

Public Notice

Camp Elliott - East Elliott Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers updated the application of the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol at Camp Elliott - East Elliott. Camp Elliott was used for military training from 1934 until 1960. After Camp Elliott closed, the property was transferred to other government agencies and private parties.

Camp Elliott - East Elliott is one of many former military installations throughout the United States reviewed under the Department of Defense's Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol. This protocol is used to assess Formerly Used Defense Sites that may have unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions or munitions constituents, and to guide future investigations or munitions removal activities at these sites.

The Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol documents for Camp Elliott - East Elliott are available for public review on the Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District website at www.spl.usace.army.mil/Media/PublicNotices.aspx for 30 days. The documents are also available at the Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District office and may be viewed by contacting Lloyd Godard, project manager.

Please send comments on the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol or questions to Lloyd Godard at the email or address listed below.



**US Army Corps
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Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol

Stakeholder Fact Sheet



Background

For decades, the Department of Defense (DoD) has used military munitions in training and testing to ensure force readiness. Munitions remaining from DoD activities may present explosive, chemical agent, human health, and environmental hazards at active installations, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), or other properties no longer under DoD control. Whenever a former range or disposal site is put to another use, actions must be taken to ensure remediation of any hazards.

DoD has been responding to properties that were known or suspected to contain munitions hazards for over 30 years. In 2001, the Department established the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) to address the hazards posed by past military munitions-related activities. As of September 2006, DoD had identified over 3,300 sites eligible for the MMRP, referred to as munitions response sites (MRSs), that may require response actions (e.g., investigation, removal actions, and remedial actions). To efficiently and effectively expedite response actions at all MRSs, the Department must prioritize these sites based on the potential risk posed to human health and the environment.

Munitions Response Sites (MRSs)		
1,333 on active installations	318 on BRAC installations	1,658 on FUDS properties

The Protocol

In the FY2002 National Defense Authorization Act (10 USC 2710), Congress directed DoD to develop a protocol for assigning MRSs a relative priority for response activities. DoD convened a workgroup with personnel knowledgeable in explosive safety or environmental responses to develop the framework for prioritizing MRSs. This workgroup engaged in a collaborative process with the States, American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, and federal agencies to develop a methodology to assign a relative priority for response activities at each MRS in DoD's inventory (the MRS inventory).

On October 5, 2005, DoD published the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (referred to as the Protocol), codified at 32 CFR 179. The Protocol requires the DoD Components to apply the prioritization methodology to determine a relative priority for munitions response actions at MRSs. The priority assigned is based on the overall conditions at each MRS.

Web Site

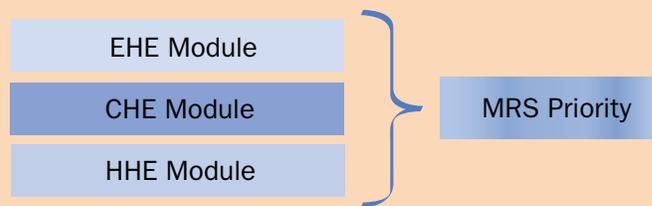


The MRS inventory is updated annually and published in the Defense Environmental Programs Annual Report to Congress:

<http://deparc.egovservices.net/deparc/do/mmrp>

The potential risk posed by past munitions activities at each MRS is captured through the Protocol's central feature, three hazard evaluation modules:

- Explosive Hazard Evaluation (EHE) Module: provides the approach for assigning a relative priority to an MRS where munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) are known or suspected to be present.
- Chemical Warfare Material Hazard Evaluation (CHE) Module: provides the approach for assigning a relative priority to an MRS where CWM hazards are known or suspected to be present.
- Health Hazard Evaluation (HHE) Module: provides the approach for evaluating the relative risk to human health and the environment potentially where munitions constituents and any incidental nonmunitions-related contaminants are known or suspected to be present.



An MRS's relative priority is determined by comparing the results of one or more hazard evaluation modules.

Sequencing Decisions

After an MRS is prioritized, it must be sequenced for response action. The sequencing for response action is based primarily on the MRS's relative risk, reflected in its priority. As a matter of DoD policy, an MRS with higher relative risks will be addressed before an MRS with lower relative risks. Occasionally, other factors, such as environmental justice, economic development, and programmatic concerns can influence sequencing decisions.

Stakeholder Involvement

DoD offers all stakeholders opportunities to participate throughout the Protocol's application. DoD believes that if stakeholders are engaged early and often throughout the process, they will gain a better understanding of the Protocol and its application. DoD Components are required to notify stakeholders of the opportunity to participate in the application of the Protocol; publish an announcement requesting participation; consider stakeholders' input in prioritization decisions; and document stakeholder input. DoD recognizes that stakeholder involvement is an effective way to identify and address stakeholder concerns about environmental and safety issues related to MRSs.

Once an MRS's relative priority is determined, DoD Components will provide stakeholders with the opportunity to review and comment on how an MRS is sequenced for response actions. DoD believes that a proactive stakeholder involvement program will facilitate the munitions response process and help ensure the protection of human health and the environment.



Web Site

For more information on the MMRP or the Protocol please visit:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Cleanup/CleanupOfc/derp/mmrp.html>

Table A MRS Background Information

DIRECTIONS: Record the background information below for the MRS to be evaluated. Much of this information is available from DoD databases, such as RMIS. If the MRS is located on a FUDS property, the suitable FUDS property information should be substituted. In the MRS summary, briefly describe the UXO, DMM, or MC that are known or suspected to be present, the exposure setting (the MRS's physical environment), any other incidental non-munitions related contaminants found at the MRS (e.g., benzene, trichloroethylene), and any potentially exposed human and ecological receptors. Include a map of the MRS, if one is available.

