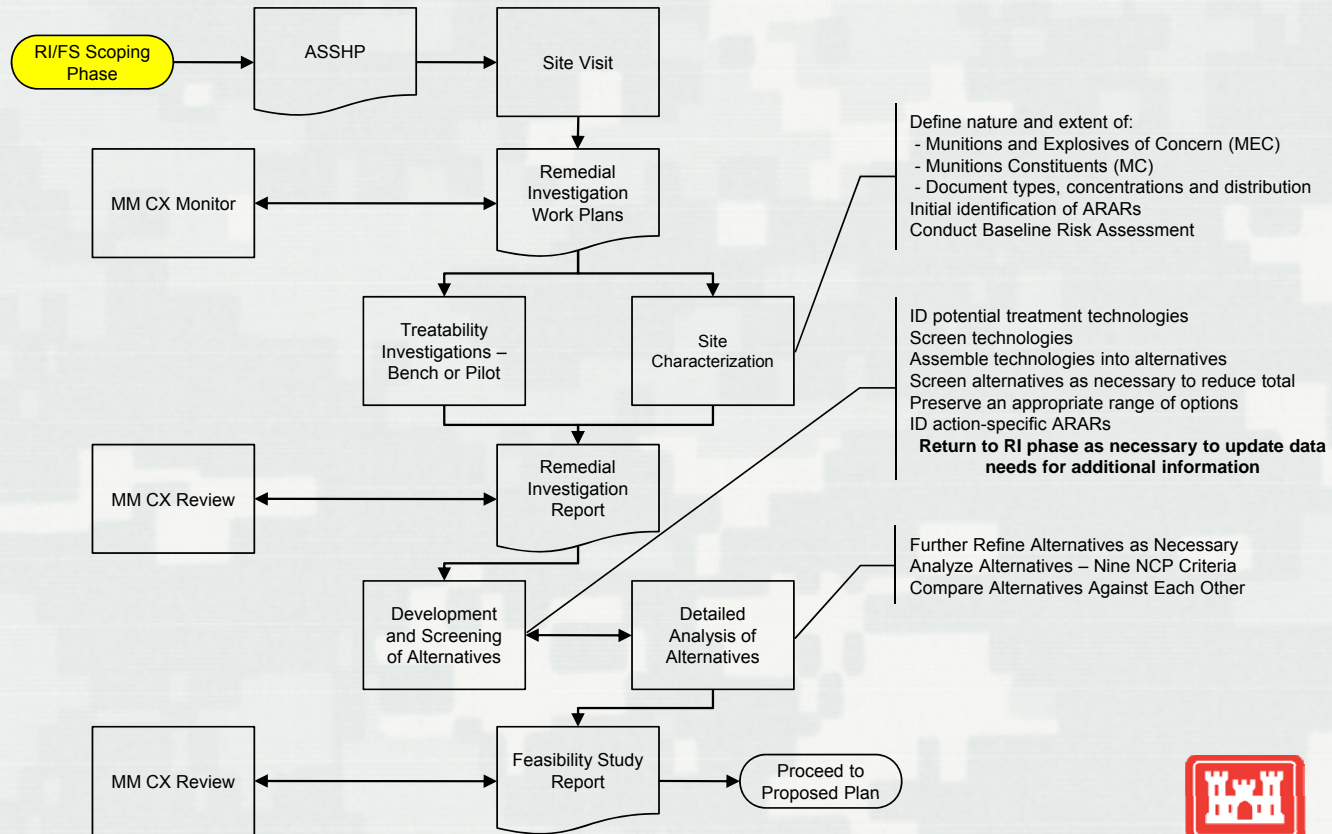
OOU11C – Clearance of 17 acres; completed in 2010



RI/FS Process

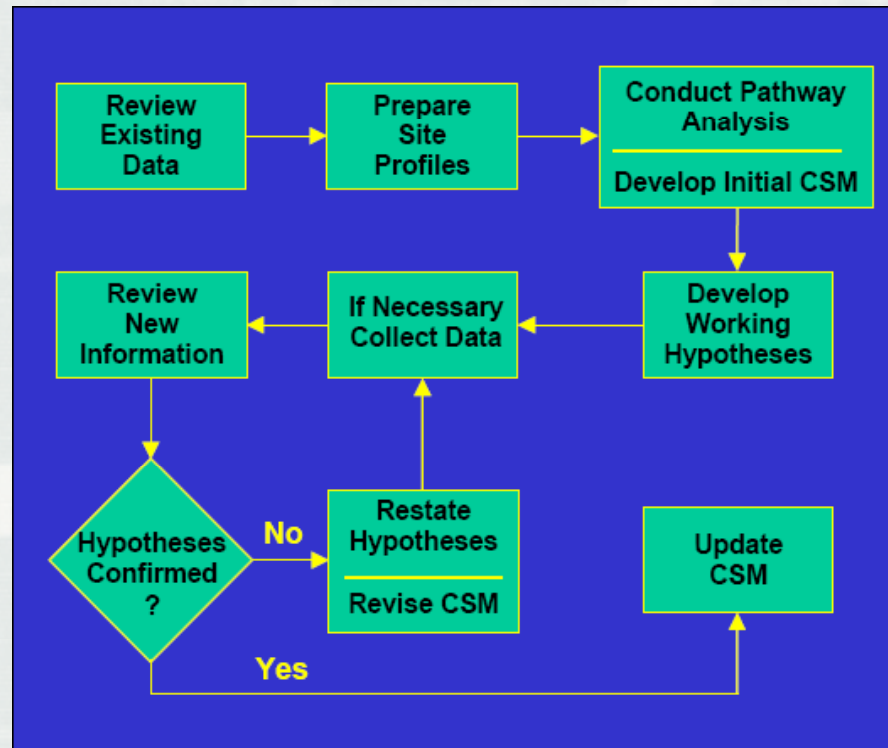


RI/FS Process (Con't.)



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CSM Development Process



Ref.: EM 1110-1-1200



Conceptual Site Model

- 15 Military Munitions Response (MMR) areas have been identified in the Archive Search Report (ASR; USACE, 1993) and ASR Supplement (USACE, 2004).
- 3 correspond to the three designated MRSs (i.e., the Gas Chamber, Grenade Court, and the Range Complex).
 - ▶ Range Complex (MRS 3) is composed of Lake Johnson and Lake Craig and 12 sub-ranges.
 - ▶ Sub-ranges include small arms, mortar, rifle grenade, anti-tank rockets, and combat ranges.
 - ▶ 10 of the 12 sub-ranges, documented ordnance use was limited to small arms ammunition.
 - ▶ Documented use at Ranges 9 and 11 included all types of 60mm and 81mm mortars, rifle grenades and 2.36-inch rockets.
- ZAPATA reviewed investigation and removal action documents and compared findings with ASR and ASR Supplement information.
 - ▶ We identified discrepancies between documented ordnance types and actual findings in numerous locations.
 - ▶ For example, 60mm and 81mm mortars and 105mm hexachlorethane smoke rounds were recovered at OOU6 (former Range 15).



Proposed RI Fieldwork

- We propose to conduct a combination of:
 - ▶ Mag-and-dig – analog instrument-assisted intrusive investigations,
 - ▶ AIR – analog instrument-assisted surface reconnaissance,
 - ▶ DGM – digital geophysical mapping of transects and grids, and
 - ▶ MC sampling, both discrete and incremental



Transect Spacing

- based on MKII grenade, rifle grenade or 60mm mortar
- Determined using VSP
- Methodology (Mag-and-dig vs. AIR) based on range usage and previous RI/FS experience



VSP Input and Results

Munition	Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 ft ² Area	1.5 Hazardous Fragment Range (ft)	Survey Design	Survey Area Geometry	Anomaly Distribution	Background Anomaly Density (anom/acre)	False Negative (%)	Decision Rule: % Confidence ¹	Detection Probability ²	Calculated Transect Spacing (ft)	Recommended Transect Spacing (ft)
60mm	166.3	250	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	416	400
MKII Grenade	62	93	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	112	100
Rifle Grenade	87	130.5	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	173	150

Munition	Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 ft ² Area	1.5 Hazardous Fragment Range (ft)	1.5 Hazardous Fragment range (m)	Average (ft) Excluding TP	Average (m) Excluding TP
37 mm M54	114	171	52.13414634	156.75	47.78963415
37 mm M63 TP	95	142.5	43.44512195	156.75	47.78963415
37 mm Mk I, LE Practice	68	102	31.09756098	102	31.09756098
37 mm MK II (0.053lb)	90	135	41.15853659	149.5	45.57926829
60 mm M49A2	150	225	68.59756098	249.5	76.06707317
60 mm M49A3	166	249	75.91463415	249.5	76.06707317
60 mm M49A5	183	274.5	83.68902439	249.5	76.06707317
60 mm TP M50	79	118.5	36.12804878	118.5	36.12804878
81 mm M362A1	243	364.5	111.1280488	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M374	234	351	107.0121951	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M43	230	345	105.1829268	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M45	224	336	102.4390244	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M56	221	331.5	101.0670732	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm TP M43A1	89	133.5	40.70121951	133.5	40.70121951
MKII Grenade	62	93	28.35365854	93	28.35365854
Rifle Grenade Robust	87	130.5	39.78658537	130.5	39.78658537



MC Sampling

- Samples should be collected from “biased” locations (i.e., target areas or firing points)
- Incremental samples (IS) collected from sampling units of ~100 ft by 100 ft
- IS analyzed for explosives and select metals (Cu, Pb, Sb, and Zn)
- If white phosphorus is discovered, we will collect discrete samples



Data Quality Objectives

- Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) are statements that;
 - ▶ define the quality, quantity and type of data required,
 - ▶ the manner in which data may be collected, and
 - ▶ the acceptance criteria for those data.



MEC DQOs

- Problem statement: Determine the nature and extent of MEC within each MRS and AoPI.
- Refer to MEC initial DQO table included with read-ahead materials



MC DQOs

- Problem statement: Determine the nature and extent of MC within each MRS and AoPI.
- All plans and requirements for MC will be addressed in the UFP-QAPP
- UFP-QAPP should specify data types, quantities, acceptable decision errors, and how data will be used.



MC DQOs

- Samples will be analyzed for
 - ▶ Explosives, incl. PETN & NG
 - IS samples via EPA Method 8330B
 - Discrete samples via EPA Method 8330A
 - ▶ Select metals (Cu, Sb, Pb, and Zn)
 - IS/discrete samples via EPA Method 6010B
 - ▶ White phosphorous (if evidence exists)
 - Discrete samples via EPA Method 7580



MC DQOs

- QA/QC samples will be collected as follows;
 - ▶ QC duplicates – 1:10 (minimum per MRS),
 - ▶ QA splits – 1:10 (minimum per MRS),
 - ▶ MS/MSD – 1:20 (minimum per MRS)
 - ▶ Equipment rinsate – 1 per day per matrix
 - ▶ Temperature blanks – 1 per cooler



MC Action/Quantitation Limits

- Project action limits will be based on the most stringent of either EPA Regional Screening Levels – To Be Determined
- Project Quantitation Limits will be approximately 10% of the Action Limits
- Achievable Laboratory Limits (including detection and reporting limits) vary; most recently determined values will be included with the work plans.



Reference Limits - Explosives

Matrix: Soil

Analytical Group: Explosives (EPA Method 8330B)

Concentration Level: Low

Analyte	CAS Number	Project Action Limit (mg/kg)	Project Quantitation Limit (mg/kg)	Analytical Method (mg/kg)		Achievable Laboratory Limits (mg/kg)		
				Detection Limits	Quantitation Limits	Detection Limits	Limits of Detection	Reporting Limits
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	118-96-7			Not Provided	0.25	0.040	0.05	0.1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2			Not Provided	0.25	0.040	0.05	0.1
Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)	121-82-4			Not Provided	1.0	0.056	0.075	0.1
4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene	19406-51-0			Not Provided	Not Provided	0.040	0.05	0.1
Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine ()	2691-41-0			Not Provided	2.2	0.041	0.05	0.1
2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene	35572-78-2			Not Provided	Not Provided	0.048	0.05	0.1
Methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine (Tetryl)	479-45-8			Not Provided	0.65	0.045	0.05	0.1
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2			Not Provided	0.26	0.063	0.075	0.1
2-Nitrotoluene	88-72-2			Not Provided	0.25	0.041	0.05	0.1
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3			Not Provided	0.26	0.040	0.05	0.1
3-Nitrotoluene	99-08-1			Not Provided	0.25	0.040	0.05	0.1
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4			Not Provided	0.25	0.040	0.05	0.1
1,3-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0			Not Provided	0.25	0.040	0.05	0.1
4-Nitrotoluene	99-99-0			Not Provided	0.25	0.040	0.05	0.1
Nitroglycerin	55-63-0			Not Provided	Not Provided	0.250	0.5	1
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	78-11-5			Not Provided	Not Provided	0.440	0.5	1



Reference Limits - Metals

Matrix: Soil

Analytical Group: Metals (EPA Methods 6020A/7471A)

Concentration Level: Low

Analyte	CAS Number	Project Action Limit (mg/kg)	Project Quantitation Limit (mg/kg)	Analytical Method (ppm)		Achievable Laboratory Limits (mg/kg)		
				Detection Limits	Quantitation Limits	Detection Limits	Limits of Detection	Reporting Limits
Copper	7440-50-8			0.0036	Not Provided	0.036	1	2
Lead	7439-92-1			0.028	Not Provided	0.008	0.125	0.250
Zinc	7440-66-6			0.0012	Not Provided	0.466	1.5	2
Antimony	7440-36-0			0.021	Not Provided	0.022	0.250	0.250



Data Collection

Hand-held analog all metals detector

- Produces an audible signal to indicate subsurface metallic items



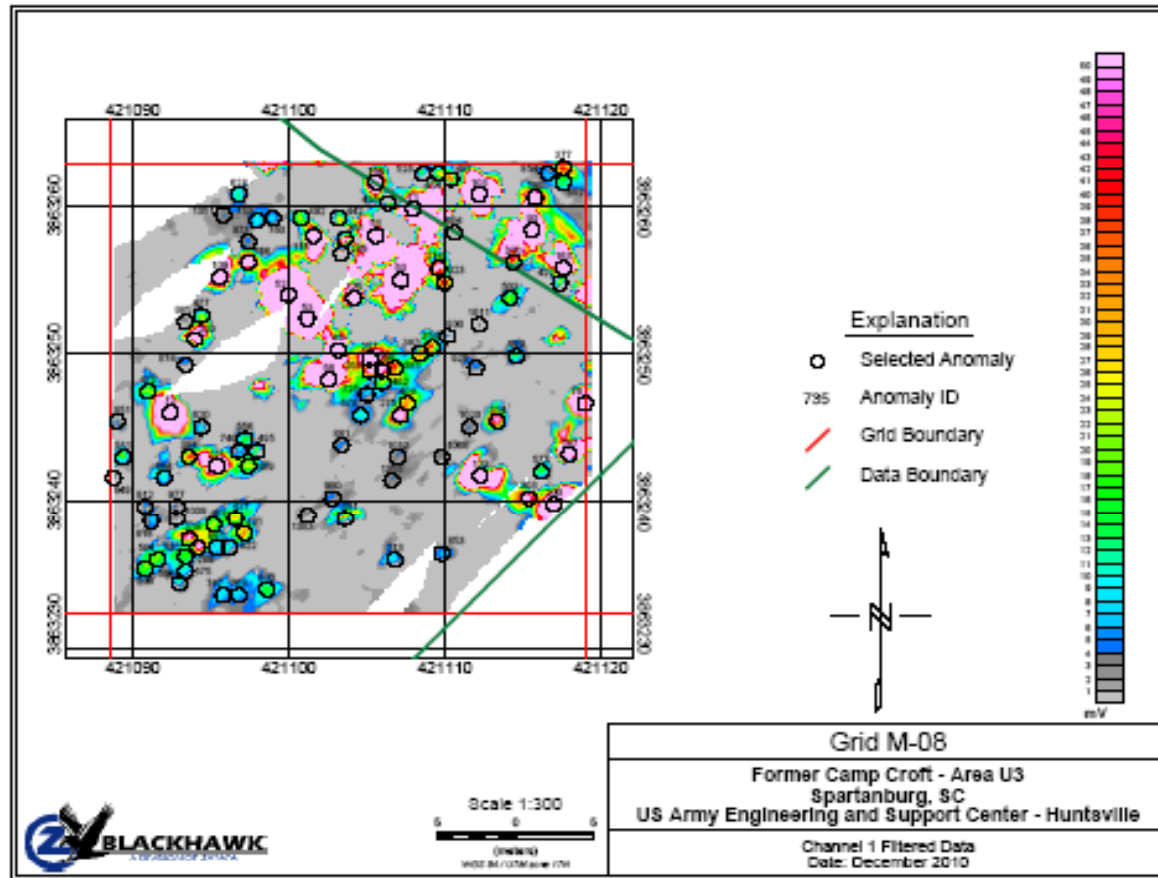
Data Collection

Digital Geophysical Mapping

- Digital data are recorded and analyzed to identify subsurface items most likely to be MEC



Data Collection



Data Collection



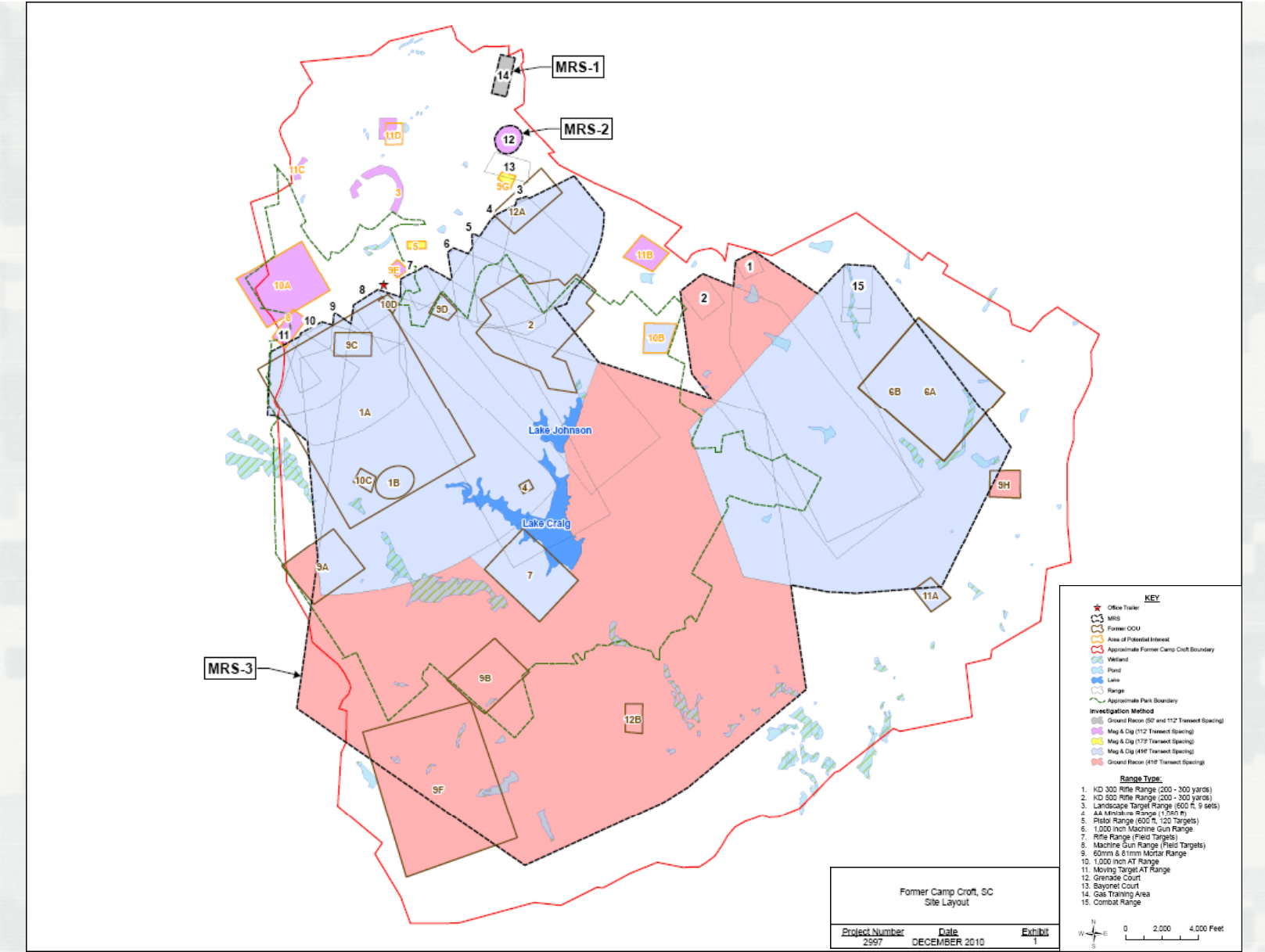
Anomalies selected for
investigation/removal