Munitions Response Site Name: **CAMP ELLIOT- EAST ELLIOT**
 Component: **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Formerly Used Defense Site**
 Installation/Property Name: **(CA99799F527500) CAMP ELLIOT**
 Location (City, County, State): **SAN DIEGO, San Diego, CA**
 Site Name (RMIS ID)/Project Name (Project No.): **J09CA006703R01 CAMP ELLIOT- EAST ELLIOT (03)**

Date Information Entered/Updated: **12/3/2013**
 Point of Contact (Name/Phone): **PUBLIC AFFAIRS - 213-452-3921**
 Project Phase (check only one):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PA	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> RI	<input type="checkbox"/> FS	<input type="checkbox"/> RD
<input type="checkbox"/> RA-C	<input type="checkbox"/> RIP	<input type="checkbox"/> RA-O	<input type="checkbox"/> RC	<input type="checkbox"/> LTM

Media Evaluated (check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment (human receptor)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (ecological receptor)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment (ecological receptor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (human receptor)

MRS Summary: MRS Description: Describe the munitions-related activities that occurred at the installation, the dates of operation, and the UXO, DMM (by type of munition, if known) or munitions constituents (by type, if known) known or suspected to be present): **The 3,189-acre Camp Elliot - East Elliot MRS is located approximately 12 miles northeast of downtown San Diego, California. Documentation on the munitions activities conducted at the MRS has not been found, but review of historical photos indicates that a tank training and firing aa was located on the MRS. Suspected or known munitions used at the MRS include small arms, practice rifle grenades and ground rockets, large caliber high explosives, large caliber incendiary and smoke rounds, large caliber practice rounds, high explosive, incendiary, smoke, white phosphorous, and practice mortars, and fuzes. (2005 ASR, Sections 3.1.1 and 7.1 and 1999 EE/CA, Section 2.1.2.0.3)**

OE including unexploded ordnance and inert ordnance scrap has been found on the MRS. OE items found include numerous 37mm and 75mm projectiles, M67 105mm HEAT, M62 fuze plug, M57 WP 81mm Mortar, and loose fragments from 37mm and 75mm projectiles. No known CWM items were historically present or used at the MRS and no CWM items have been recovered since MRS closure. Therefore the alternative rating "No Known or Suspected Hazard" is selected for the CHE module. No media sampling has been performed to date. Therefore, the alternative rating of "Evaluation Pending" is selected for the HHE module. (2005 ASR, Sections 7.2 and 8.2.1.3 and 1999 EE/CA, Section 2.1.2.0.3).

Stakeholder/regulator coordination has been conducted. Documentation of the Public Notice requesting information pertinent to prioritization or sequencing decisions, and correspondence with governmental agencies can be found on FRMD under document category J09CA006703_01.22.

Throughout the MRSPP, the cited reference "2005 ASR" refers to the "Final Archives Search Report Camp Elliot" which can be found on FRMD under document category J09CA006703_01.02_0502. The cited reference "1999 EE/CA" refers to the "Final Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis FUDS Camp Elliot (East Elliot)" which can be found on FRMD under document category J09CA006703_2.16_0503.

Description of Pathways for Human and Ecological Receptors: **Exposure pathways at the MRS have not been evaluated (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).**

Description of Receptors (Human and Ecological): **Potential receptors at the MRS have not been evaluated (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).**

Table 1

EHE Module: Munitions Type Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are 11 classifications of munitions and their descriptions. Circle the score(s) that correspond with all munitions types known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

Note: The terms *practice munitions*, *small arms*, *physical evidence*, and *historical evidence* are defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
Sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All UXO that are considered likely to function upon any interaction with exposed persons [e.g., submunitions, 40mm high-explosive (HE) grenades, white phosphorus (WP) munitions, high-explosive antitank (HEAT) munitions, and practice munitions with sensitive fuzes, but excluding all other practice munitions]. ◆ All hand grenades containing energetic filler. ◆ Bulk primary explosives, or mixtures of these with environmental media, such that the mixture poses an explosive hazard. 	30
High explosive (used or damaged)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All UXO containing a high-explosive filler (e.g., RDX, Composition B), that are not considered "sensitive." ◆ All DMM containing a high-explosive filler that have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Been damaged by burning or detonation ▪ Deteriorated to the point of instability. 	25
Pyrotechnic (used or damaged)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All UXO containing pyrotechnic fillers other than white phosphorous (e.g., flares, signals, simulators, smoke grenades). ◆ All DMM containing pyrotechnic fillers other than white phosphorous (e.g., flares, signals, simulators, smoke grenades) that have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Been damaged by burning or detonation ▪ Deteriorated to the point of instability. 	20
High explosive (unused)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All DMM containing a high explosive filler that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have not been damaged by burning or detonation ▪ Are not deteriorated to the point of instability. 	15
Propellant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All UXO containing mostly single-, double-, or triple-based propellant, or composite propellants (e.g., a rocket motor). ◆ All DMM containing mostly single-, double-, or triple-based propellant, or composite propellants (e.g., a rocket motor) that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damaged by burning or detonation ▪ Deteriorated to the point of instability. 	15
Bulk secondary high explosives, pyrotechnics, or propellant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All DMM containing mostly single-, double-, or triple-based propellant, or composite propellants (e.g., a rocket motor), that are deteriorated. ◆ Bulk secondary high explosives, pyrotechnic compositions, or propellant (not contained in a munition), or mixtures of these with environmental media such that the mixture poses an explosive hazard. 	10
Pyrotechnic (not used or damaged)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All DMM containing a pyrotechnic fillers (i.e., red phosphorous), other than white phosphorous filler, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have not been damaged by burning or detonation ▪ Are not deteriorated to the point of instability. 	10
Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All UXO that are practice munitions that are not associated with a sensitive fuze. ◆ All DMM that are practice munitions that are not associated with a sensitive fuze and that have not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Been damaged by burning or detonation ▪ Deteriorated to the point o instability 	5
Riot control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All UXO or DMM containing a riot control agent filler (e.g., tear gas). 	3
Small arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All used munitions or DMM that are categorized as small arms ammunition [Physical evidence or historical evidence that no other types of munitions (e.g., grenades, subcaliber training rockets, demolition charges) were used or are present on the MRS is required for selection of this category.]. 	2
Evidence of no munitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Following investigation of the MRS, there is physical evidence that there are no UXO or DMM present, or there is historical evidence indicating that no UXO or DMM are present. 	0
MUNITIONS TYPE	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 30).	30