MC Sampling

- Collection of soil samples to determine presence of munitions constituents (explosives, and select metals)

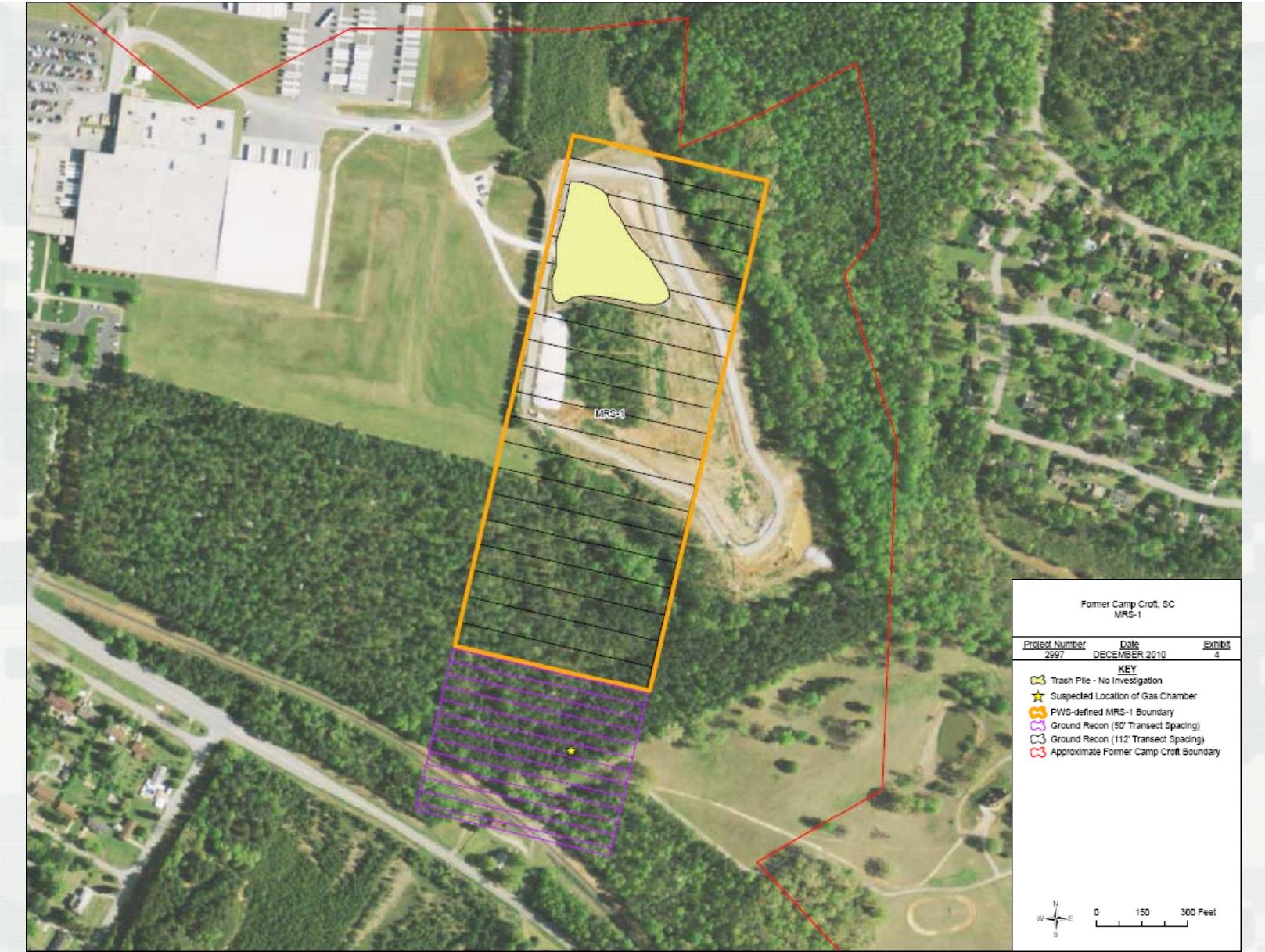




MRS 1

- Gas chamber #1 is located south of the southern boundary of MRS1.
- Perform AIR along transects to identify areas of potential munitions contamination.
 - ▶ 112 ft spacing within the PWS-defined MRS boundary (based on grenades)
 - ▶ 50 ft spacing to south of PWS-defined MRS boundary
- Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC.
- Use EM61 in 50'x50' grids at locations (TBD) to locate disposal pits and/or consolidated disposal area. Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies. If a large indistinguishable anomaly is present, i.e. a disposal pit, a test trench will be excavated.
- MC sampling – None.
 - ▶ Per the ASR Supplement, it is unlikely that CS is present after 50 years.
 - ▶ This is not a compound routinely analyzed by certified laboratories, and is currently not included in the ADR software database.
 - ▶ Smoke canisters are not expected to be comprised of metals of concern.

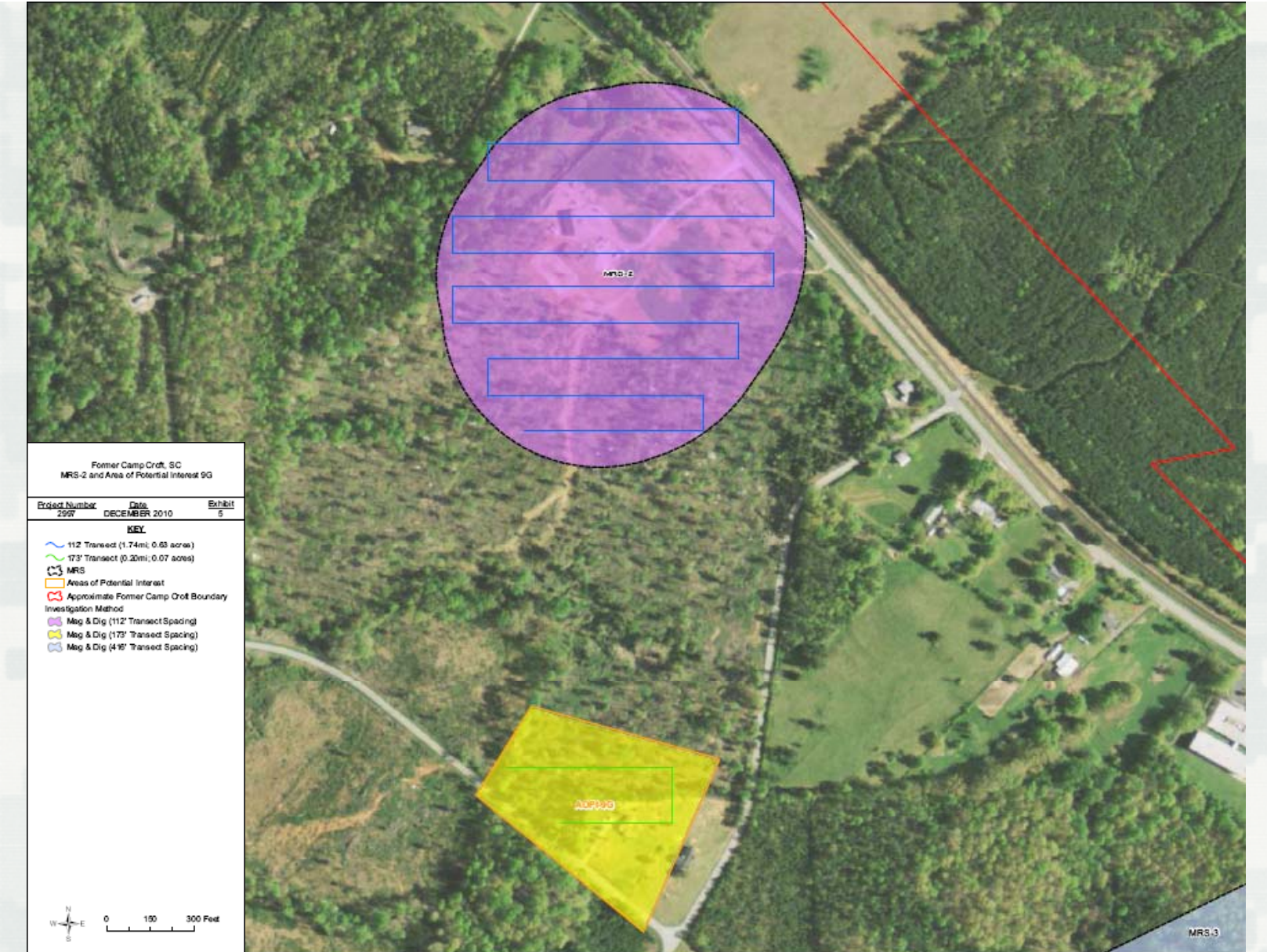




MRS 2 and AoPI 9G

- **MRS 2**
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals; and possibly discrete sampling for white phosphorous
- **AoPI 9G**
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 173 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals

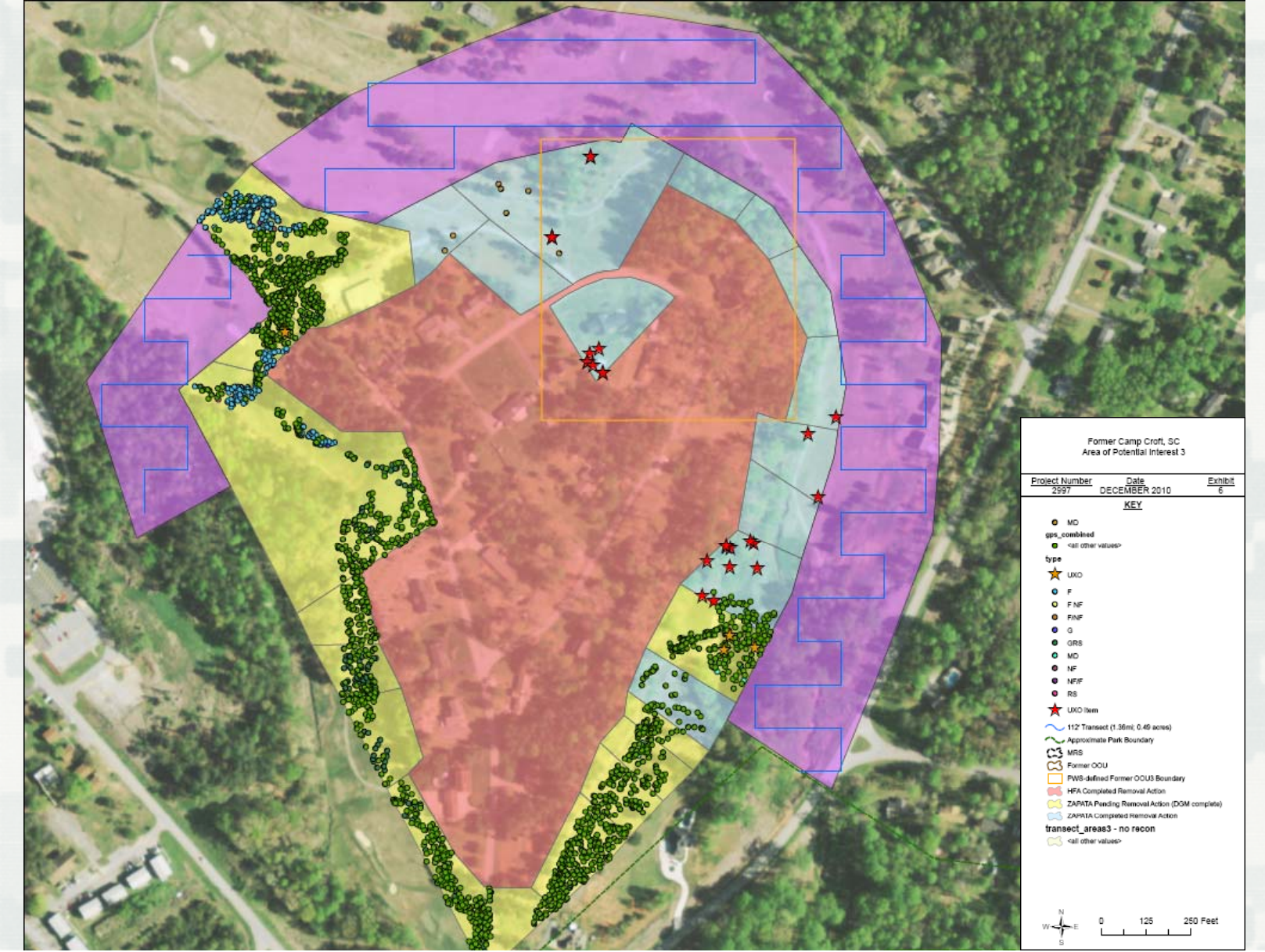




AoPI 3

- Areas that have undergone previous MEC removals will be excluded
- Extent of MEC has not been defined
- Perform operations along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - During the kick-off meeting, the method of investigation was not agreed upon; potential ideas include mag-and-dig, DGM with EM61 and/or the Metal Mapper, or some combination of these.
- Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
- Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
- Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
- MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals; and possibly discrete sampling for white phosphorous

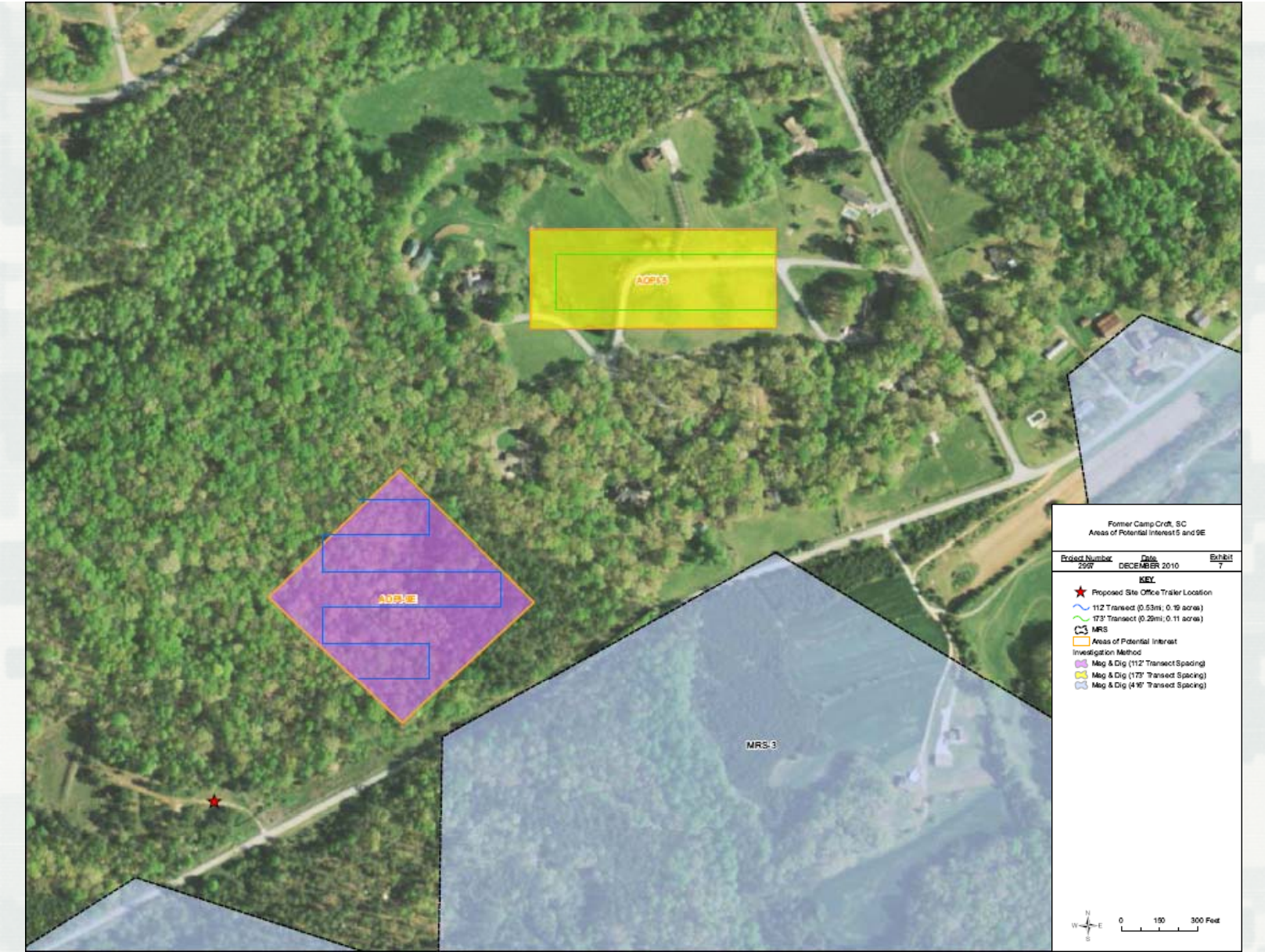




AoPI 5 and 9E

- AoPI 5
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 173 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals
- AoPI 9E
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals





AoPI 8 and 10A

- AoPI 8
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals
- AoPI 10A
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals

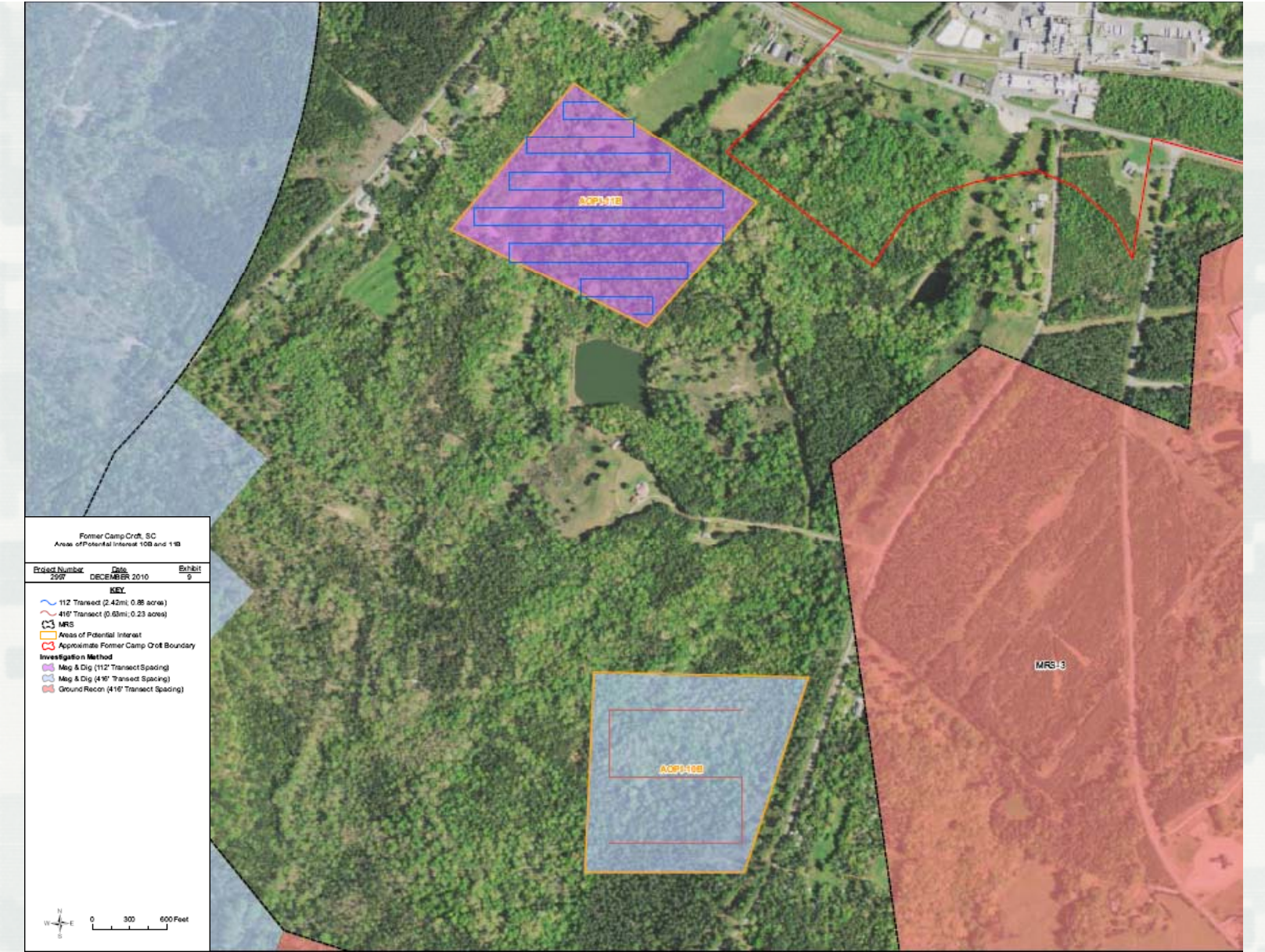




AoPI 10B and 11B

- AoPI 10B
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 416 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals
- AoPI 11B
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
 - ▶ MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals