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Munitions Type* classifications in the space provided. **Suspected or known munitions used at the MRS include small arms, practice rifle grenades and ground rockets, large caliber high explosives, large caliber incendiary and smoke rounds, large caliber practice rounds, high explosive, incendiary, smoke and practice mortars, and fuzes. OE items found on the MRS include numerous 37mm and 75mm projectiles, M67 105mm HEAT, M62 fuze plug, M57 WP 81mm Mortar, and loose fragments from 37mm and 75mm projectiles. HEAT and white phosphorous munitions qualify for selection of sensitive munitions. (2005 ASR, Sections 7.1 and 8.2.1.3)**

Table 2

EHE Module: Source of Hazard Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are 11 classifications describing sources of explosive hazards. Circle the score(s) that correspond with all sources of explosive hazards known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

Note: The terms *former range*, *practice munitions*, *small arms*, *physical evidence*, and *historical evidence* are defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
Former range	◆ The MRS is a former military range where munitions (including practice munitions with sensitive fuzes) have been used. Such areas include: impact or target areas, associated buffer and safety zones, firing points, and live-fire maneuver areas.	10
Former munitions treatment (i.e., OB/OD) unit	◆ The MRS is a location where UXO or DMM (e.g., munitions, bulk explosives, bulk pyrotechnic, or bulk propellants) were burned or detonated for the purpose of treatment prior to disposal.	8
Former practice munitions range	◆ The MRS is a former military range on which only practice munitions without sensitive fuzes were used.	6
Former maneuver area	◆ The MRS is a former maneuver area where no munitions other than flares, simulators, smokes, and blanks were used. There must be evidence that no other munitions were used at the location to place an MRS into this category.	5
Former burial pit or other disposal area	◆ The MRS is a location where DMM were buried or disposed of (e.g., disposed of into a water body) without prior thermal treatment.	5
Former industrial operating facilities	◆ The MRS is a location that is a former munitions maintenance, manufacturing, or demilitarization facility.	4
Former firing points	◆ The MRS is a firing point, where the firing point is delineated as an MRS separate from the rest of a former military range.	4
Former missile or air defense artillery emplacements	◆ The MRS is a former missile defense or air defense artillery (ADA) emplacement not associated with a military range.	2
Former storage or transfer points	◆ The MRS is a location where munitions were stored or handled for transfer between different modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, truck to weapon system).	2
Former small arms range	◆ The MRS is a former military range where only small arms ammunition was used [There must be evidence that no other types of munitions (e.g., grenades) were used or are present to place an MRS into this category.].	1
Evidence of no munitions	◆ Following investigation of the MRS, there is physical evidence that no UXO or DMM are present, or there is historical evidence indicating that no UXO or DMM are present.	0
SOURCE OF HAZARD	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 10).	10

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the **Source of Hazard** classifications in the space provided. **Documentation on the munitions activities conducted at the MRS has not been found, but review of historical photos indicates that a tank training and firing area was located on the MRS (1999 EE/CA, Section 2.1.2.0.3). OE items found on the MRS include numerous 37mm and 75mm projectiles, M67 105mm HEAT, M62 fuze plug, M57 WP 81mm Mortar, and loose fragments from 37mm and 75mm projectiles. (2005 ASR, Section 8.2.1.3)**

Table 3

EHE Module: Location of Munitions Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are eight classifications of munitions locations and their descriptions. Circle the score(s) that correspond with all locations where munitions are located or suspected of being found at the MRS.

Note: The terms *surface*, *subsurface*, *physical evidence*, and *historical evidence* are defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
Confirmed surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Physical evidence indicates that there are UXO or DMM on the surface of the MRS <input type="checkbox"/> ◆ Historical evidence (e.g., a confirmed incident report or accident report) indicates there are UXO or DMM on the surface of the MRS. 	25
Confirmed subsurface, active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Physical evidence indicates the presence of UXO or DMM in the subsurface of the MRS, and the geological conditions at the MRS are likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed, in the future, by naturally occurring phenomena (e.g., drought, flooding, erosion, frost, heat heave, tidal action), or intrusive activities (e.g., plowing, construction, dredging) at the MRS are likely to expose UXO or DMM. ◆ Historical evidence indicates that UXO or DMM are located in the subsurface of the MRS and the geological conditions at the MRS are likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed, in the future, by naturally occurring phenomena (e.g., drought, flooding, erosion, frost, heat heave, tidal action), or intrusive activities (e.g., plowing, construction, dredging) at the MRS are likely to expose UXO or DMM. 	20
Confirmed subsurface, stable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Physical evidence indicates the presence of UXO or DMM in the subsurface of the MRS and the geological conditions at the MRS are not likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed, in the future, by naturally occurring phenomena, or intrusive activities at the MRS are not likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed. ◆ Historical evidence indicates that UXO or DMM are located in the subsurface of the MRS and the geological conditions at the MRS are not likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed, in the future, by naturally occurring phenomena, or intrusive activities at the MRS are not likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed. 	15
Suspected (physical evidence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ There is physical evidence (e.g., munitions debris, such fragments, penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, links, fins), other than the documented presence of UXO or DMM, indicating that UXO or DMM may be present at the MRS. 	10
Suspected (historical evidence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ There is historical evidence indicating that UXO or DMM may be present at the MRS. 	5
Subsurface, physical constraint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ There is physical or historical evidence indicating that UXO or DMM may be present in the subsurface, but there is a physical constraint (e.g., pavement, water depth over 120 feet) preventing direct access to the UXO or DMM. 	2
Small arms (regardless of location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The presence of small arms ammunition is confirmed or suspected, regardless of other factors such as geological stability [There must be evidence that no other types of munitions (e.g., grenades) were used or are present at the MRS to place an MRS into this category.]. 	1
Evidence of no munitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Following investigation of the MRS, there is physical evidence that there are no UXO or DMM present, or there is historical evidence indicating that no UXO or DMM are present. 	0
LOCATION OF MUNITIONS	<p>DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 25).</p>	25

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Location of Munitions* classifications in the space provided. **OE including unexploded ordnance and inert ordnance scrap has been found on the MRS (1999 EE/CA, Section 2.1.2.0.3).**

Table 4

EHE Module: Ease of Access Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are four classifications of barrier types that can surround an MRS and their descriptions. The barrier type is directly related to the ease of public access to any explosive materiel. Circle the score that corresponds with the ease of access to the MRS.

Note: The term *barrier* is defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
No barrier	♦ There is no barrier preventing access to any part of the MRS (i.e., all parts of the MRS are accessible).	10
Barrier to MRS access is incomplete	♦ There is a barrier preventing access to parts of the MRS, but not the entire MRS.	8
Barrier to MRS access is complete but not monitored	♦ There is a barrier preventing access to all parts of the MRS, but there is no surveillance (e.g., by a guard) to ensure that the barrier is effectively preventing access to all parts of the MRS.	5
Barrier to MRS access is complete and monitored	♦ There is a barrier preventing access to all parts of the MRS, and there is active, continual surveillance (e.g., by a guard, video monitoring) to ensure that the barrier is effectively preventing access to all parts of the MRS.	0
EASE OF ACCESS	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 10).	10

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Ease of Access* classification in the space provided. **Access to the MRS is unrestricted (1999 EE/CA, Section 2.1.1.0.7).**

Table 5

EHE Module: Status of Property Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are three classifications of the status of a property within the Department of Defense (DoD) and their descriptions. Circle the score that corresponds with the status of property at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Score
Non-DoD control	♦ The MRS is at a location that is no longer owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by DoD. Examples are privately owned land or water bodies; land or water bodies owned or controlled by state, tribal, or local governments; and land or water bodies managed by other federal agencies.	5
Scheduled for transfer from DoD control	♦ The MRS is on land or is a water body that is owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by DoD, and DoD plans to transfer that land or water body to the control of another entity (e.g., a state, tribal, or local government; a private party; another federal agency) within 3 years from the date the rule is applied.	3
DoD control	♦ The MRS is on land or is a water body that is owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by DoD. With respect to property that is leased or otherwise possessed, DoD must control access to the MRS 24 hours per day, every day of the calendar year.	0
STATUS OF PROPERTY	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 5).	5

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Status of Property* classification in the space provided. **The MRS is owned by the Cities of San Diego and Santee and private owners (2005 ASR, Section 3.1.3).**

Table 6

EHE Module: Population Density Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are three classifications of population density and their descriptions. Determine the population density per square mile that most closely corresponds with the population of the MRS, including the area within a two-mile radius of the MRS's perimeter. Select the most appropriate score.

Note: Use the U.S. Census Bureau tract data available to capture the highest population density within a two –mile radius of the perimeter of the MRS.

Classification	Description	Score
> 500 persons per square mile	◆ There are more than 500 persons per square mile in the U.S. Census Bureau tract in which the MRS is located.	5
100–500 persons per square mile	◆ There are 100 to 500 persons per square mile in the U.S. Census Bureau tract in which the MRS is located.	3
< 100 persons per square mile	◆ There are 100 to 500 persons per square mile in the U.S. Census Bureau tract in which the MRS is located.	1
POPULATION DENSITY	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 5).	5

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Population Density* classification in the space provided. In 2000, the population density of San Diego County, in which the MRS is situated, was 670 persons per square mile (2005 ASR, section 3.7.2).