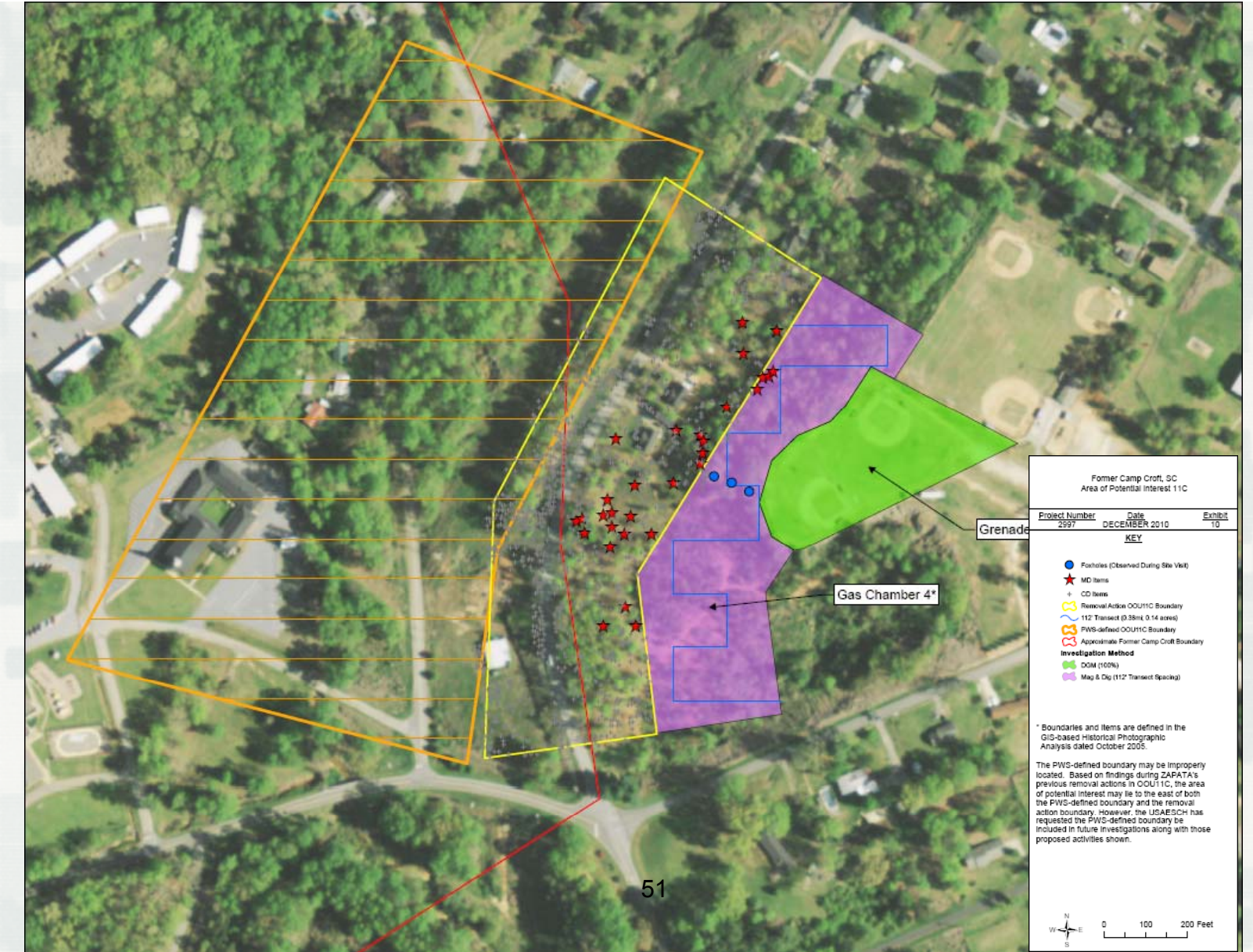




AoPI 11C

- Areas that have undergone previous MEC removals will be excluded
- Based on findings during ZAPATA's previous removal actions in OOU11C, we recommend conducting investigations to the east of both the PWS-defined boundary and the removal action boundary
- Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination (PWS-defined area & east of removal action boundary)
- Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
- Perform 100% DGM of two ball fields
- Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
- Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
- MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals

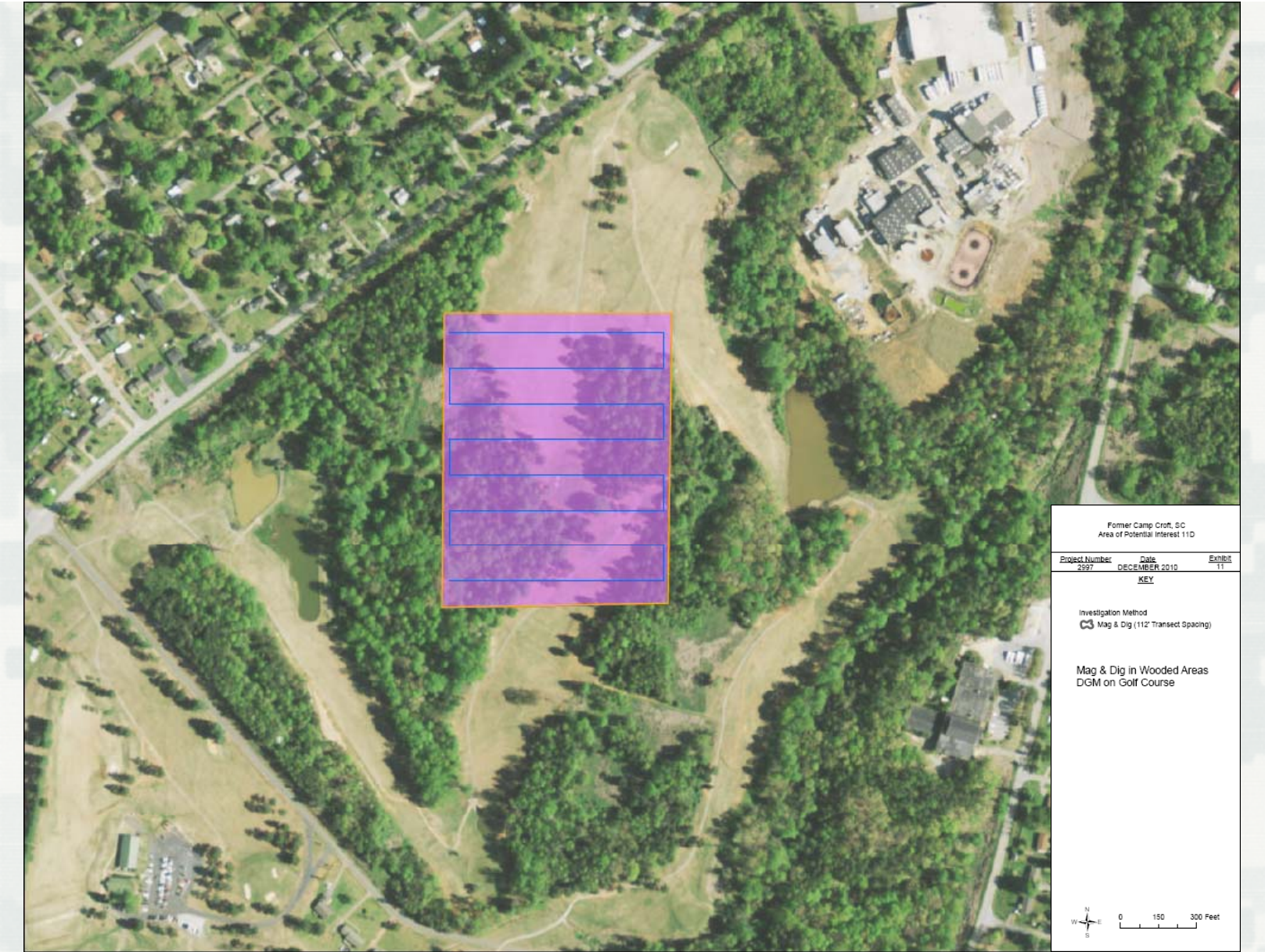




AoPI 11D

- Perform operations along transects spaced 112 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Wooded areas – mag-and-dig along transects
 - ▶ Golf course – 100% DGM along transects
 - ▶ Overlap these two methods
- Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
- Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
- Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
- MC Sampling – One sampling unit (SU) for explosives and select metals

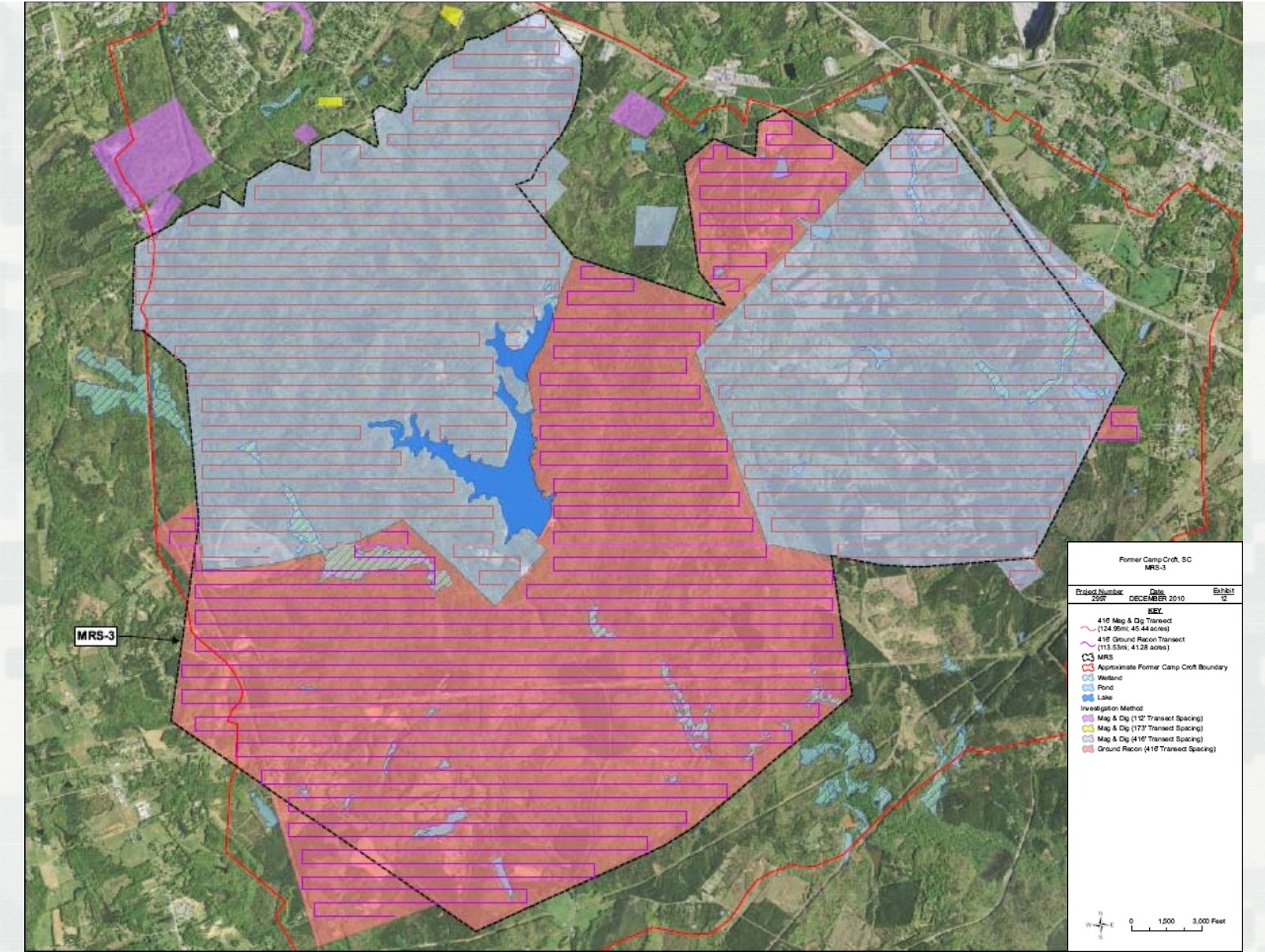




MRS 3

- Sub-divide MRS into two areas
- MC Sampling – 10 sampling units (SU) across both sub-areas for explosives and select metals
- Sub-area 1
 - ▶ Perform mag-and-dig along transects spaced 416 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
 - ▶ Place grids (50 ft by 50 ft equivalent) in areas of high, medium, and low density
 - ▶ Within grids, intrusively investigate 100% discrete anomalies
- Sub-area 2
 - ▶ Perform AIR along transects spaced 416 ft apart to identify areas of potential munitions contamination
 - ▶ Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC

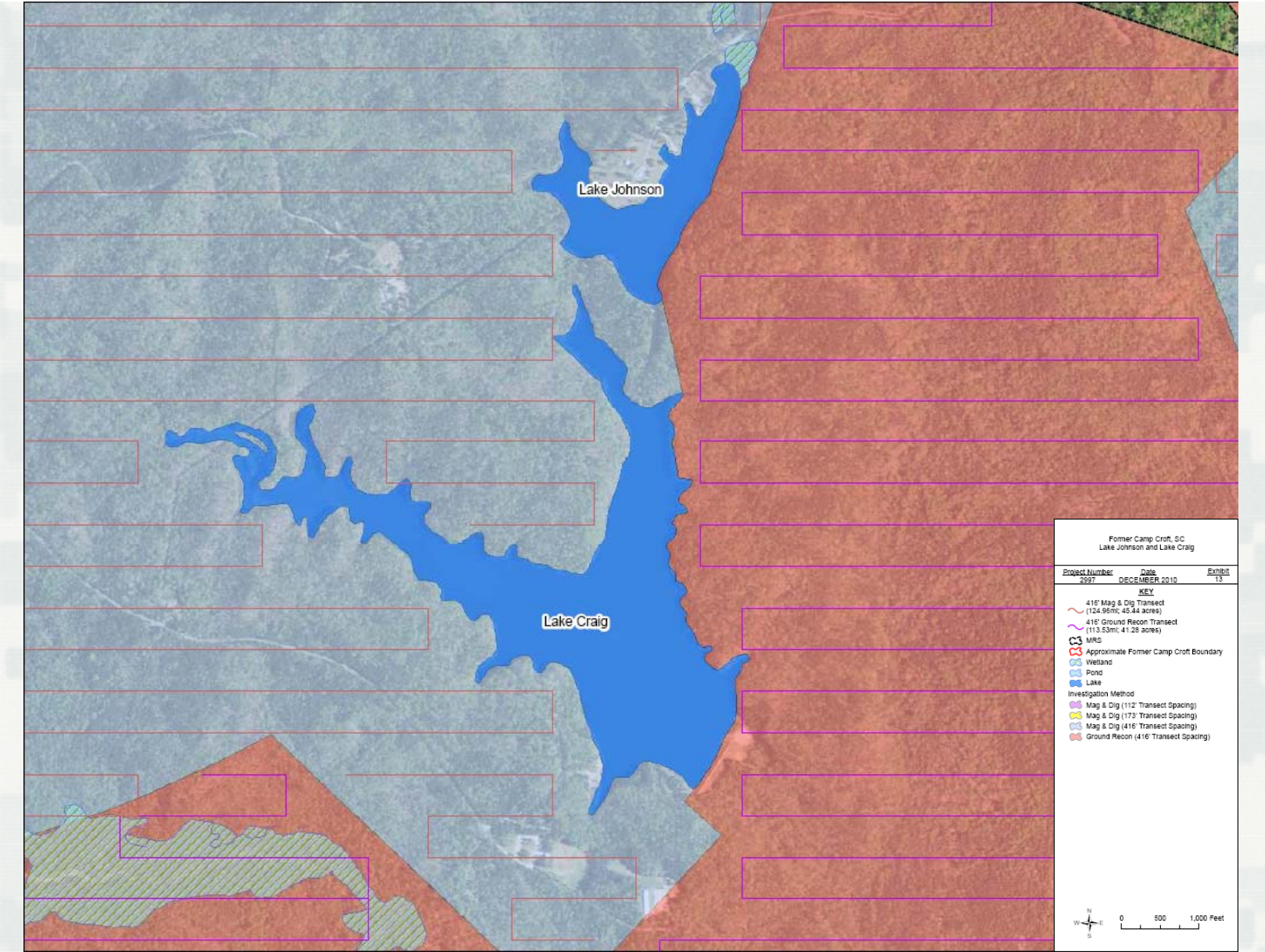




Lakes Craig and Johnson

- Based on site restrictions, no data will be collected in the Lakes
- Transects (both mag-and-dig and AIR) will be conducted up to and along the shoreline of the lakes
- Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD, and MEC
- No MC samples will be collected





Safety

UXO Safety Procedures

The Three R's

Recognize - Military munitions/ordnance becomes a danger only when it is disturbed. When you see an item, **STOP**.

Retreat - Do not move closer to get a better look! Never attempt to remove anything near it. Do not touch, move, or disturb. **MOVE AWAY**.

Report - Immediately report any suspected military munitions. **Call 911**





Technical Project Planning Memorandum – No. 1

Subject: FUDS Military Munitions Response Program Documentation of Technical Project Planning Project Team Meeting for a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Site: Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, SC

Contract: Contract Number W912DY-10-D-0028, Task Order 0005

The Technical Project Planning (TPP) meeting was conducted on 16 March 2011 at the Spartanburg Marriott at Renaissance Park in Spartanburg, South Carolina from 8:30am to 3:30pm. The Project Delivery Team (PDT) is composed of the participants listed below; all were present (sign-in sheet attached). Meeting participants introduced themselves.

1. Shawn Boone Project Manager, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Charleston District
2. Spencer O'Neal Project Manager, US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH)
3. Teresa Carpenter Technical Lead, USAESCH
4. Deb Edwards Geophysicist, USAESCH
5. Susan Byrd South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)
6. John Moon South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism (DPRT), Croft State Natural Area
7. Jason Shiflet Project Manager, Zapata Incorporated (ZAPATA)
8. Suzy McKinney Quality Control Manager, ZAPATA

Meeting Discussion Summary:

The purpose of the meeting was to establish the PDT team and to begin the TPP process for the RI/FS at the former Camp Croft. Mr. Shiflet opened the meeting with a brief presentation to explain the RI/FS process and where this task is within that process. The project includes Munitions Response Sites (MRS) 1, 2, and 3, Areas of Potential Interest (AoPI) 3, 5, 8, 9E, 9G, 10A, 10B, 11B, 11C, 11D, and Lakes Craig and Johnson. The presentation and general discussions about the Former Camp Croft RI/FS task order led to numerous questions (for clarification) from Mr. Moon. These general discussions continued until just before noon, when Mr. Moon had to leave. After a short break, the PDT continued project specific discussions until the meeting adjourned at 3:30pm. The outcome of these discussions resulted in the refinement of the preliminary conceptual site model, the conceptual site exposure model, and preliminary MEC DQOs, and established the framework for the Draft Work Plans. The bullet points listed below are highlights from the day's discussions.