Table 7

EHE Module: Population Near Hazard Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are six classifications describing the number of inhabited structures near the MRS. The number of inhabited buildings relates to the population near the hazard. Determine the number of inhabited structures within two miles of the MRS boundary and circle the score that corresponds with the associated population near the known or suspected hazard.

Note: The term *inhabited structures* is defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
26 or more inhabited structures	◆ There are 26 or more inhabited structures located up to 2 miles from the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, or both.	5
16 to 25 inhabited structures	◆ There are 16 to 25 inhabited structures located up to 2 miles from the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, or both.	4
11 to 15 inhabited structures	◆ There are 11 to 15 inhabited structures located up to 2 miles from the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, or both.	3
6 to 10 inhabited structures	◆ There are 6 to 10 inhabited structures located up to 2 miles from the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, or both.	2
1 to 5 inhabited structures	◆ There are 1 to 5 inhabited structures located up to 2 miles from the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, or both.	1
0 inhabited structures	◆ There are no inhabited structures located up to 2 miles from the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, or both.	0
POPULATION NEAR HAZARD	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 5).	5

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Population Near Hazard* classification in the space provided. **Based on a review of Google Earth, there are more than 26 inhabited structures within 2 miles of the MRS boundary.**

Table 8

EHE Module: Types of Activities/Structures Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are five classifications of activities and/or inhabited structures near the hazard and their descriptions. Review the types of activities that occur and/or structures that are present within two miles of the MRS and circle the score(s) that correspond with **all** the activities/structure classifications at the MRS.

Note: The term *inhabited structure* is defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
Residential, educational, commercial, or subsistence	◆ Activities are conducted, or inhabited structures are located up to two miles from the MRS's boundary or within the MRS's boundary, that are associated with any of the following purposes: residential, educational, child care, critical assets (e.g., hospitals, fire and rescue, police stations, dams), hotels, commercial, shopping centers, playgrounds, community gathering areas, religious sites, or sites used for subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering.	5
Parks and recreational areas	◆ Activities are conducted, or inhabited structures are located up to two miles from the MRS's boundary or within the MRS's boundary, that are associated with parks, nature preserves, or other recreational uses.	4
Agricultural, forestry	◆ Activities are conducted, or inhabited structures are located up to two miles from the MRS's boundary or within the MRS's boundary, that are associated with agriculture or forestry.	3
Industrial or warehousing	◆ Activities are conducted, or inhabited structures are located up to two miles from the MRS's boundary or within the MRS's boundary, that are associated with industrial activities or warehousing.	2
No known or recurring activities	◆ There are no known or recurring activities occurring up to two miles from the MRS's boundary or within the MRS's boundary.	1
TYPES OF ACTIVITIES/STRUCTURES	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest score from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 5).	5

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Types of Activities/Structures* classifications in the space provided. **Current uses on and near the MRS include a landfill, a residential area and educational and recreational uses (2005 ASR, Section 3.1.3 and 1999 EE/CA Sections 2.1.4.0.4 and 2.1.4.0.5).**

Table 9

EHE Module: Ecological and/or Cultural Resources Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are four classifications of ecological and/or cultural resources and their descriptions. Review the types of resources present and circle the score that corresponds with the ecological and/or cultural resource classifications at the MRS.

Note: The terms *ecological resources* and *cultural resources* are defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
Ecological and cultural resources present	♦ There are both ecological and cultural resources present on the MRS.	5
Ecological resources present	♦ There are ecological resources present on the MRS.	3
Cultural resources present	♦ There are cultural resources present on the MRS.	3
No ecological or cultural resources present	♦ There are no ecological resources or cultural resources present on the MRS.	0
ECOLOGICAL AND/OR CULTURAL RESOURCES	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 5).	3

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the *Ecological and/or Cultural Resources* classification in the space provided. **The MRS is not an Important Ecological Place. Cultural resources are present (2005 ASR, Sections 3.6 and 3.7.1).**

Table 10
Determining the EHE Module Rating

				Source	Score	Value	
<p>DIRECTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From Tables 1–9, record the data element scores in the Score boxes to the right. Add the Score boxes for each of the three factors and record this number in the Value boxes to the right. Add the three Value boxes and record this number in the EHE Module Total box below. Circle the appropriate range for the EHE Module Total below. Circle the EHE Module Rating that corresponds to the range selected and record this value in the EHE Module Rating box found at the bottom of the table. <p>Note: An alternative module rating may be assigned when a module letter rating is inappropriate. An alternative module rating is used when more information is needed to score one or more data elements, contamination at an MRS was previously addressed, or there is no reason to suspect contamination was ever present at an MRS.</p>	Explosive Hazard Factor Data Elements						
	Munitions Type	Table 1	30	40			
	Source of Hazard	Table 2	10				
	Accessibility Factor Data Elements						
	Location of Munitions	Table 3	25	40			
	Ease of Access	Table 4	10				
	Status of Property	Table 5	5				
	Receptor Factor Data Elements						
	Population Density	Table 6	5	18			
	Population Near Hazard	Table 7	5				
	Types of Activities/Structures	Table 8	5				
	Ecological and /or Cultural Resources	Table 9	3				
	EHE MODULE TOTAL					98	
	EHE Module Total		EHE Module Rating				
	92 to 100		A				
	82 to 91		B				
	71 to 81		C				
	60 to 70		D				
	48 to 59		E				
	38 to 47		F				
less than 38		G					
Alternative Module Ratings		Evaluation Pending					
		No Longer Required					
		No Known or Suspected Explosive Hazard					
EHE MODULE RATING		A					