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- 1) The Croft State Natural Area allows three two-day bow hunts for deer between September and November, each year.
- 2) The Croft State Natural Area hosts Horse Shows on the third Saturday of each month between February and November, each year.
- 3) Shawn has had recent discussions with the public regarding the potential existence of various munitions items in and around the Former Camp Croft. For example, Jimmy Tobias noted that “howitzer like munitions” were found in and along the creek (*possibly Fairforest Creek*) during the bridge construction along SC Highway 150. Mr. Tobias also noted that he’s seen lots of military munitions east of AoPI 9G and north of AoPI 12A. The PDT agreed that it would be prudent to solicit site-specific information from local, knowledgeable persons.
- 4) The PDT agreed that Spartanburg County Sheriff’s Office munitions responses should be incorporated into the project Geographic Information System (GIS).
- 5) The PDT agreed that Lieutenant Dyas of the Spartanburg County Sheriff’s Office should be invited to the next TPP meeting.
- 6) Previously cleared areas (i.e., areas where removal actions have been completed) should be incorporated into the project GIS.
- 7) Soil sample analytical results for munitions constituents (MC), namely explosives and metals (Cu, Pb, Sb, and Zn), will first be compared to the EPA Regional Screening Level (RSL) Summary Table (dated November 2010). These can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/region9/superfund/prg/>. Once any contamination is delineated to the RSL table, EPA Region IV Ecological Screening Values will be used for ecological risk assessment purposes. These can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/region4/waste/ots/epatab4.pdf>.
- 8) If a risk assessment is required, the munitions Center of Expertise (CX) may require that surface and subsurface samples be included in the risk assessment. The USAESCH agreed to discuss the issue with the CX. If both surface and subsurface samples are required for the risk assessment, then those similar depth intervals would likely be required for background samples.
- 9) The PDT agreed that all soil samples will be discrete. Those samples will be collected from the ground surface to a depth of two inches. If burrowing animals are present, deeper samples may be required.
- 10) Background soil sampling will not be required unless there are analytical results that exceed the EPA RSLs. If background soil sampling is required, field teams must document the soil type during sampling so that sample results can be compared to similar soil types. DHEC recommended that ZAPATA should consider submitting a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to local agencies requesting available background data sets.
- 11) The PDT discussed data collection needs on golf course property, particularly in the fairways and greens. It was agreed that the USACE should initiate a meeting with the golf course



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- owners as soon as possible to discuss investigation options. Potential options include using an EM61 or the MetalMapper system, followed by some amount of intrusive investigation.
- 12) AoPI 12A is partially within MRS 3. In MRS 3 (and within AoPI 12A), transect spacings should be set at 112 ft based on a MKII grenade.
 - 13) Previous work conducted in AoPI 12B indicated the existence of a rifle grenade. Rather than compressing the transect spacing within AoPI 12B, the PDT requested that ZAPATA place a transect through AoPI 12B.
 - 14) The PDT discussed the possibility of using ZAPATA's existing geophysical prove-out (from earlier site work). The USAESCH agreed to consider the possibility and will follow up with ZAPATA.
 - 15) For mag-and-dig transects, the PDT was unable to define the anomaly density threshold that would be considered excessive and thus would trigger the need to sample only a statistically significant portion of the anomalies along the transect. Examples of 40 and 60 anomalies per 100 ft segment were provided as possible values. The USAESCH agreed to seek clarification and provide input.
 - 16) The PDT discussed collecting MC samples in areas with high anomaly densities. Tentatively, those high density areas are defined as those areas where the anomaly density count is > the 97th percentile of all anomaly densities.
 - 17) The PDT agreed that pre-blow-in-place (BIP) samples would not be used in the risk assessment (if a risk assessment is required).
 - 18) The question was raised whether there should be more coverage near the horse ring and park office, due to higher concentration of visitors/access. The USAESCH agreed to seek clarification and provide input.
 - 19) The PDT discussed tighter transect line spacing in areas where grenades have been found; perhaps a DQO using tighter line spacing in the HFD (from the boundary of the grid where the grenade was found) and increase line spacing from point at which the last grenade fragment was found. The PDT ultimately decided against this approach from an implementability stand point. If evidence of grenades is prevalent, and the PDT feels that more data are required, the PDT may elect to place grid(s) in the area, and/or add transects in between existing transects for better characterization.
 - 20) The PDT discussed AoPI 3 and the need (or lack thereof) for additional data. Extensive activities have been conducted in and around AoPI 3. Based on the amount of data available from those previous activities, the question of whether or not the nature of contamination at AoPI 3 has been defined was posed. Furthermore, since the PDT has defined the lateral extent of MEC in the data quality objectives (DQO) table as the distance equal to the transect spacing determined for the respective area (i.e., 112 ft for AoPI 3) beyond the last MEC discovered, it is possible to place a 112 ft buffer around AoPI 3 and conclude that both the nature and extent of the contamination has been defined. The USAESCH agreed to discuss the matter with the CX and provide comment to the PDT.



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- 21) The PDT agreed that grids placed in mag-and-dig areas will be digitally geophysically mapped (DGM). From those DGM grids, all MEC-like anomalies will be investigated. MEC-like anomalies will be based on results determined during the geophysical proveout; those selections will be discussed with the PDT prior to intrusive investigation. In analog instrument-assisted reconnaissance (AIR) areas, grids will be evaluated by mag-and-dig methods. In those grid, all anomalies will be intrusively investigated since the nature and extent of munitions along AIR transects will be unknown.
- 22) The PDT agreed that investigations at AoPI 11C should be conducted east of those previously conducted along Cedar Springs Drive. Investigation within the area identified as AoPI 11C in the Performance Work Statement (PWS) is not required.
- 23) DHEC requested that the Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plan (UFP-QAPP) include a) rationale for how selected group of metals were determined and b) how and when the need for background samples will be determined.
- 24) The PDT requested that ZAPATA confirm Accutest and TestAmerica have certifications for South Carolina. ZAPATA has confirmed, in writing, that both labs hold South Carolina certification.
- 25) The PDT discussed the preferred format of the Work Plans. ZAPATA made some suggestions to improve clarity and readability based on recent experiences with another RI/FS. The PDT agreed to review the proposed format (see attached).

Attachments:

Meeting Agenda
Sign-in Sheet
RI/FS Presentation
Conceptual Site Models
Conceptual Site Exposure Models
Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objective Tables
EM 200-1-2 Worksheets
Work Plans outline
Project Figures
Project Schedule

Exhibit 2 – Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

MRS/Area of Potential Interest (AoPI)	Approximate Acres	Suspect Past DoD Activities based on the ASR, ASR Supplement, and GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis	Potential MEC/MD	Previous Investigation / Clearance Actions	Adjusted RI acreage	Post-DoD / Current Land Use and Potential Receptors	RI Field Sampling * *Transect spacing is based on VSP, using 1.5x HFD from the HE item (90% confidence for that item or larger)
MRS 1 GAS CHAMBERS	23.8	Training using CS smoke pots/grenades. Assume disposal of canisters in pits or tossed away from the gas chamber (gas chamber #1) in the same general area. Training trenches may also be associated with gas chambers. NOTE: Three other gas chambers are identified in historical photographic analysis. Gas chamber # 2 and gas chamber #3 are in the vicinity of the 10 th and 3 rd holes of the golf course, respectively, adjacent to AoPI 3 (previously referred to as OOU3). Gas chamber # 4 is due east of AoPI 11C (previously referred to as OOU 11C) near the ball fields.	CS smoke pots/grenades. No documented finds since site closure.	General location of gas chamber #3 has been geophysically mapped while investigating OOU3. Anomalies will be intrusively investigated in January 2011.	23.8	Private/commercial. Receptors: residents, landowners, employees. Site is publicly accessible other than the commercial property, which has restricted access.	Upon review of the historical photographic analysis, gas chamber #1 is located south of the southern boundary of MRS1. As such, the field investigation will be focused south of the delineated MRS1. Field investigation will be expanded to include general vicinity of gas chambers #2 and 3 as part of the AoPI 3 investigation, and gas chamber #4 as part of the AoPI 11C investigation. Within the PWS-defined MRS boundary, perform a surface reconnaissance along transects spaced 112 ft apart based on grenades to identify areas of potential munitions contamination. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. To the south of the PWS-defined boundary, perform a surface reconnaissance along transects spaced 50 ft apart, to determine anomaly density. Use EM61 in 50'x50' grids to locate disposal pits and/or consolidated disposal area. Within grids, intrusively investigate all MEC-like anomalies. If a large indistinguishable anomaly is present, i.e. a disposal pit, a test trench will be excavated to characterize the anomalous area. MC sampling – None. Per the ASR Supplement, it is unlikely that CS is present after 50 years. In addition, this is not a compound routinely analyzed by certified laboratories, and is currently not included in the ADR software database. There is no need to sample for metals – smoke canisters are not expected to be comprised of metals of concern for risk analysis.
MRS 2 GRENADE COURT	24.9	Live and practice grenade training.	Live and practice grenades. No documented finds since site closures.	None.	24.9	Private property. Receptors: landowners, residents. Area is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% of anomalies using a MineLab detector along transects spaced at 112' based on a grenade. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. The MineLab was selected for use in MRS 2 and MRS 3 based on the magnetic rocks and responsive soils throughout the project site. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling – One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu). If evidence of white phosphorus is discovered, discrete soil samples will be collected for chemical analysis.
MRS 3 OPERATIONAL RANGE COMPLEX	12,102.4 (not including Lake Johnson and Lake Craig)	Artillery training and combat range using live and practice munitions. Documented and undocumented firing points. 15 ranges, as documented in the Supplemental ASR.	60mm mortars, 81mm mortars, 1,000" AT, rifle grenades. Items found since site closure include: 37mm, 57mm, 60mm, 81mm, 105mm, 2.36" rockets, grenades, rifle	EE/CA (1996 and 1998). MEC surface removals at OOU1B, OOU2, and OOU7 in 1997. MEC removal at	12,102.4	State park, private property. Receptors: recreational users (hikers, bikers, camping, horseback riding), residents,	Due to the nature of the previous clearances, the minimal amount of acreage that was cleared, and the difficulty in accurately relocating the exact grids/acreage that was cleared more than 10 years ago, these areas will be included in the investigation, as described below. These data will allow the PDT to evaluate the effectiveness of the past removal actions, for consideration in the RI and FS documents. MRS 3 will be divided into sub-areas based on past land use. <i>Sub-area 1</i> is inclusive of the range complex most likely to have MK II grenades, 37mm, and 60mm mortars or larger munitions, based

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			<p>grenades, 155mm with burster tube. Specifically: <u>1A</u> - 37mm and 57mm inert projectiles. <u>1B</u> - 60mm and 81mm mortar parts. <u>2</u> - 60mm and 81mm mortar parts, 4.2" mortar parts. <u>6A/6B</u> - M43 81mm mortars, M49 60mm mortar, M84 105mm HC smoke round. <u>Z</u> - 60mm mortars, 81mm mortars, 2.36" rocket parts. <u>9F</u> - 37mm APT with tracer (expended), grenade ring. <u>10C</u> - MKII practice grenade scrap. <u>10D</u> - Grenade frag, part of a white phosphorus grenade. <u>11A</u> - Grenade top, 60mm mortar (expended). <u>12A</u> - Grenade spoon, M9 HEAT rifle grenades practice rifle grenades, 2.36" rocket motors, frag, and scrap, MKII hand grenades and scrap. <u>12B</u> - M9 rifle grenade.</p>	<p>OOU6A/6B in 2001. Less than 1% of the MRS has undergone MEC clearance, most of which was surface or shallow depth clearance as part of Time Critical Removal Actions.</p>		<p>landowners. Some timber harvesting on private property. Public access; some of the southern areas may be inaccessible due to limited road, dense vegetation.</p>	<p>on documented MEC finds. <i>Sub-area 2</i> represents all remaining portions where only sporadic and small quantities of munitions have been found. If MEC/MD is found up to the boundary of the MRS, including formerly identified OOU's, ZAPATA will coordinate with the Project Delivery Team to expand the investigation via instrument-assisted reconnaissance or mag and dig, to increase confidence that the boundary of MEC is defined. Sub-area 1 - Mag and dig 100% anomalies using a MineLab detector at various transect spacings, those being 112 ft for MK II grenades, 242 ft for 37mm projectiles, and 416 ft for 60mm mortars. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Conduct an instrument-assisted recon along transects in wetlands, documenting anomaly counts. There will be no intrusive investigation of anomalies in the wetlands. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. Sub-area 2 - Perform a surface reconnaissance along transects spaced 416 ft apart based on a 60mm mortar to identify areas of potential munitions contamination. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. MC sampling - Ten (10) discrete soil samples (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu) based on range fans/firing points, terrestrial targets, and findings from mag-and-dig.</p>

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MRS/Area of Potential Interest (AoPI)	Approximate Acres	Suspect Past DoD Activities based on the ASR, ASR Supplement, and GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis	Potential MEC/MD	Previous Investigation / Clearance Actions	Adjusted RI acreage	Post-DoD / Current Land Use and Potential Receptors	RI Field Sampling * *Transect spacing is based on VSP, using 1.5x HFD from the HE item (90% confidence for that item or larger)
RANGE COMPLEX (LAKE CRAIG AND LAKE JOHNSON)	Total ~ 185.6 Lake Johnson footprint = 37.5 acres. ZAPATA contacted State Park personnel on 12/3/10 and SC DNR on 12/6/10 concerning lake water levels. Officials indicated that Lake Johnson has been drained but is currently being naturally filled and has approximately 7 acres of water. Lake Craig is 148.1 acres.	Situated within MRS 3.	60mm and 81mm mortars. No documented finds since site closure.	None	185.6	State park. Receptors: recreational users (boating, fishing). Site is publicly accessible.	Two investigation methodologies are proposed for MRS; mag-and-dig and surface reconnaissance, with variable transect spacings. Based on site restrictions, no data collection within the lakes is proposed. Mag-and-dig transects proposed for areas west of the lakes will be performed up to the water boundary, will turn and follow the shoreline until the point at which the transects turn and lead away from the lake. This will allow for data collection to occur along the lake shorelines. A similar method will be employed during surface reconnaissance east of the lakes. As with MRS 3, those data will be used to develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. MC sampling – No samples will be collected.
AREAS OF POTENTIAL INTEREST – GENERAL COMMENTS		Mixed use.					Field work in AoPI is contingent upon rights-of-entry. If MEC/MD is found up to the boundary of any AoPI, ZAPATA will coordinate with the Project Delivery Team to expand the investigation via instrument-assisted reconnaissance or mag and dig, to increase confidence that the boundary of MEC is defined.

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MRS/Area of Potential Interest (AoPI)	Approximate Acres	Suspect Past DoD Activities based on the ASR, ASR Supplement, and GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis	Potential MEC/MD	Previous Investigation / Clearance Actions	Adjusted RI acreage	Post-DoD / Current Land Use and Potential Receptors	RI Field Sampling * *Transect spacing is based on VSP, using 1.5x HFD from the HE item (90% confidence for that item or larger)
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 3	PWS AoPI = 11 acres. Previous defined OOU 3 (Wedgewood) = 46 acres.	Cantonment area.	Grenades. Items found since site closure include: grenades, 2.36" rocket fragmentation.	EE/CA (1996), multiple removal reports. Subsurface clearance to depth in approximately 40 acres in the Wedgewood development that encompasses the majority of AoPI 3. DGM and some clearance in golf course buffer. General location of gas chamber #3 has been geophysically mapped while investigating OOU3. Anomalies will be intrusively investigated in January 2011. Results of this clearance may alter the CSM.	Approx. 3 acres.	Residential and recreational (golf course). Receptors: Residents, golfers, and golf course maintenance personnel. Site is publicly accessible.	Areas that have undergone previous MEC removals will be excluded from the acres investigated under this RI based upon coordinates provided in removal documents. Extent of MEC has not been defined. MEC has been encountered beyond the currently delineated boundary of AoPI 3 as documented during the MEC removal at OOU3. Field investigation will occur beyond this boundary to the west, north and east to the road depicted in the historical photo analysis. While the 112 ft transect spacing is proposed for these extend areas of investigation, it is unclear what method of investigation is most appropriate; potential ideas include mag-and-dig, DGM with EM61 and/or the MetalMapper, or some combination of these. The method should be determined during the TPP process. ZAPATA believes that the location of gas chamber #2, as shown in the historical photographic analysis, has been investigated during previous MEC investigations/removals. In the event that this area was not characterized, the proposed line spacing is adequate to identify gas canisters. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 5	5.5	North of the Range 7 firing point; southwest of grenade court.	Grenades. Items found since site closure include: rifle grenade.	EE/CA (1996)	5.5	Residential. Receptors: landowners, residents. Area is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% transects using a MineLab detector at 173' line spacing, based on a rifle grenade. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).

Exhibit 2 – Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

MRS/Area of Potential Interest (AoPI)	Approximate Acres	Suspect Past DoD Activities based on the ASR, ASR Supplement, and GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis	Potential MEC/MD	Previous Investigation / Clearance Actions	Adjusted RI acreage	Post-DoD / Current Land Use and Potential Receptors	RI Field Sampling * *Transect spacing is based on VSP, using 1.5x HFD from the HE item (90% confidence for that item or larger)
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 8	23.9	North of the Range 11 firing point.	Small arms ammunition. No documented finds since site closure.	EE/CA (1996)	23.9	State Park. Receptors: recreational users (hikers, bikers, camping, horseback riding). Site is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% transects using a MineLab detector at 112' spacing. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 9E	7.6	Northwest of the Range 7 firing point.	Small arms ammunition; which have also been found since site closure.	EE/CA (1998)	7.6	State Park. Receptors: recreational users (hikers, bikers, camping, horseback riding). Area is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% transects using a MineLab detector at 112' spacing. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 9G	6.6	North of the Range 3 firing point.	Small arms ammunition; which have also been found since site closure. Anecdotal evidence of grenades has been provided by the public.	EE/CA (1998)	6.6	Private property. Receptors: Residents. Area is publicly accessible.	Based on anecdotal information provided by the public and the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office, it is recommended that AoPI 9G be expanded to the east, up to the MRS 3 boundary. Mag and dig 100% transects using a MineLab detector at 112' line spacing. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 10A	171.5	North of AoPI 8 and Ranges 10 and 11 firing points.	Grenades and mortars. Items found since site closure include: rifle grenade parts, land mine parts, practice grenade, 2.36" rocket, small arms ammunition.	EE/CA (1998)	171.5	State Park Receptors: recreational users (hikers, bikers, camping, horseback riding). Area is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% transects at 112' line spacing using a MineLab detector. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).

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MRS/Area of Potential Interest (AoPI)	Approximate Acres	Suspect Past DoD Activities based on the ASR, ASR Supplement, and GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis	Potential MEC/MD	Previous Investigation / Clearance Actions	Adjusted RI acreage	Post-DoD / Current Land Use and Potential Receptors	RI Field Sampling * *Transect spacing is based on VSP, using 1.5x HFD from the HE item (90% confidence for that item or larger)
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 10B	33.6	Southwest of Range 2 firing point.	Undetermined. Items found since site closure include: small arms ammunition, 60mm mortar.	EE/CA (1998)	33.6	State Park Receptors: recreational users (hikers, bikers, camping, horseback riding). Area is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% transects at 416' line spacing using a Mine Lab detector. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).
ARE OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 11B	34.7	Northwest of Range 2 firing point.	Undetermined. Items found since site closure include: small arms ammunition, grenade part.	EE/CA (1998)	34.7	Private property. Receptors: residents. Area is publicly accessible.	Mag and dig 100% transects using a MineLab detector at 112' line spacing. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC. Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies. MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).

Exhibit 2 – Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

MRS/Area of Potential Interest (AoPI)	Approximate Acres	Suspect Past DoD Activities based on the ASR, ASR Supplement, and GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis	Potential MEC/MD	Previous Investigation / Clearance Actions	Adjusted RI acreage	Post-DoD / Current Land Use and Potential Receptors	RI Field Sampling * *Transect spacing is based on VSP, using 1.5x HFD from the HE item (90% confidence for that item or larger)
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 11C	23.0	Undetermined.	Undetermined. Items found since site closure include: grenades grenade fuzes, anti-tank mines.	EE/CA (1998) Clearance to depth of 11 acres (2010).	12	Private property. Receptors: residents, landowners. Area is publicly accessible.	<p>Areas that have undergone previous MEC removals will be excluded from the acres investigated under this RI.</p> <p>The PWS-defined boundary may be improperly located. Based on findings during ZAPATA's previous removal actions in OOU11C, the area of potential interest may lie to the east of both the PWS-defined boundary and the removal action boundary. However, the USAESCH has requested the PWS-defined boundary be included in future investigations along with those proposed activities to the east.</p> <p>Investigate additional acres to the east of the AoPI based on the 2010 removal action data and site knowledge. Additional acreage will include the approximate location of gas chamber #4, based on historical photographic analysis.</p> <p>Conduct mag and dig of 100% anomalies at 112' transect spacing using a MineLab detector. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC.</p> <p>100% digital geophysical mapping of ball fields east of AoPI 11C to illustrate extent of anomaly density. Based upon findings of mag and dig, and discussions w/PDT, MEC-like items may be intrusively investigated.</p> <p>Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low density mag and dig areas.</p> <p>MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).</p>
AREA OF POTENTIAL INTEREST 11D	15.1	Cantonment area.	Undetermined. Items found since site closure include: grenade, mortars (reported to sheriff).	EE/CA (1998)	15.1	Private property / recreational. Receptors: golfers and golf course maintenance personnel. Area is publicly accessible.	<p>Location of AoPI in PWS appears to be offset, based on evaluation of the historic photo analysis. AoPI will be shifted due west. Mag and dig 100% transects using a MineLab at 112' line spacing in area identified in the historic photographic analysis. Develop anomaly density maps and document MD, CD and MEC.</p> <p>Place grids (50'x50' equivalent) in areas of high, medium and low-density areas. Grid acreage will be at least 10% of the total transect acreage. DGM grids using EM61. Intrusively investigate MEC-like anomalies.</p> <p>MC sampling - One discrete soil sample (from 0 to 2" bgs) for explosives and select metals (Pb, Sb, Zn, Cu).</p>

NOTES: The proposed methodology assures that the following metrics will be met.

- Transect spacing and numbers of anomalies to be investigated results in 90% confidence that all MEC contaminated areas have been identified.
- Boundaries of MEC contaminated areas will be delineated to an accuracy of +/- half of the transect spacing for each MRS/AoPI.
- All land outside of the areas likely to contain MEC have less than or equal to .1 UXO/acre when public use is significant, .5 UXO/acre when public use is moderate, 1 UXO/acre when public use is low by using UXO density as recommended by UXO Estimator.
- Transect spacing and rationale for grid placement will result in 90% confidence that the nature of MEC and MEC debris for each homogenous MEC contaminated area has been achieved.
- Transect spacing, mag and dig along transects, development of anomaly density maps, and intrusive investigation in grids will provide comprehensive data to ensure FS cost estimates are within an accuracy of +50%/-30%.

Table 1 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – MRS 1

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart in the MRS boundary and 50 ft apart south of the MRS boundary; grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the MRS. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the smoke grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the MRS. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the smoke grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using AIR. Perform DGM in grids. Data collection along 0.99 acres/2.71 miles of transects and 0.29 acres/5 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on AIR data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of a representative number of anomalies (to be determined by PDT) for AIR transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids. Test trench of large anomalies.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 2 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – MRS 2

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the MRS. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the MRS. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM, AIR and/or mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.63 acres/1.74 miles of transects and 0.11 acres/2 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 3 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – MRS 3

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be variously spaced apart (i.e., 112 ft, 242 ft, or 416 ft) and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the MRS. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenades, 37mm, or 60mm mortars (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the MRS. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenades, 37mm, or 60mm mortars. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM, AIR and/or mag-and-dig. Data collection along 91.87 acres/252.63 miles of transects and 9.24 acres/161 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM and AIR data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of a representative number of anomalies (to be determined by PDT) for AIR transects. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for AIR grids. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA/G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 4 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 3

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.69 acres/1.89 miles of transects and 0.11 acres/2 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

(The DQOs presented here, for AoPI 3, may change following meetings between the USAESCH and the golf course owners.)

Table 5 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 5

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 173 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the rifle grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the rifle grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.11 acres/0.30 miles of transects and 0.06 acres/1 grid. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 6 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 8

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.79 acres/2.16 miles of transects and 0.11 acres/2 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 7 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 9E

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.19 acres/0.53 miles of transects and 0.06 acres/1 grid. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 8 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 9G

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.65 acres/1.78 miles of transects and 0.11 acres/2 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 9 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 10A

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 4.40 acres/12.09 miles of transects and 0.46 acres/8 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 10 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 10B

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 416 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the 60mm mortar (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the 60mm mortar. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.23 acres/0.63 miles of transects and 0.06 acres/1 grid. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 11 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 11B

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.88 acres/2.42 miles of transects and 0.11 acres/2 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 12 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 11C

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present within each MRS. Determine the spatial extent of MEC within each MRS. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.14 acres/0.38 miles of transects and 5.03 acres of DGM (4.97 acres on ball field and 0.06 acres on 1 grid). Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM areas/grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

Table 13 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – AoPI 11D

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 112 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas within the AoPI. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the AoPI. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the MK II grenade. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using DGM and mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.42 acres/1.17 miles of transects and 0.06 acres/1 grid. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on DGM data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

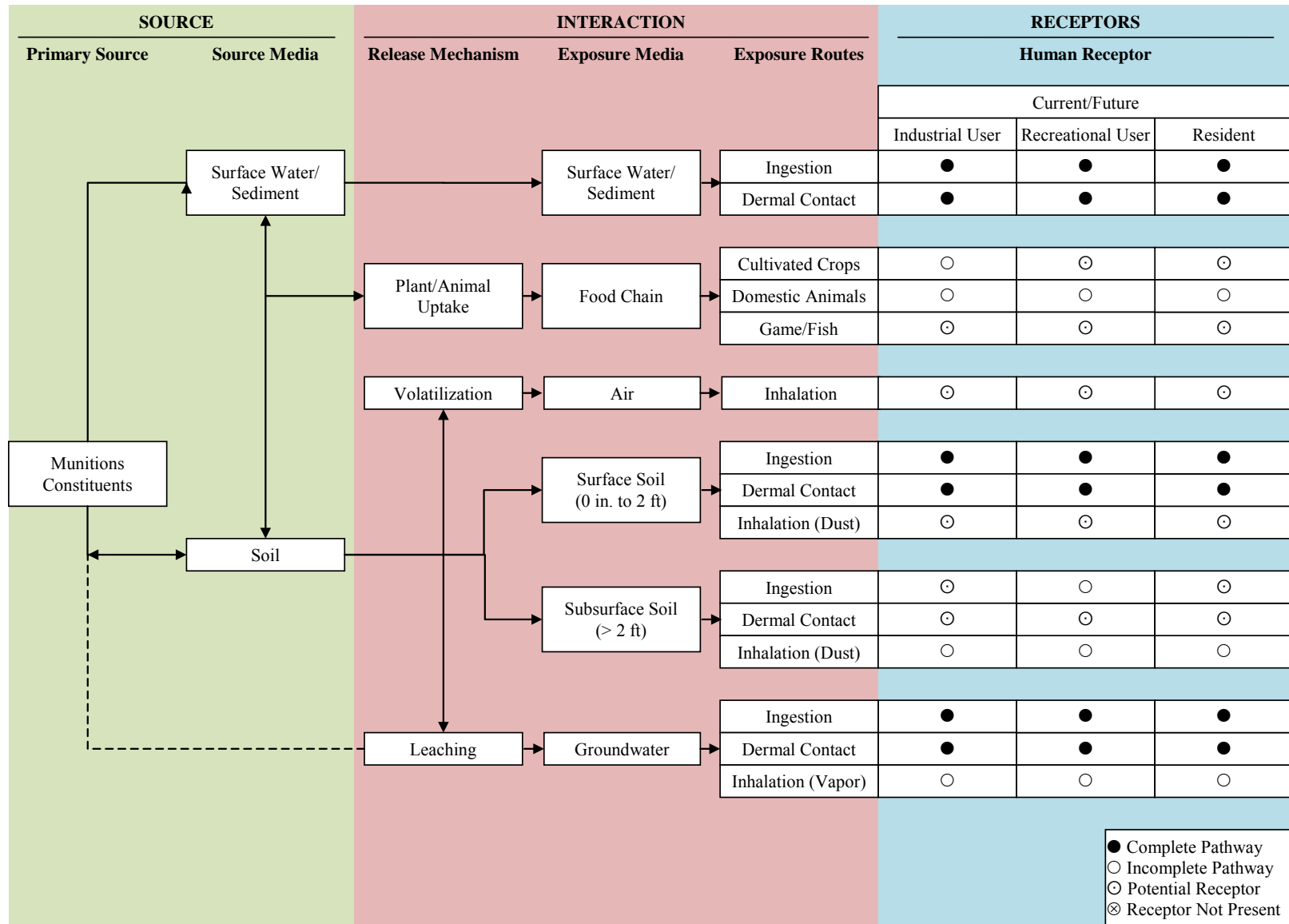
Table 14 – Munitions and Explosives of Concern Data Quality Objectives – Lake Craig and Lake Johnson

DQO	Problem Statement	Project Goals	Required Information Inputs	Input Boundaries	Analytical Approach	Performance Criteria	Plan for Obtaining Data
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Define the problem that necessitates the study</i>	<i>Identify study questions</i>	<i>Identify data and information needed to answer study questions</i>	<i>Specify the target population and define spatial limits</i>	<i>Develop the logic for drawing conclusions from findings</i>	<i>Specify probability limits for false rejections and false acceptance decision errors</i>	<i>Select the plan that meets the performance criteria</i>
MRS Characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the nature and extent of MEC along the shoreline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location and type of MEC present. Determine the spatial extent of MEC. Determine if MEC exposure pathways for humans are complete. Determine if MEC pose a human health risk. <p>-----</p> <p>Possible Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DoD Action Indicated Institutional Controls MEC Removal Combination of Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected during previous activities. Results of visual observations along transects and in grids. Analog (density) and/or digital (instrument response) geophysical data. Results of intrusive investigation of identified anomalies. Survey of site receptors, demographics and land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During field activities, transects will be spaced approximately 416 ft apart and grids will equate to 50 ft by 50 ft areas along the shoreline. Transect spacing is designed to search for areas where the 60mm mortar (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard) would explode on impact with the ground, detonate and fragment. Grid locations in areas of high, medium, and low anomaly count areas will be determined based on results of transect investigations. The anomaly selection threshold in DGM grids is based on the maximum value determined during the geophysical proveout. The initial value is set at 11x the diameter of the MK II grenade (the smallest found item with an explosive hazard across all MRSs/AoPIs). Intrusively investigate potential MEC items. <p>-----</p> <p>Constraints: Rights-of-entry, weather, current land use activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum depth at which each type of MEC was encountered will be used to define the vertical extent for that type of MEC. The location and spatial extent of MEC will be used to define the lateral extent for each type of MEC encountered; the extent beyond the last MEC discovered will be equal to the transect spacing for the area in question. If evidence of MEC is found, then discovery location may be within a zone where ordnance landed that did not function as designed. All MD, frag, and targets will be evaluated as possibly indicative of the location of MEC. <p>-----</p> <p>Alternative actions will be formulated in the Feasibility Study based on the location and density of MEC, land use, and other data gathered during the investigation and comparison of those data with criteria established herein.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomaly reacquisition (from DGM data) within 1 meter accuracy. Transect pathway positional accuracy is +/- 20 %, as an average across the study area. Depth of detection for DGM data (i.e., the failure criteria) is 7x the diameter of the 60mm mortar. QC/QA blind seed items will be detected and identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect and determine anomaly density within transects using AIR or mag-and-dig. Data collection along 0.60 acres/1.65 miles of transects and 0.11 acres/2 grids. Overlap DGM and analog data collection methods along a sample of transects for comparability. Synthesize anomaly density data into figures for PDT review and anomaly selection. Select grid placement locations. Grids will be placed in high, medium, and low anomalous areas, based on mag-and-dig and AIR data and discussions with the PDT; biased placement of percentage of grids to define location of potential MEC in areas beyond target zone. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for mag-and-dig transects. Intrusive investigation of a representative number of anomalies (to be determined by PDT) for AIR transects. Intrusive investigation of all anomalies for AIR grids. Intrusive investigation of all MEC-like anomalies for DGM grids.

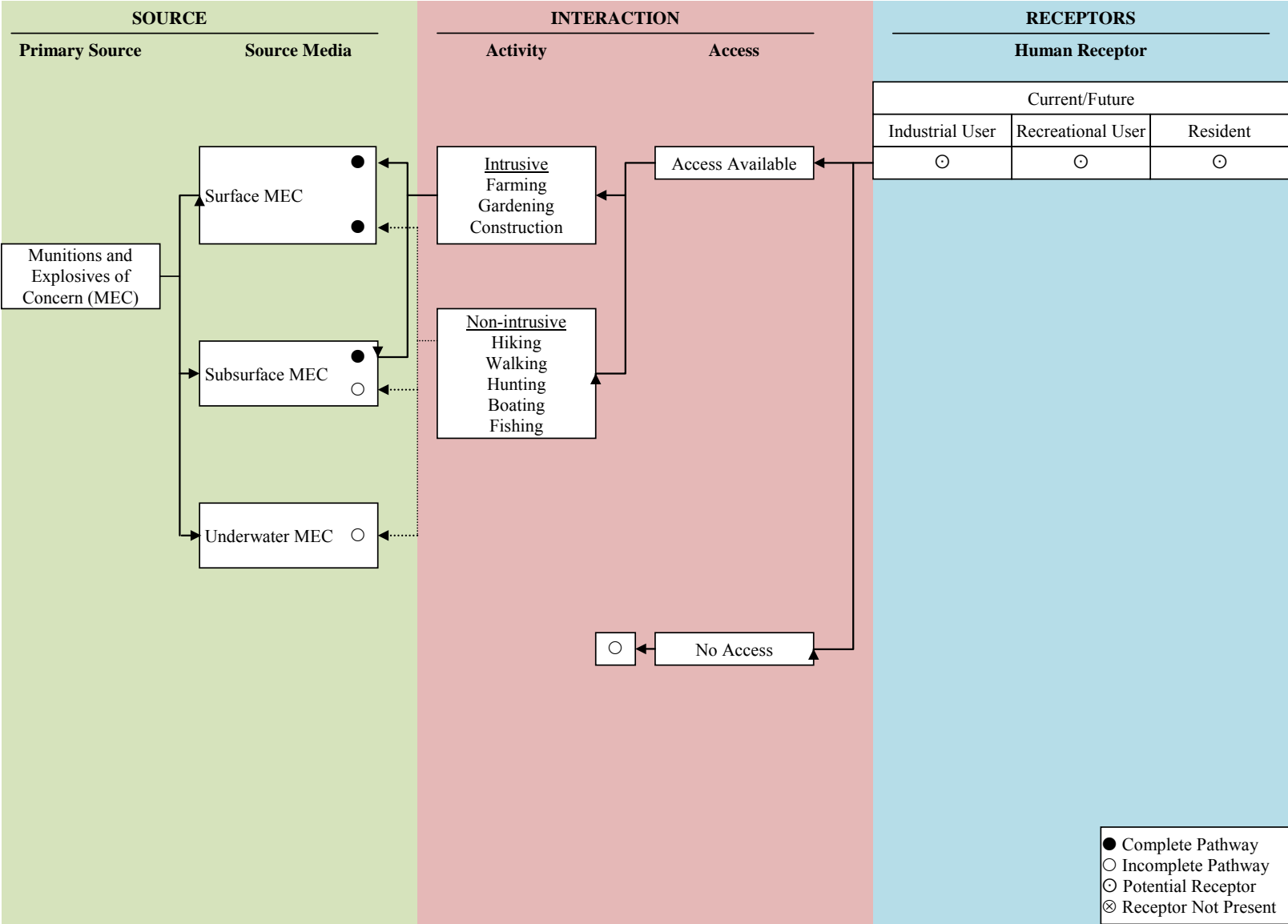
Reference: Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA//G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001, February 2006.

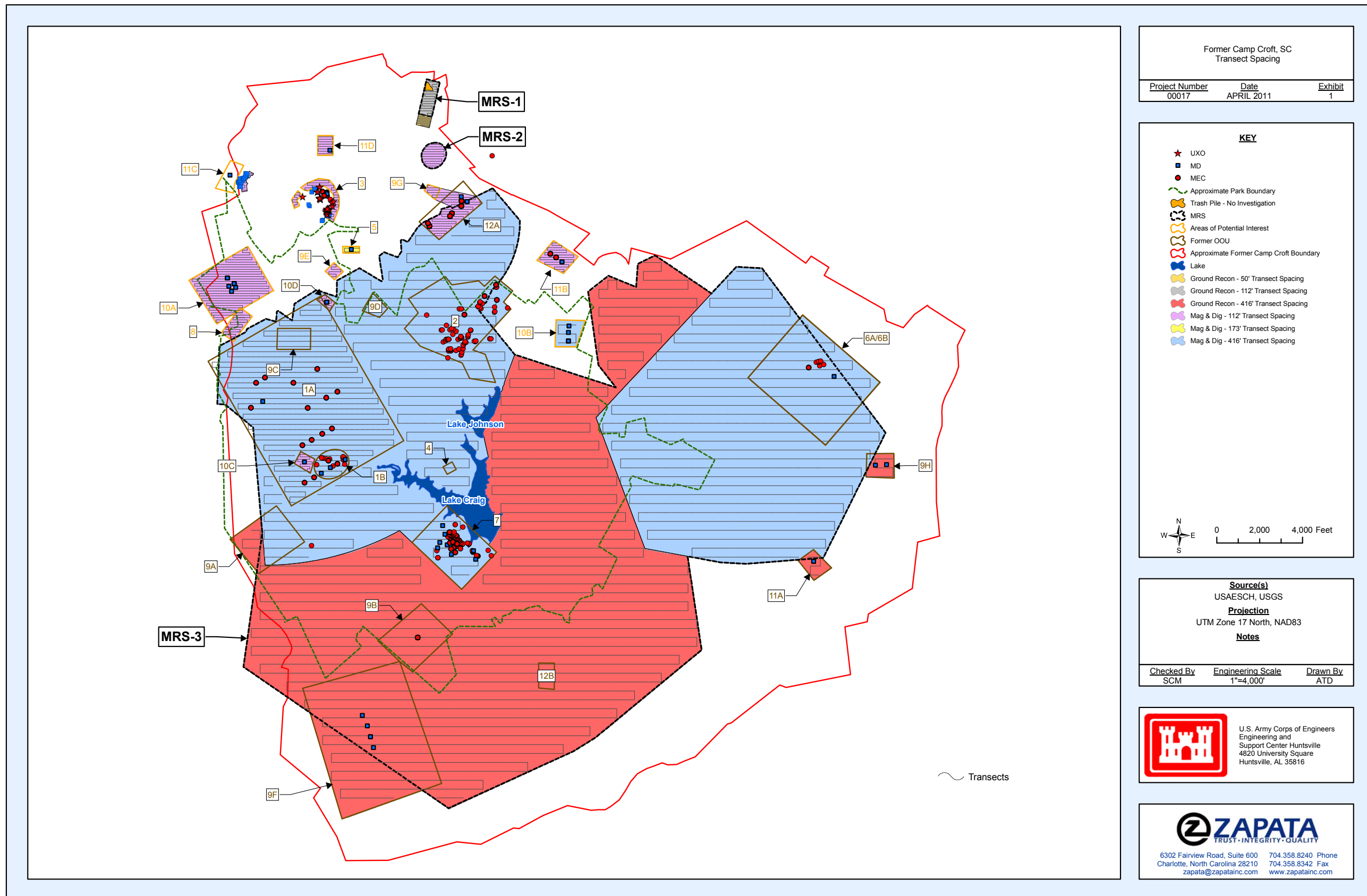
NOTE: MEC performance criteria are included in Section 4.0; MC DQOs are included in the UFP-QAPP (Appendix E).