Table 11
CHE Module: CWM Configuration Data Element Table

DIRECTIONS: Below are seven classifications of CWM configuration and their descriptions. Circle the score(s) that correspond to all CWM configurations known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

Note: The terms *CWM/UXO*, *CWM/DMM*, *physical evidence*, and *historical evidence* are defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

Classification	Description	Score
CWM, explosive configuration either UXO or damaged DMM	The CWM known or suspected of being present at the MRS is: ♦ Explosively configured CWM that are UXO (i.e., CWM/UXO). ♦ Explosively configured CWM that are DMM (i.e., CWM/DMM) that have been damaged.	30
CWM mixed with UXO	♦ The CWM known or suspected of being present at the MRS are explosively configured CWM/DMM that have not been damaged, or nonexplosively configured CWM/DMM, or CWM not configured as a munition, that are commingled with conventional munitions that are UXO.	25
CWM, explosive configuration that are undamaged DMM	♦ The CWM known or suspected of being present at the MRS are explosively configured CWM/DMM that have not been damaged.	20
CWM, not explosively configured or CWM, bulk container	The CWM known or suspected of being present at the MRS is: ♦ Nonexplosively configured CWM/DMM. ♦ Bulk CWM/DMM (e.g., ton container).	15
CAIS K941 and CAIS K942	♦ The CWM/DMM known or suspected of being present at the MRS is CAIS K941-toxic gas set M-1 or CAIS K942-toxic gas set M-2/E11.	12
CAIS (chemical agent identification sets)	♦ Only CAIS, other than CAIS K941 and K942, are known or suspected of being present at the MRS.	10
Evidence of no CWM	♦ Following investigation, the physical evidence indicates that CWM are not present at the MRS, or the historical evidence indicates that CWM are not present at the MRS.	0
CWM CONFIGURATION	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest score</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum score = 30).	0

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS-specific data used in selecting the **CWM Configuration** classifications in the space provided. **No known CWM items were historically present or used at the MRS and no CWM items have been recovered since MRS closure (2004 ASR, Section 7.2). Therefore, Tables 12 through 19 are intentionally omitted according to Army Guidance.**

Tables 12-19 are intentionally omitted per Army Guidance.

Table 20

Determining the CHE Module Rating

				Source	Score	Value	
<p>DIRECTIONS:</p> <p>1. From Tables 11–19, record the data element scores in the Score boxes to the right.</p> <p>2. Add the Score boxes for each of the three factors and record this number in the Value boxes to the right.</p> <p>3. Add the three Value boxes and record this number in the CHE Module Total box below.</p> <p>4. Circle the appropriate range for the CHE Module Total below.</p> <p>5. Circle the CHE Module Rating that corresponds to the range selected and record this value in the CHE Module Rating box found at the bottom of the table.</p> <p>Note: An alternative module rating may be assigned when a module letter rating is inappropriate. An alternative module rating is used when more information is needed to score one or more data elements, contamination at an MRS was previously addressed, or there is no reason to suspect contamination was ever present at an MRS.</p>	CWM Hazard Factor Data Elements						
	CWM Configuration	Table 11	0	0			
	Sources of CWM	Table 12					
	Accessibility Factor Data Elements						
	Location of CWM	Table 13					
	Ease of Access	Table 14					
	Status of Property	Table 15					
	Receptor Factor Data Elements						
	Population Density	Table 16					
	Population Near Hazard	Table 17					
	Types of Activities/Structures	Table 18					
	Ecological and /or Cultural Resources	Table 19					
	CHE MODULE TOTAL					0	
	CHE Module Total			CHE Module Rating			
	92 to 100			A			
	82 to 91			B			
	71 to 81			C			
	60 to 70			D			
	48 to 59			E			
	38 to 47			F			
less than 38			G				
Alternative Module Ratings			Evaluation Pending				
			No Longer Required				
			No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard				
CHE MODULE RATING			No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard				

Table 21
HHE Module: Groundwater Data Element Table

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

DIRECTIONS: Record the **maximum concentrations** of all contaminants in the MRS's groundwater and their **comparison values** (from Appendix B of the Primer) in the table below. Additional contaminants can be recorded on Table 27. Calculate and record the **ratios** for each contaminant by dividing the **maximum concentration** by the **comparison value**. Determine the **CHF** by adding the contaminant **ratios** together, including any additional groundwater contaminants recorded on Table 27. Based on the **CHF**, use the **CHF Scale** to determine and record **CHF Value**. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard present in the groundwater, select the box at the bottom of the table.

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (µg/L)	Comparison Value (µg/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	CHF Value	Sum the Ratios	
CHF > 100	H (High)	$CHF = \sum \frac{[\text{Maximum Concentration of Contaminant}]}{[\text{Comparison Value for Contaminant}]}$	
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		
CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the CHF Value</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).		

Migratory Pathway Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the groundwater migratory pathway at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in the groundwater is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure.	H
Potential	Contamination in groundwater has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e. tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined.	M
Confined	Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the groundwater to a potential point of exposure (possibly due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls.)	L
MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest value</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	

Receptor Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the groundwater receptors at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Identified	There is a threatened water supply well downgradient of the source and the groundwater is a current source of drinking water or source of water for other beneficial uses such as irrigation/agriculture (equivalent to Class I or IIA aquifer).	H
Potential	There is no threatened water supply well downgradient of the source and the ground water is currently or potentially usable for drinking water, irrigation, or agriculture (equivalent to Class I, IIA, or IIB aquifer).	M
Limited	There is no potentially threatened water supply well downgradient of the source and the groundwater is not considered a potential source of drinking water and is of limited beneficial use (equivalent to Class IIIA or IIIB aquifer, or where perched aquifer exists only).	L
RECEPTOR FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest value</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	

No Known or Suspected Groundwater MC Hazard

Groundwater was not sampled (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).