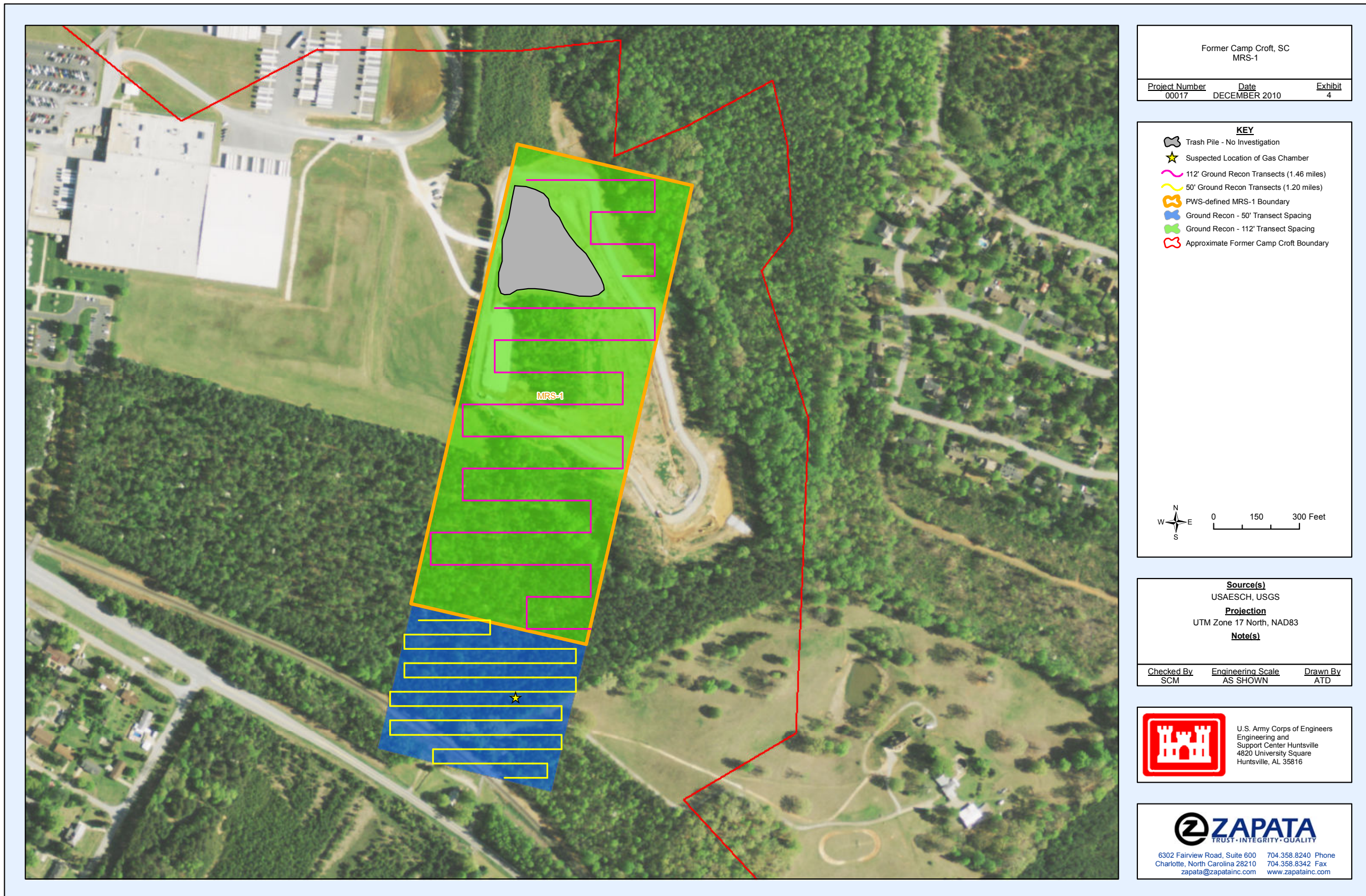
Munitions Constituents Conceptual Site Exposure Model

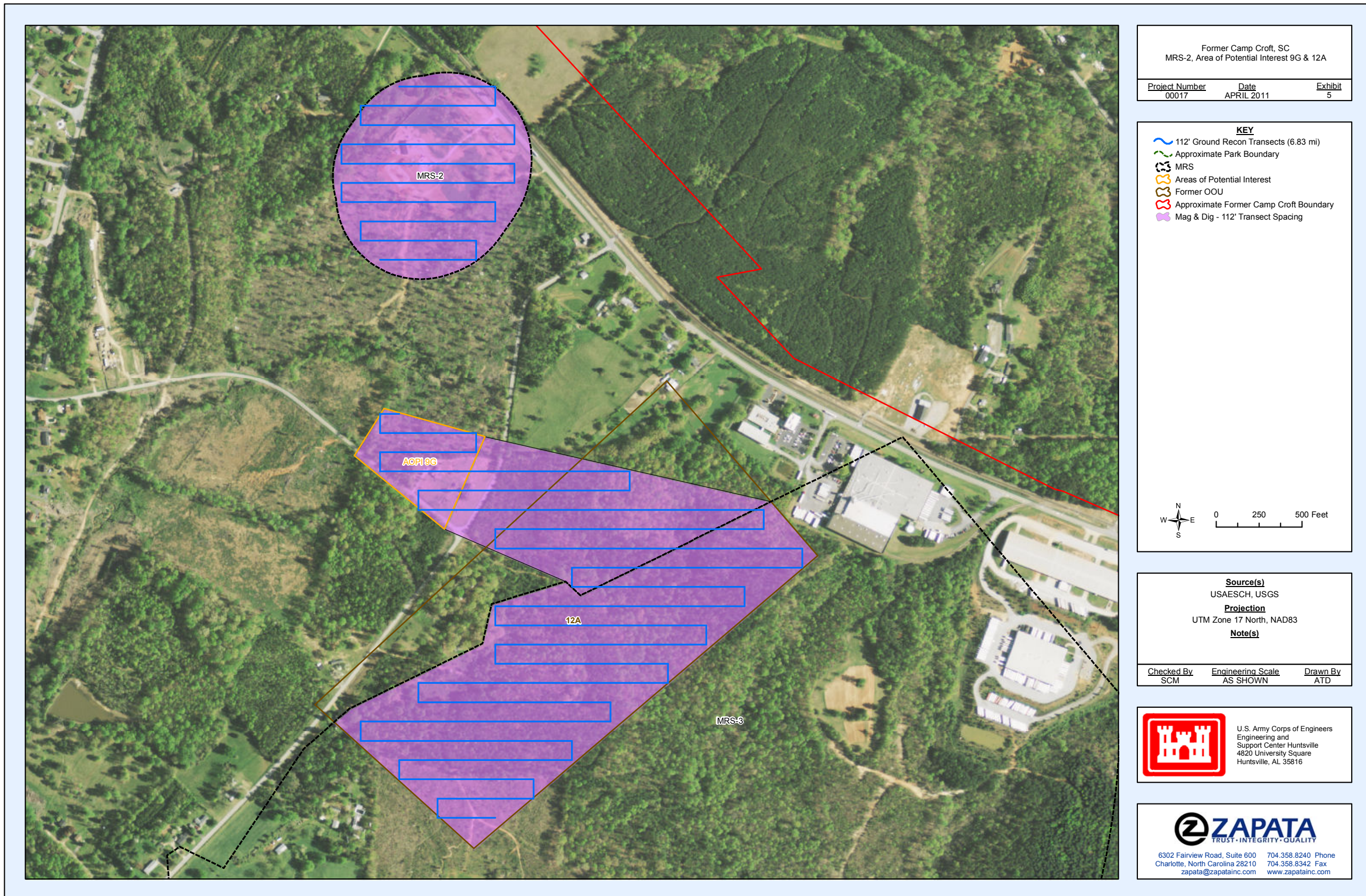


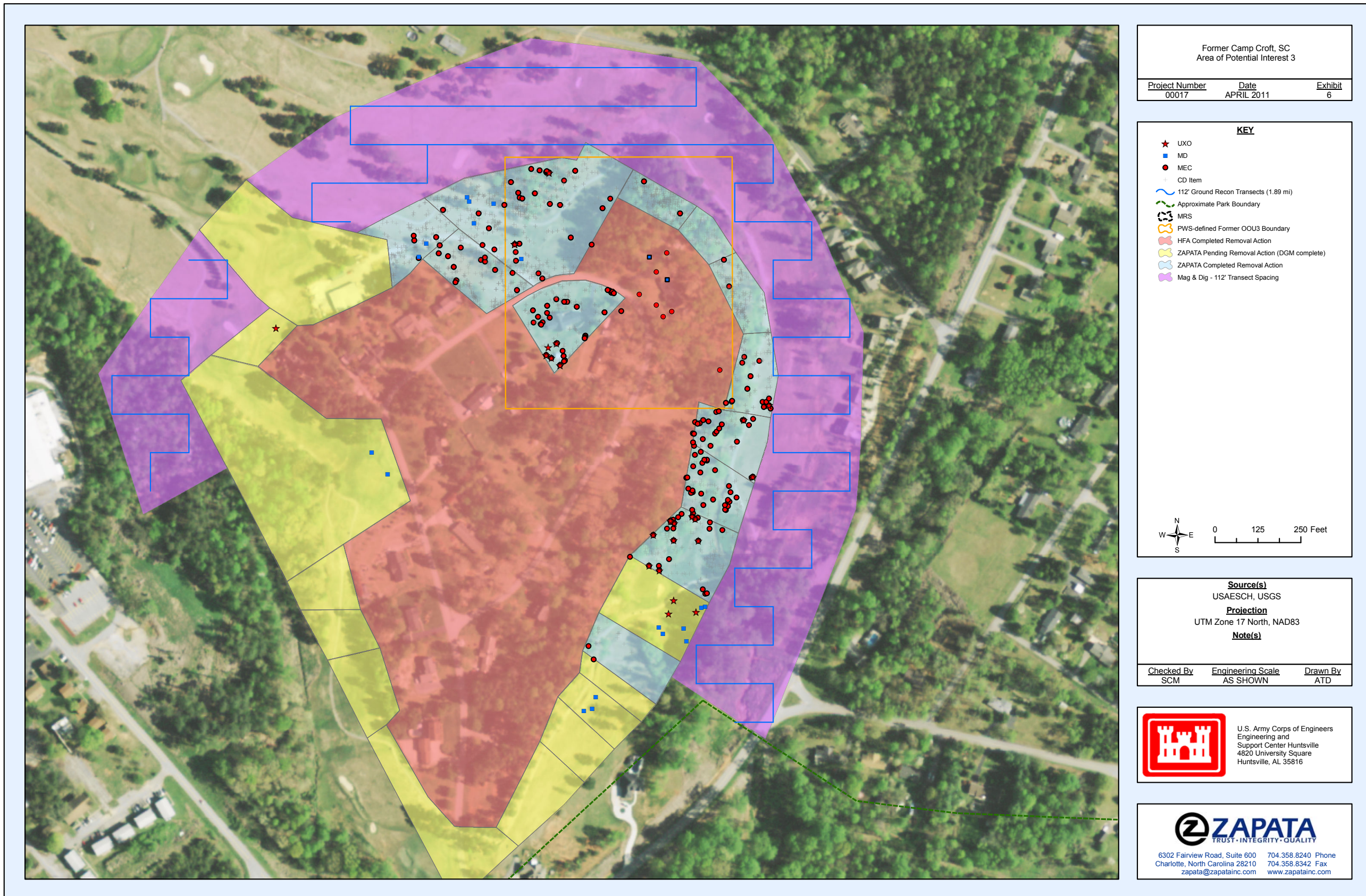
Munitions and Explosives of Concern Conceptual Site Exposure Model

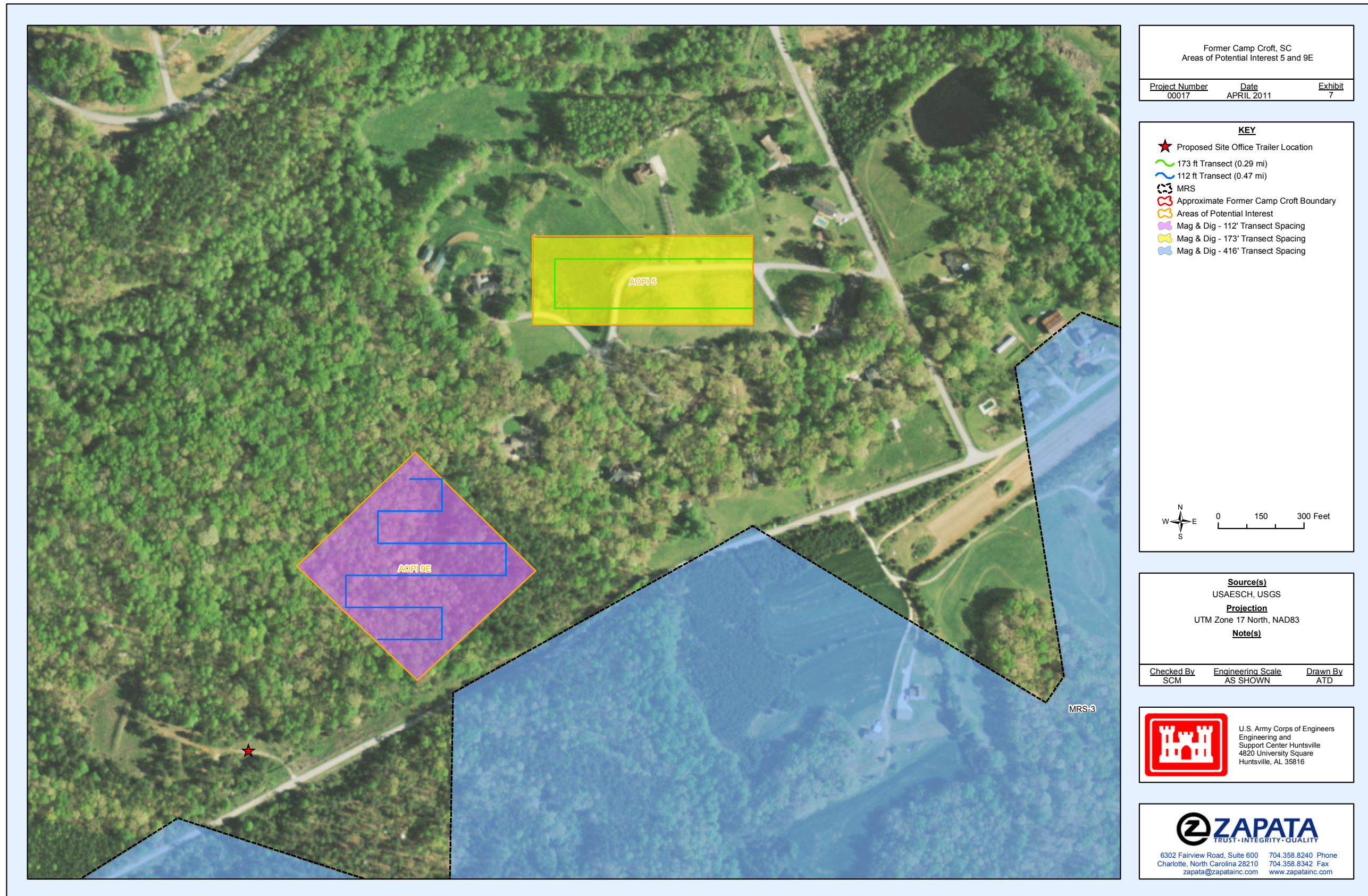


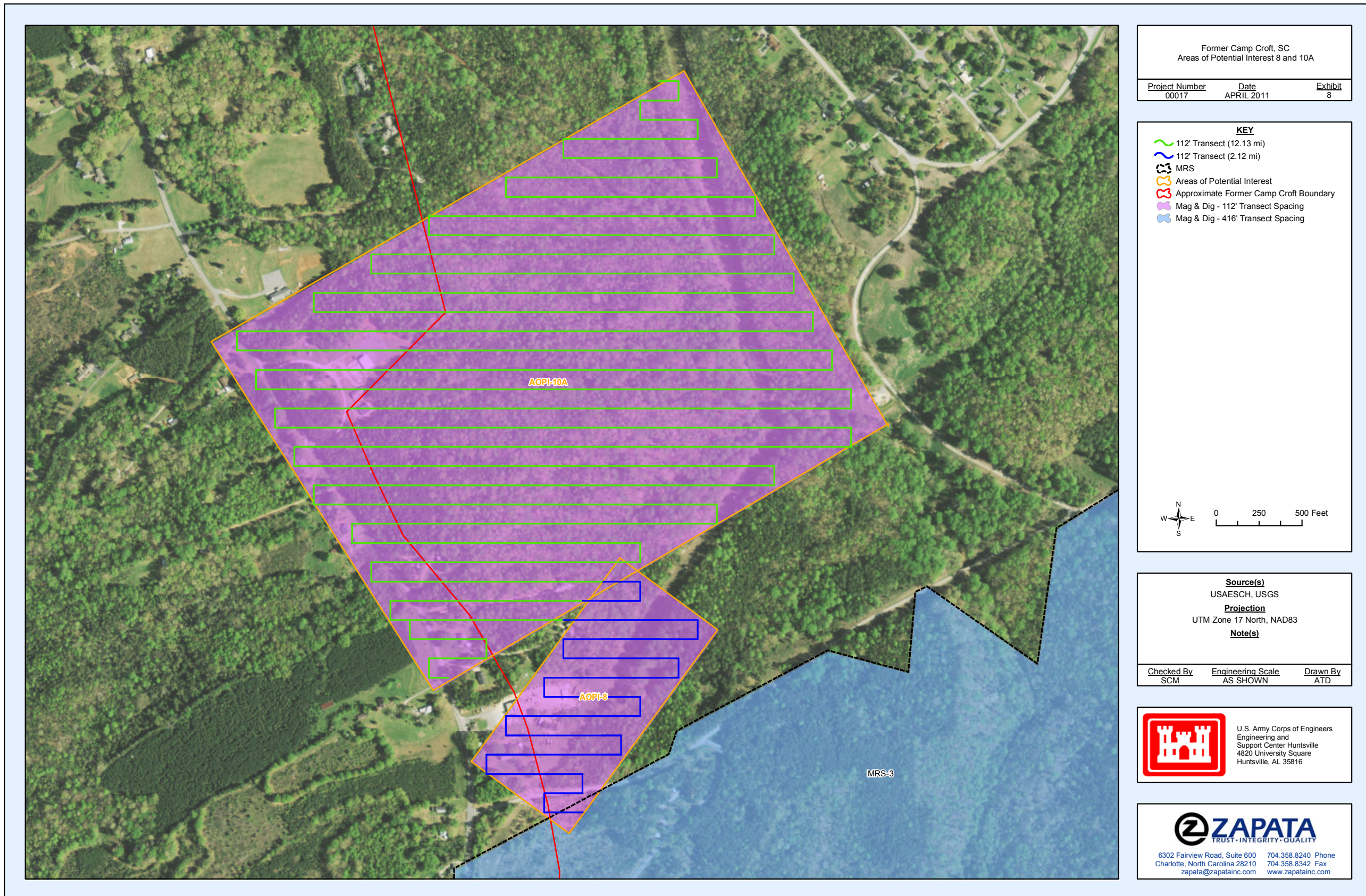


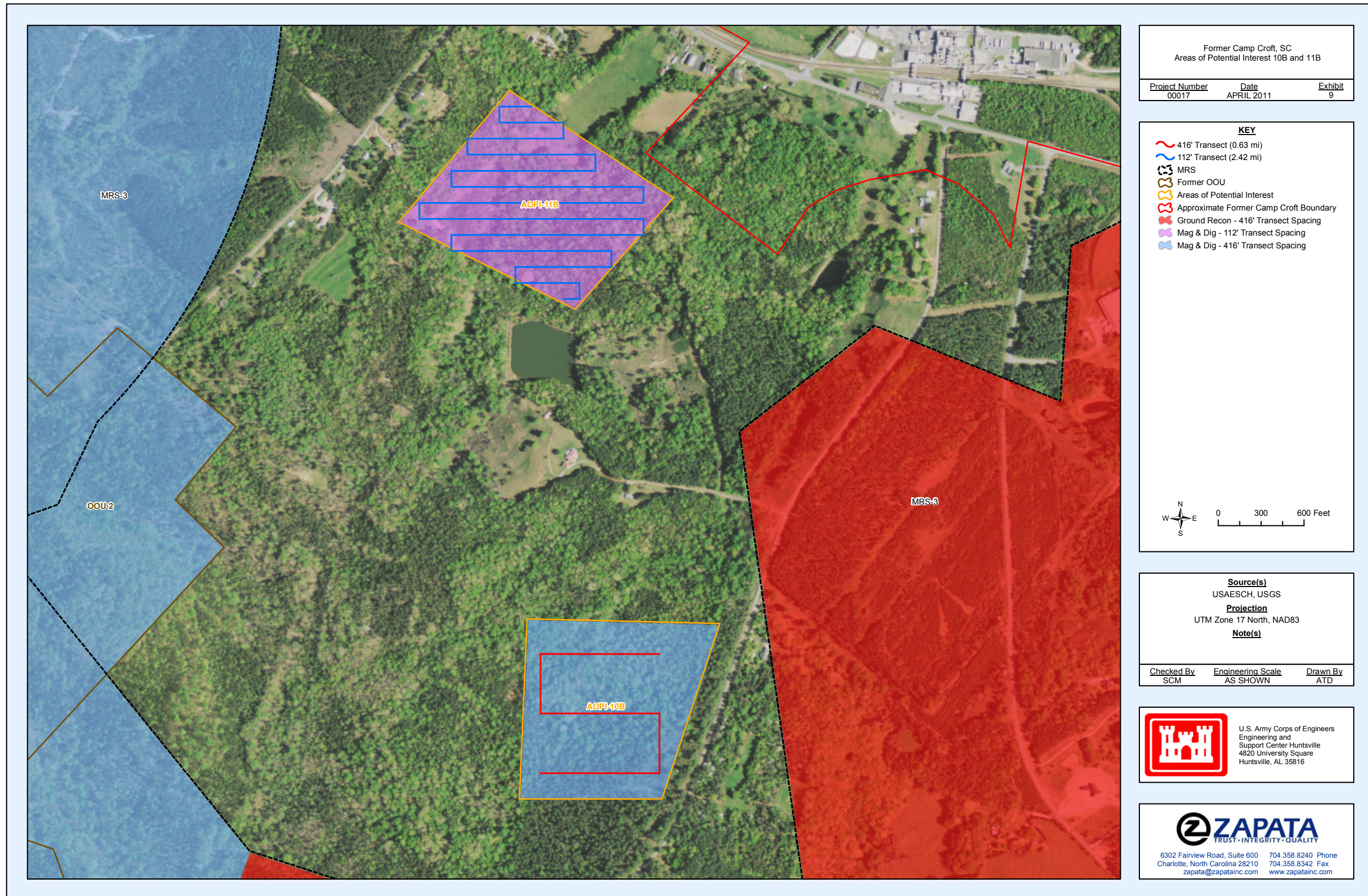














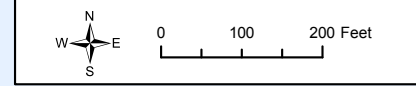
Former Camp Croft, SC
Area of Potential Interest 11C

Project Number	Date	Exhibit
00017	APRIL 2011	10

- KEY**
- Foxholes (Observed During Site Visit)
 - ★ MD Items
 - + CD Items
 - ~ 112' Transect (0.38 mi)
 - Yellow outline Removal Action OOU11C Boundary
 - Red outline Areas of Potential Interest
 - Red outline Approximate Former Camp Croft Boundary
 - Green DGM (100%)
 - Purple Mag & Dig - 112' Transect Spacing

* Boundaries and Items are defined in the GIS-based Historical Photographic Analysis dated October 2005.

The PWS-defined boundary may be improperly located. Based on findings during ZAPATA's previous removal actions in OOU11C, the area of potential interest may lie to the east of both the PWS-defined boundary and the removal action boundary. However, the USAESCH has requested the PWS-defined boundary be included in future investigations along with those proposed activities shown.



Source(s)
USAESCH, USGS

Projection
UTM Zone 17 North, NAD83

Note(s)

Checked By	Engineering Scale	Drawn By
SCM	AS SHOWN	ATD

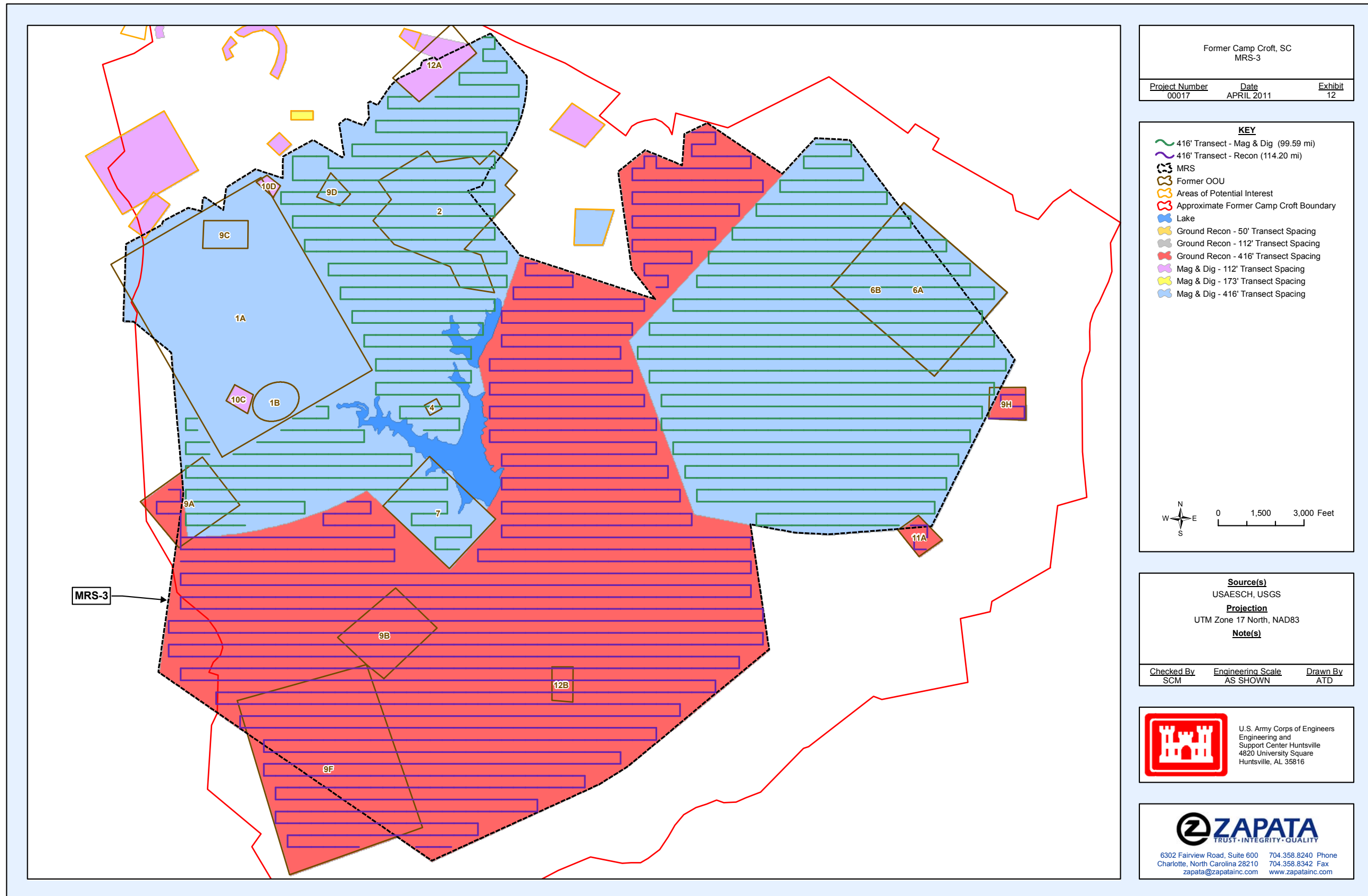


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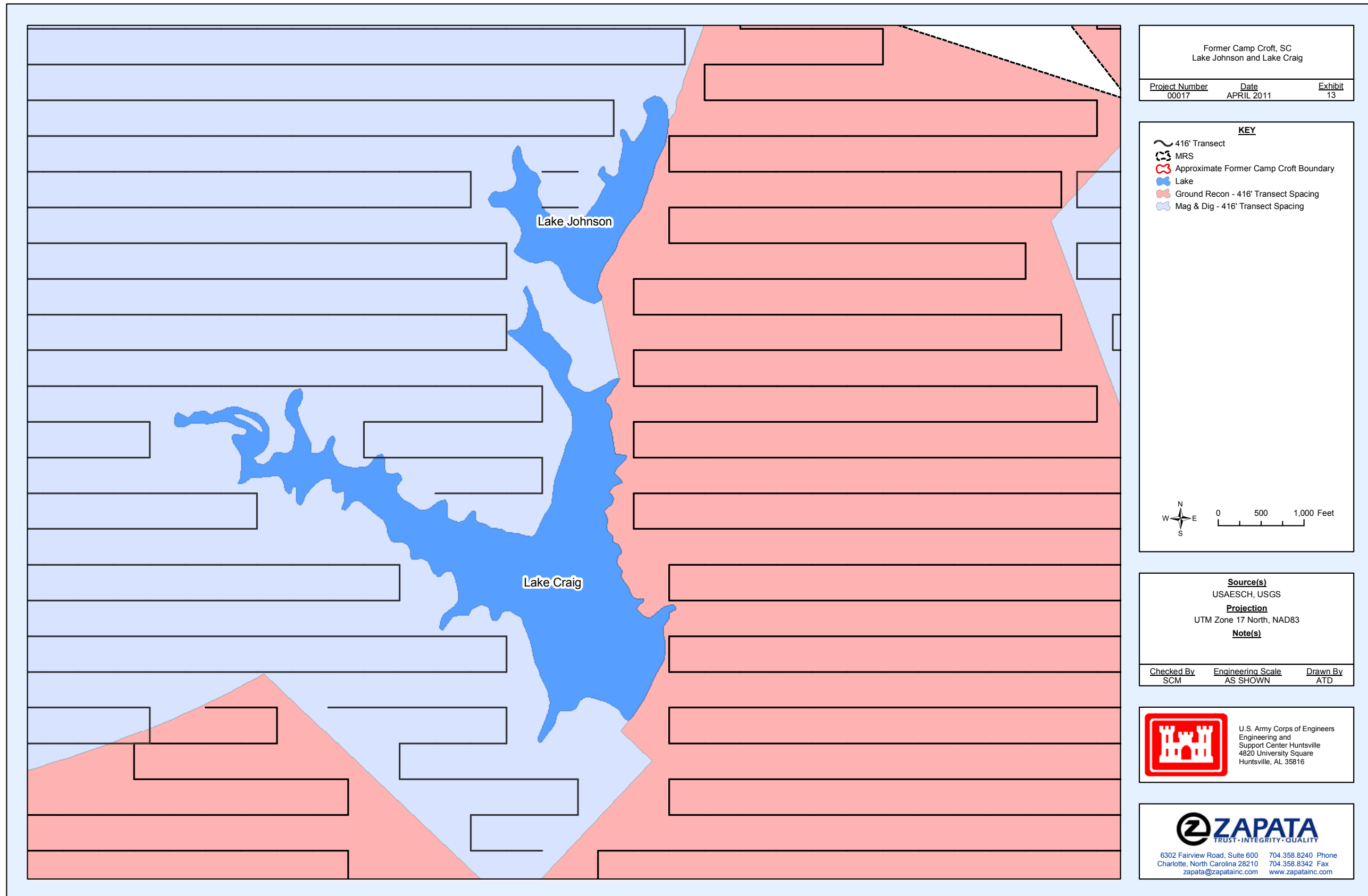


Exhibit 14: Visual Sample Plan (VSP) Input and Results

Munition	Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 ft ² Area	1.5 Hazardous Fragment Range (ft)	Survey Design	Survey Area Geometry	Anomaly Distribution	Background Anomaly Density (anom/acre)	False Negative (%)	Decision Rule: % Confidence ¹	Detection Probability ²	Calculated Transect Spacing (ft)
60mm	166.3	250	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	416
37mm	114	171	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	242
MKII Grenade	62	93	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	112
Rifle Grenade	87	130.5	Parallel	Circular	Bivariate Normal	15	5	95	90	173

Munition	Range to No More Than 1 Hazardous Fragment/600 ft ² Area	1.5 Hazardous Fragment Range (ft)	1.5 Hazardous Fragment Range (m)	Average (ft) Excluding TP	Average (m) Excluding TP
37 mm M54	114	171	52.13414634	156.75	47.78963415
37 mm M63 TP	95	142.5	43.44512195	156.75	47.78963415
37 mm Mk I, LE Practice	68	102	31.09756098	102	31.09756098
37 mm MK II (0.053lb)	90	135	41.15853659	149.5	45.57926829
60 mm M49A2	150	225	68.59756098	249.5	76.06707317
60 mm M49A3	166	249	75.91463415	249.5	76.06707317
60 mm M49A5	183	274.5	83.68902439	249.5	76.06707317
60 mm TP M50	79	118.5	36.12804878	118.5	36.12804878
57 mm M306	162	243	74.08536585	243	74.08536585
81 mm M362A1	243	364.5	111.1280488	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M374	234	351	107.0121951	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M43	230	345	105.1829268	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M45	224	336	102.4390244	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm M56	221	331.5	101.0670732	345.6	105.3658537
81 mm TP M43A1	89	133.5	40.70121951	133.5	40.70121951
MKII Grenade	62	93	28.35365854	93	28.35365854
Rifle Grenade Robust	87	130.5	39.78658537	130.5	39.78658537

Notes:

¹Anomalies above background

² 350 anomalies above background

Project Objective Worksheet

Site: Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, SC

Project: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

Project Objective						
No.	Executable Stage		Description	Source	Data User(s)	Project Objective Classification
	Current	Future				
1	X		The project objective is to determine the nature and extent of potential MEC/MC contamination associated with the former FUDS and to evaluation potential remedial alternatives for areas where contamination exists.	ASR, ASR Supplement, GIS-Based Historical Photograph Analysis, EE/CAs, and Removal Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remedy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic <input type="checkbox"/> Optimum <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive
2	X		Eliminate from further consideration those releases that pose no significant threat to public health or the environment.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remedy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic <input type="checkbox"/> Optimum <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive
3		X	Expand the existing project beyond the identified MRSSs, AoPIs and FUDS boundary, as necessary based on findings.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remedy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Optimum <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive
4		X	Expansion of the existing project to encompass the entire FUDS property and possibly beyond that boundary.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remedy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic <input type="checkbox"/> Optimum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excessive
					<input type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Remedy <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic <input type="checkbox"/> Optimum <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive
					<input type="checkbox"/> Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Remedy <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic <input type="checkbox"/> Optimum <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive

Site Information Worksheet

Site: Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, SC
 Project: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

	Site Information Needed	Potential Source(s) of Site Information	User of Site Information	Suggested Means to Obtain Site Information	Deadline for Obtaining Site Information
1	Determine if threatened or endangered species are known to be present at the site.	SC DHEC	Risk Assessors	Formal request in writing.	Prior to Work Plan development.
2	Obtain historical response information from the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Bomb Disposal Unit.	Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department	All data users	Formal request in writing.	Prior to Work Plan development.
3	Consolidate anecdotal information regarding historical site usage and potential munitions findings from the public.	Public	All data users	Work with existing RAB to request this information.	Prior to Work Plan development.
4					
5					
6					

Phase 1 MFR Worksheet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Author(s)/Reviewer(s):
 US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District (CESAC)
 US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH)
 Zapata Incorporated (ZAPATA)
 South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (SC DHEC)
 South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism (SC DPRT)
 Revision Date: 06-Apr-11 Review Date: _____

Location: Spartanburg, SC
 Site: Former Camp Croft (FUDS I04SC001603)
 Project: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)
 (Attach Phase I MFR to PMP)

TPP TEAM (EM 200-1-2, Paragraph 1.1.1)

Decision Makers	Data User Perspectives	Data Implementor Perspectives
Customer: - CESAC Project Manager: - Mr. Shawn Boone (CESAC) Regulator(s): - SC DHEC Stakeholders: - SC DHEC, SC DPRT, Private Landowners, Industry, and the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)	Risk: - CESAC & USAESCH Compliance: - CESAC & USAESCH Remedy: - CESAC & USAESCH Responsibility: - CESAC & USAESCH	Sampling: - CESAC, USAESCH, ZAPATA Analysis: - CESAC, USAESCH, ZAPATA

CUSTOMER'S GOALS (EM 200-1-2, Paragraph 1.1.2)

Future Land Use(s) at Site	Regulatory Compliance Status and Issues	Interim Site Closeout Goal (if applicable)
Various: - Recreational - Residential - Industrial - Agricultural - Undeveloped	This site falls under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) – Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program. Work will be conducted in accordance with 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) response action, the National Contingency Plan (NCP) to the maximum extent practical, and pursuant to ER 200-3-1, dated 10 May 2004. There are no known areas/parcels within the project site that have a designated compliance status or issue (e.g., National Priority Listing, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permitting, etc.) other than those described.	Interim Goals: - Completion of RI Stage. - Completion of FS Stage. - Acceptance of a Decision Document (DD).

CUSTOMER'S GOALS (continued)

Site Closeout Statement

Site closeout will be achieved when the exposure potential of munitions of concern (MEC) and munitions constituents (MC) has been as safely mitigated as possible to acceptable risk levels according to the Technical Project Planning (TPP) team members in a manner in which the property is conducive to future land use expectations. In order to achieve site closure, the nature and extent of any potential MEC/MC will have to be characterized, the feasibility of potential remedial alternatives evaluated, and the acceptance of selected alternatives employed, as necessary.

The current RI/FS project specifically identifies three Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) and 11 optional sites of varying sizes located within the FUDS boundary but outside of the three MRSs. The three MRSs include the Gas Chambers (MRS 1), the Grenade Court (MRS 2), and the Land Range Complex (MRS 3). Of the 11 optional sites, 10 are defined in the PWS as "Areas of Potential Interest" (AoPI), and one appears to be associated with MRS 3, that being the Lake Craig and Lake Johnson Range Complex. The AoPIs correspond to areas previously referred to as Ordnance Operable Units (OOU); those areas include AoPIs 3, 5, 8, 9E, 9G, 10A, 10B, 11B, 11C, and 11D. Eighteen previously defined OOU exist within or partially within MRS 3; OOU 1A, 1B, 2, 4, 6A, 6B, 7, 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9F, 9H, 10C, 10D, 11A, 12A, and 12B.

Customer's Schedule Requirements

Acceptance of Decision Documents (DD) at the Gas Chambers MRS, Grenade Court MRS, and Land Range Complex MRS should be achieved by 31 January 2013.