Table 22
HHE Module: Surface Water – Human Endpoint Data Element Table

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

DIRECTIONS: Record the **maximum concentrations** of all contaminants in the MRS's surface water and their **comparison values** (from Appendix B of the Primer) in the table below. Additional contaminants can be recorded on Table 27. Calculate and record the **ratios** for each contaminant by dividing the **maximum concentration** by the **comparison value**. Determine the **CHF** by adding the contaminant **ratios** together, including any additional surface water contaminants recorded on Table 27. Based on the **CHF**, use the **CHF Scale** to determine and record **CHF Value**. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard with human endpoints present in the surface water, select the box at the bottom of the table.

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (µg/L)	Comparison Value (µg/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	CHF Value	Sum the Ratios	
CHF > 100	H (High)	$CHF = \sum \frac{[\text{Maximum Concentration of Contaminant}]}{[\text{Comparison Value for Contaminant}]}$	
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		

CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF Value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).
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Migratory Pathway Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the surface water migratory pathway at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in the surface water is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure.	H
Potential	Contamination in surface water has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e. tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined.	M
Confined	Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the surface water to a potential point of exposure (possibly due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls.)	L

MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).
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Receptor Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the surface water receptors at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Identified	Identified receptors have access to surface water to which contamination has moved or can move.	H
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to surface water to which contamination has moved or can move.	M
Limited	Little or no potential for receptors to have access to surface water to which contamination has moved or can move.	L

RECEPTOR FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).
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No Known or Suspected Surface Water (Human Endpoint) MC Hazard

Surface water was not sampled (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).

Table 23
HHE Module: Sediment – Human Endpoint Data Element Table

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

DIRECTIONS: Record the **maximum concentrations** of all contaminants in the MRS's sediment and their **comparison values** (from Appendix B of the Primer) in the table below. Additional contaminants can be recorded on Table 27. Calculate and record the **ratios** for each contaminant by dividing the **maximum concentration** by the **comparison value**. Determine the **CHF** by adding the contaminant **ratios** together, including any additional sediment contaminants recorded on Table 27. Based on the **CHF**, use the **CHF Scale** to determine and record **CHF Value**. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard with human endpoints present in the sediment, select the box at the bottom of the table.

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
CHF Scale	CHF Value	Sum the Ratios	
CHF > 100	H (High)	$CHF = \sum \frac{[\text{Maximum Concentration of Contaminant}]}{[\text{Comparison Value for Contaminant}]}$	
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		

CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF Value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).
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Migratory Pathway Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the sediment migratory pathway at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in the sediment is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure.	H
Potential	Contamination in sediment has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e. tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined.	M
Confined	Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the sediment to a potential point of exposure (possibly due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls.)	L

MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).
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Receptor Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the sediment receptors at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Identified	Identified receptors have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move.	H
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move.	M
Limited	Little or no potential for receptors to have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move.	L

RECEPTOR FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).
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No Known or Suspected Sediment (Human Endpoint) MC Hazard

Sediment was not sampled (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).

Table 24
HHE Module: Surface Water – Ecological Endpoint Data Element Table

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

DIRECTIONS: Record the **maximum concentrations** of all contaminants in the MRS's surface water and their **comparison values** (from Appendix B of the Primer) in the table below. Additional contaminants can be recorded on Table 27. Calculate and record the **ratios** for each contaminant by dividing the **maximum concentration** by the **comparison value**. Determine the **CHF** by adding the contaminant **ratios** together, including any additional surface water contaminants recorded on Table 27. Based on the **CHF**, use the **CHF Scale** to determine and record **CHF Value**. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard with ecological endpoints present in the surface water, select the box at the bottom of the table.

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (µg/L)	Comparison Value (µg/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	CHF Value	Sum the Ratios	
CHF > 100	H (High)	$CHF = \sum \frac{[\text{Maximum Concentration of Contaminant}]}{[\text{Comparison Value for Contaminant}]}$	
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		
CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF Value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).		

Migratory Pathway Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the surface water migratory pathway at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in the surface water is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure.	H
Potential	Contamination in surface water has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e. tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined.	M
Confined	Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the surface water to a potential point of exposure (possibly due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls.)	L
MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	

Receptor Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the surface water receptors at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Identified	Identified receptors have access to surface water to which contamination has moved or can move.	H
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to surface water to which contamination has moved or can move.	M
Limited	Little or no potential for receptors to have access to surface water to which contamination has moved or can move.	L
RECEPTOR FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	

No Known or Suspected Surface Water (Ecological Endpoint) MC Hazard

Surface water was not sampled (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).

Table 25
HHE Module: Sediment – Ecological Endpoint Data Element Table

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

DIRECTIONS: Record the **maximum concentrations** of all contaminants in the MRS's sediment and their **comparison values** (from Appendix B of the Primer) in the table below. Additional contaminants can be recorded on Table 27. Calculate and record the **ratios** for each contaminant by dividing the **maximum concentration** by the **comparison value**. Determine the **CHF** by adding the contaminant **ratios** together, including any additional sediment contaminants recorded on Table 27. Based on the **CHF**, use the **CHF Scale** to determine and record **CHF Value**. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard with ecological endpoints present in the sediment, select the box at the bottom of the table.