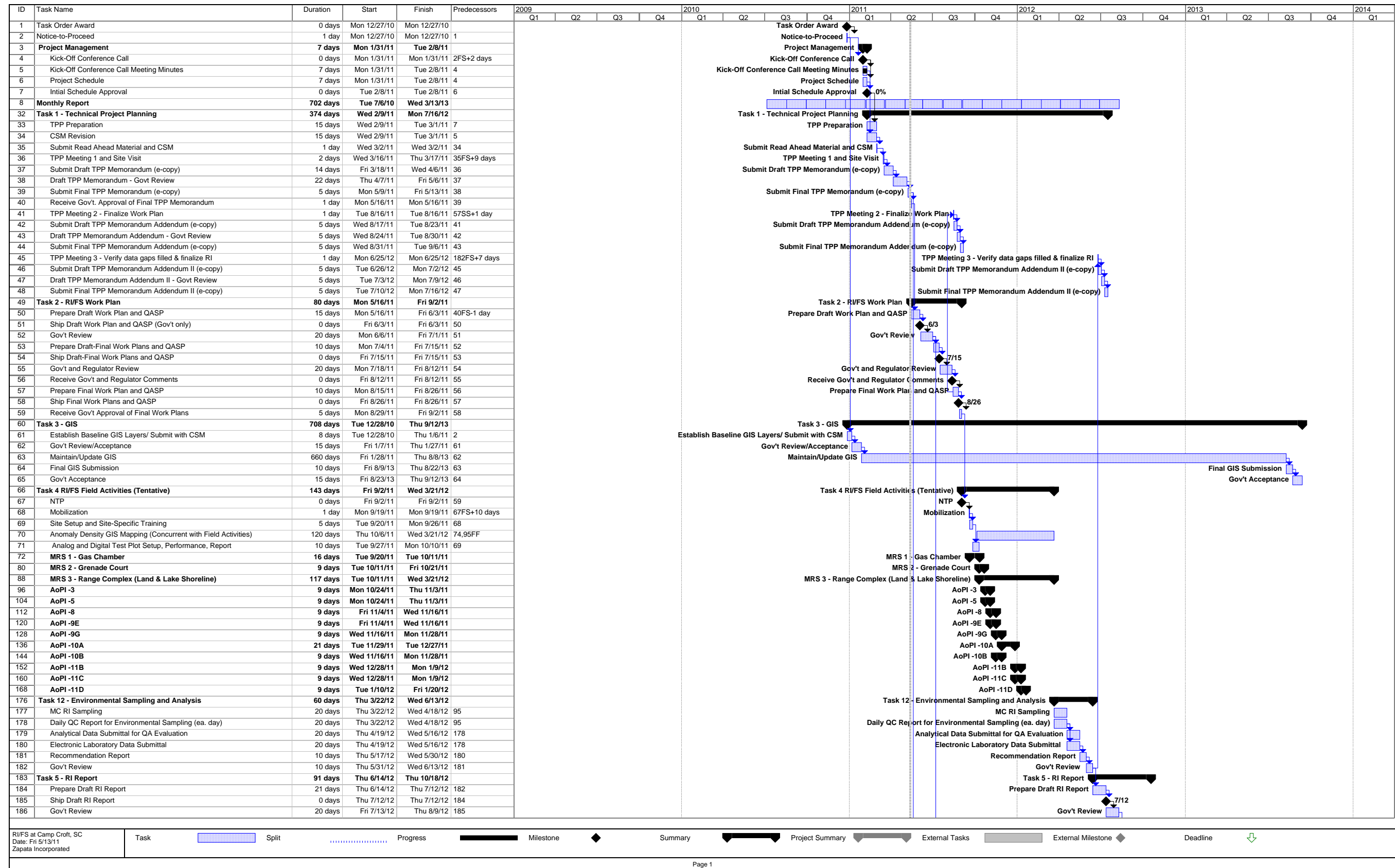
Customer's Site Budget

Budget requirements to achieve site closure are unknown at this time. Potential management/cleanup costs will be evaluated during the FS process.

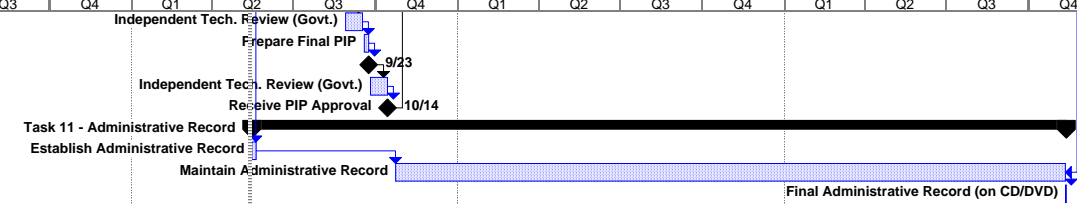
IDENTIFY SITE APPROACH		
EXISTING SITE INFORMATION DATA		
Attachment(s) to Phase I MFR	Site Information Repository	Preliminary Conceptual Site Model
Numerous documents including the Archive Search Report (ASR), ASR Supplement, and interim response action documents can be found at http://www.campcroft.net . A Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM) has been attached to this worksheet.	Spartanburg County Library 151 South Church Street Spartanburg, SC 29306 (864) 596-3500	A preliminary conceptual site model was developed for this RI/FS project.
POTENTIAL POINTS OF COMPLIANCE		
Potential points of compliance include the MRS and AoPI boundaries, the Croft State Natural Area boundary, the former FUDS boundary, and former range fan boundaries.		
MEDIA OF POTENTIAL CONCERN		
The media of potential concern includes surface and subsurface soil.		
Project Objectives		
The project objective is to determine the nature and extent of potential MEC/MC contamination associated with the former FUDS and to evaluate potential remedial alternatives for areas where contamination exists.		
Eliminate from further consideration those releases that pose no significant threat to public health or the environment.		
See attached worksheets developed by PDT.		

IDENTIFY SITE APPROACH (continued)		
REGULATOR AND STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES		
Regulators	Community Interests	Others
(To be added by stakeholder.)	(To be added by stakeholder.)	(To be added by stakeholder.)
<p>PROBABLE REMEDIES</p> <p>Probable remedies include 1) No DoD Action Indicated, 2) Institutional controls, 3) engineering controls, 4) surface removal, 5) subsurface removal, and 6) any combination of the these options (e.g., surface removal and institutional controls). The selection of the appropriate remedy will be MRS and AoPI specific and will be based on findings from the RI/FS process.</p>		
<p>EXECUTABLE STAGES TO SITE CLOSEOUT</p> <p>Executable stages relevant to the this project are listed below along with a brief description.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) TPP Process - develop project objectives with project delivery team (PDT), 2) Work Plan - develop the investigation and safety plans into comprehensive document, 3) Fieldwork - conduct various field activities, 4) Remedial Investigation (RI) Report - document the fieldwork findings and risk assessment, 5) Feasibility Study (FS) Report - evaluate the feasibility of remedial options and alternatives, 6) Proposed Plan - allow the public to evaluate the proposed plan as determined following the FS, 7) Decision Document (DD) - document the PDT and public preferences for remedial action, and 8) Public Involvement Plan (PIP) - engage the public throughout the process using the PIP. 		

IDENTIFY CURRENT PROJECT		
SITE CONSTRAINTS AND DEPENDENCIES		
Administrative Constraints and Dependencies		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Funding, 2) Scheduling, 3) Contracting mechanism, and 4) Rights-of-entry (ROE). 		
Technical Constraints and Dependencies		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Physical characteristics - geology, topography, vegetation, 2) Aerial extent of project site, 3) Availability of public access on park property, 4) Variable and unknown historical munitions usage, 5) Health and safety requirements (CFR, USACE and ZAPATA SOPs), 6) Certified laboratories (for MC analyses), and 7) Landowner site usage (e.g., recreational golfing, agricultural, timber harvest). 		
Legal and Regulatory Milestones and Requirements		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consistent with CERCLA and NCP, 2) Public and stakeholder involvement and review, 3) Contracted obligations, and 4) Funding beyond this RI/FS stage. 		
CURRENT EXECUTABLE STAGE		
This stage of the project includes the RI/FS through the DD.		
Basic	Optimum	Excessive
MEC and MC investigation and characterization in MRSs and AoPIs, risk assessment of findings, reporting and documentation of remedial options/alternatives.	Expand the existing project beyond the identified MRSs, AoPIs and FUDS boundary, as necessary based on findings.	Expansion of the existing project to encompass the entire FUDS property and possibly beyond that boundary.



ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predecessors	2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
259	Independent Tech. Review (Govt.)	15 days	Mon 8/29/11	Fri 9/16/11	258																					
260	Prepare Final PIP	5 days	Mon 9/19/11	Fri 9/23/11	259																					
261	Submit Final PIP	0 days	Fri 9/23/11	Fri 9/23/11	260																					
262	Independent Tech. Review (Govt.)	15 days	Mon 9/26/11	Fri 10/14/11	261																					
263	Receive PIP Approval	0 days	Fri 10/14/11	Fri 10/14/11	262																					
264	Task 11 - Administrative Record	652 days	Mon 5/16/11	Tue 11/12/13																						
265	Establish Administrative Record	5 days	Mon 5/16/11	Fri 5/20/11	39																					
266	Maintain Administrative Record	536 days	Mon 10/24/11	Mon 11/11/13	265,233FF																					
267	Final Administrative Record (on CD/DVD)	1 day	Tue 11/12/13	Tue 11/12/13	266																					



R/FS at Camp Croft, SC
Date: Fri 5/13/11
Zapata Incorporated

Task Split Progress Milestone Summary Project Summary External Tasks External Milestone Deadline

Work Plans for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)
Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, South Carolina

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Technical Project Planning Memorandum – No. 2

Subject: FUDS Military Munitions Response Program Documentation of Technical Project Planning Project Team Meeting for a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Site: Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, SC

Contract: Contract Number W912DY-10-D-0028, Task Order 0005

The Technical Project Planning (TPP) meeting was conducted on 24 August 2011 by teleconference from 2:00pm to 2:30pm. The Project Delivery Team (PDT) is composed of the participants listed below; all but John Moon and Deb Edwards participated in the call. Meeting participants introduced themselves.

1. Shawn Boone Project Manager, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Charleston District
2. Spencer O'Neal Project Manager, US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH)
3. Teresa Carpenter Technical Lead, USAESCH
4. Deb Edwards Geophysicist, USAESCH
5. Susan Byrd South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)
6. John Moon South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism (DPRT), Croft State Natural Area
7. Jason Shiflet Project Manager, Zapata Incorporated (ZAPATA)
8. Suzy McKinney Quality Control Manager, ZAPATA

Meeting Discussion Summary:

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss ZAPATA's responses to USAESCH comments on the Draft-Final Work Plans for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, South Carolina dated 15 July 2011, along with several outstanding project-related topics. A summary of the items discussed is provided below.

- 1) Ms. Byrd discussed several comments that Ms. Cindy Carter of SC DHEC had communicated to her; those items are summarized below.
 - o In Paragraph 1.5.6.3 of the Draft-Final Work Plan, please edit the text regarding groundwater to indicate ZAPATA's understanding of potential groundwater contamination at the former Camp Croft. ZAPATA recommends the following edits, "The quantity of water available from ground sources is usually less than that which may be obtained from surface water sources. However, the importance of ground water lies in

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August 2011
Revision 0

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Contract No. W912DY-10-D-0028
Task Order No.0005



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the fact that it is generally of good quality and available in most parts of the county. ZAPATA found no conclusive existing information regarding groundwater quality within the former Camp Croft boundary during the development of this work plan. As a result, groundwater can satisfy the requirements for most domestic, agricultural, and small industrial uses.”

- In Paragraph 1.9 of the Draft-Final Work Plan, please carefully review the statements about chemical warfare materiel. ZAPATA recommends the following edits, “The ASR and ASR Supplement indicate that, in addition to various small arms, a variety of MEC was used at Camp Croft. No evidence of contamination by Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) or CWM components has been ~~identified or reported~~ confirmed. Reported encounters with MEC at the site confirm that a variety of munitions were used at Camp Croft and that some MEC does not match documented use at some ranges.”
 - On 25 August 11, SC DHEC had a follow-up comment; Ms. Byrd asked (via telephone) that ZAPATA be very clear (in the work plan) regarding our plans to investigate potential contamination identified during our fieldwork activities. ZAPATA agreed to add the following statement to the work plan, “Through the course of ZAPATA’s investigations, if contamination (munitions or chemical) is discovered in soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater and that contamination is determined to be attributable to the Department of Defense through activities conducted on the property during ownership, ZAPATA will attempt to determine the source, nature and extent of that contamination to the extent required under CERCLA for remedial investigations.”
- 2) The USAESCH mentioned that the responses to comments (see attached) are acceptable.
 - 3) The USAESCH mentioned that the Draft Public Involvement Plan for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, South Carolina dated 10 August 2011 is currently in review.
 - 4) The USACE, Charleston District has begun the process to obtain rights-of-entry (ROEs). ZAPATA and SC DHEC offered to assist in the process should the USACE need support.
 - 5) Mr. Shiflet discussed on-going coordination with Ms. Audrey Nore of USAESCH regarding revisions to the Explosive Siting Plan (ESP). Mr. O’Neal request that ZAPATA continue to support Ms. Nore in that process to facilitate completion of that document; ZAPATA agreed.
 - 6) The PDT decided to include the Draft ESP and Explosive Safety Submission (ESS) in Appendix O of the Final Work Plans, as was done in the Draft-Final Work Plans. ZAPATA will indicate in that appendix that the ESP and ESS are undergoing a separate and parallel review process and will be stand-alone documents. The draft ESP and ESS are included in the Final Work Plans for informational purposes only.
 - 7) The USAESCH requested ZAPATA complete the Final Work Plans as soon as possible, inquiring if 30 August was possible. ZAPATA noted that we would attempt to meet that delivery date.



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Upon concurrence with the recommended revisions noted in #1 above, ZAPATA will finalize the work plan for submittal.

Attachments:

Responses to USAESCH comments on the Draft-Final Work Plans for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Former Camp Croft, Spartanburg, South Carolina dated 15 July 2011

U. S. ARMY ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT CENTER - HUNTSVILLE		CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS		PROJECT Camp Croft, SC	CN 07-128-11 SD 10AUG11
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO	<input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY	<input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENVIR PROT& UTIL	<input type="checkbox"/> MFG TECHNOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> ADV TECH	<input type="checkbox"/> VALUE ENG
<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ESTIMATING	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> INST & CONTROLS	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFICATIONS	
			REVIEW RI/FS WP Draft Final
			DATE 08AUG11
			NAME Teresa Carpenter 256-895-1659
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	RESPONSE TO COMMENT
		All comments have been satisfactorily addressed.	Noted.
		ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED	

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS		PROJECT: Camp Croft RI/FS; CN: 07-128-11 ; S: 10 Aug 11	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO <input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIR PROT& UTIL <input type="checkbox"/> MFG TECHNOLOGY <input type="checkbox"/> ADV TECH <input type="checkbox"/> VALUE ENG <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURAL <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL <input type="checkbox"/> ESTIMATING <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL <input type="checkbox"/> INST & CONTROLS <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFICATIONS		REVIEW	Draft Final Work Plan
		DATE	10 August 11
		NAME	Debbie Edwards/ED-CS-G/256-895-1626
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1.	Table 18	Previous comment: "The term GPO is used frequently throughout the document and it is actually referring to an IVS. Please clarify the terminology." The GPO terminology remains in Table 18, however, the acronym GPO is not previously defined.	A. References to GPO have been revised in Table 18 (and throughout the document) to correctly reference IVS.
		All other comments have been addressed.	Noted.
		ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED	

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS		PROJECT: CN: 07-128-11	NAME: Former Camp Croft, SC
			SD: 10-AUG-11
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		DATE	August 9, 2011
		NAME	Michael D'Auben / 256-895-1460
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
		<u>Work Plan</u>	
1		Acceptable response.	Noted.
		QAPP	
2	Appendix E Worksheet #2	Acceptable response.	Noted.
3	Appendix E Worksheet #10	Acceptable response.	Noted.
4	Appendix E Worksheet #12	Acceptable response.	Noted.
5	Appendix E Worksheet #12	Acceptable response.	Noted.
6	Appendix E Worksheet #12	Acceptable response with the understanding that the current laboratory values will be presented in the Final Work Plan.	Noted.
7	Appendix E Worksheet #14	Acceptable response.	Noted.
8	Appendix E Worksheet #15	It is understood that risk-based screening limits are sometimes lower than common and approved laboratory methods are capable of achieving. When this is the case, however, it must be documented and explained in the QAPP so that questions are not raised after the fact when the laboratory results are presented in the final report.	Noted.
		ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED	

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS		PROJECT: CN: 07-128-11	NAME: Former Camp Croft, SC
			SD: 10-AUG-11
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO <input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENVIR PROT& UTIL <input type="checkbox"/> MFG TECHNOLOGY <input type="checkbox"/> ADV TECH <input type="checkbox"/> VALUE ENG <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURAL <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL <input type="checkbox"/> ESTIMATING <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL <input type="checkbox"/> INST & CONTROLS <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFICATIONS		REVIEW	DRAFT-FINAL RI/FS Work Plan
		DATE	August 9, 2011
		NAME	Michael D'Auben / 256-895-1460
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
9	Appendix E Worksheet #27	Acceptable response.	Noted.
10	Appendix E Worksheet #28	Acceptable response.	Noted.
11	Appendix E Worksheet #30	Acceptable response.	Noted.
12	Appendix E Worksheet #37	Acceptable response.	Noted.
ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED			

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U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION HUNTSVILLE		PROJECT: Camp Croft South Carolina Due Date 10 August 2011	CORPS OF ENGINEERS CN: 07-128-11
DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS			
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIR PROT& UTIL <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURAL <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL		<input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL <input type="checkbox"/> MFG TECHNOLOGY <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INST & CONTROLS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OED SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> ADV TECH <input type="checkbox"/> ESTIMATING <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFICATIONS
		<input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG <input type="checkbox"/> VALUE ENG <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	REVIEW <u>Back check Final Work Plan</u> DATE <u>25 July 2011</u> NAME <u>John Zimmer</u>
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1	Comment 6 Para. 3.4.9.9 Pg 3-19	I have back check the 24 comments from Mr. Randall King dated 20 June 2011 on the work plan dated 15 July 2011. Comments 1-5, 7, 8, 10 -13, 15-24 have been adequately addressed and incorporated into the document but I have the following 3 comments for comments 6, 9, and 14 remaining: The action was to submit a table #19 in the document. Table #19 is missing add table to the tables section.	Noted. A. Table 19 was added to the Draft-Final Work Plan; it is unclear why the reviewer's copy of that table was missing. ZAPATA will make every effort to include all text, tables, figures, and appendices in Final Work Plans.
2	Comment #9 Para 3.4.9.16 Pg. 3-29	As stated by Mr. King, this is a conventional project so the standard basic actions are required to be in the work plan. The information provided goes into too much detail for this conventional RI/FS. Correct the paragraphs and insert the basic actions required for a Conventional MEC removal.	A. Section 3.4.9.16 has been revised to include the basic actions required at conventional MEC sites.
3	Comment 14 Para 5.10 Pg. 5-5	Please provide the USACE KO letter authorizing you to transfer the explosives to another USAESCH project or the local law enforcement bomb squad and provide that letter as an attachment to the work plan. End of comments	A. ZAPATA has requested a letter from the USAESCH KO and will include that letter authorizing such actions in the Final Work Plans. (Note: The letter from the USAESCH may be delayed. In that case, ZAPATA will disburse the letter to recipients of the Final Work Plan under separate cover.)
		ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED	

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS		PROJECT <u>Camp Croft Draft-Final Work Plan (Zapata TO 5) 07-128-11</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO	<input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAFETY	<input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG
<input type="checkbox"/> ENVIR PROT& UTIL	<input type="checkbox"/> MFG TECHNOLOGY	<input type="checkbox"/> ADV TECH	<input type="checkbox"/> VALUE ENG
<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> ESTIMATING	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> INST & CONTROLS	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFICATIONS	
			REVIEW <u>Draft-Final (O'Neal)</u>
			DATE <u>5 August 2011</u>
			NAME <u>Kellie Williams / SO/ 256-895-1584-</u>
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1.	General	The SO has no record of reviewing the draft document and does not have any comments to back check.	Noted.
		ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED	

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