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
CHF Scale	CHF Value	Sum the Ratios	
CHF > 100	H (High)	$CHF = \sum \frac{[\text{Maximum Concentration of Contaminant}]}{[\text{Comparison Value for Contaminant}]}$	
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		

CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the CHF Value</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	
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Migratory Pathway Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the sediment migratory pathway at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in the sediment is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure.	H
Potential	Contamination in sediment has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e. tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined.	M
Confined	Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the sediment to a potential point of exposure (possibly due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls.)	L

MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest value</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	
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Receptor Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the sediment receptors at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Identified	Identified receptors have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move.	H
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move.	M
Limited	Little or no potential for receptors to have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move.	L

RECEPTOR FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record <u>the single highest value</u> from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	
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No Known or Suspected Sediment (Ecological Endpoint) MC Hazard		<input type="checkbox"/>
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Sediment was not sampled (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).

Table 26
HHE Module: Surface Soil Data Element Table

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

DIRECTIONS: Record the **maximum concentrations** of all contaminants in the MRS's surface soil and their **comparison values** (from Appendix B of the Primer) in the table below. Additional contaminants can be recorded on Table 27. Calculate and record the **ratios** for each contaminant by dividing the **maximum concentration** by the **comparison value**. Determine the **CHF** by adding the contaminant **ratios** together, including any additional surface soil contaminants recorded on Table 27. Based on the **CHF**, use the **CHF Scale** to determine and record **CHF Value**. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard with present in the surface soil, select the box at the bottom of the table.

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
CHF Scale	CHF Value	Sum the Ratios	
CHF > 100	H (High)	$CHF = \sum \frac{[\text{Maximum Concentration of Contaminant}]}{[\text{Comparison Value for Contaminant}]}$	
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		

CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF Value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	
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Migratory Pathway Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the surface soil migratory pathway at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in the surface soil is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure.	H
Potential	Contamination in surface soil has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e. tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined.	M
Confined	Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the surface soil to a potential point of exposure (possibly due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls.)	L

MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	
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Receptor Factor

DIRECTIONS: Circle the value that corresponds most closely to the surface soil receptors at the MRS.

Classification	Description	Value
Identified	Identified receptors have access to surface soil to which contamination has moved or can move.	H
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to surface soil to which contamination has moved or can move.	M
Limited	Little or no potential for receptors to have access to surface soil to which contamination has moved or can move.	L

RECEPTOR FACTOR	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	
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No Known or Suspected Surface Soil MC Hazard

Surface soil was not sampled (2005 ASR, Section 1.3).

Table 28

Determining the HHE Module Rating

DIRECTIONS:

1. Record the letter values (H, M, L) for the **Contaminant Hazard, Migration Pathway, and Receptor Factors** for the media (from Tables 21-26) in the corresponding boxes below.
2. Record the media's three-letter combinations in the **Three-Letter Combination** boxes below (three-letter combinations are arranged from Hs to Ms to Ls).
3. Using the **HHE Ratings** provided below, determine each media's rating (A-G) and record the letter in the corresponding **Media Rating** box below.

Media (Source)	Contaminant Hazard Factor Value	Migratory Pathway Factor Value	Receptor Factor Value	Three-Letter Combination (Hs-Ms-Ls)	Media Rating (A-G)
Groundwater (Table 21)					
Surface Water/Human Endpoint (Table 22)					
Sediment/ Human Endpoint (Table 23)					
Surface Water/Ecological Endpoint (Table 24)					
Sediment/Ecological Endpoint (Table 25)					
Surface Soil (Table 26)					

DIRECTIONS (cont.):

4. Select the single highest Media Rating (A is the highest; G is the lowest) and enter the letter in the **HHE Module Rating** box.

Note:

An alternative module rating may be assigned when a module letter rating is inappropriate. An alternative module rating is used when more information is needed to score one or more media, contamination at an MRS was previously addressed, or there is no reason to suspect contamination was ever present at an MRS.

HHE MODULE RATING

Evaluation Pending

HHE Ratings (for reference only)

Combination	Rating
HHH	A
HHM	B
HHL	C
HMM	
HML	D
MMM	
HLL	E
MML	
MLL	F
LLL	G
Alternative Module Ratings	Evaluation Pending
	No Longer Required
	No Known or Suspected MC Hazard

Table 29
MRS Priority

DIRECTIONS: In the chart below, circle the letter **rating** for each module recorded in Table 10 (EHE), Table 20 (CHE), and Table 28 (HHE). Circle the corresponding numerical **priority** for each module. If information to determine the module rating is not available, choose the appropriate alternative module rating. The MRS priority is the single highest priority; record this number in the **MRS or Alternative Priority** box at the bottom of the table.

Note: An MRS assigned Priority 1 has the highest relative priority; an MRS assigned Priority 8 has the lowest relative priority. Only an MRS with CWM known or suspected to be present can be assigned Priority 1; an MRS that has CWM known or suspected to be present cannot be assigned Priority 8.

EHE Rating	Priority	CHE Rating	Priority	HHE Rating	Priority
		A	1		
A	2	B	2	A	2
B	3	C	3	B	3
C	4	D	4	C	4
D	5	E	5	D	5
E	6	F	6	E	6
F	7	G	7	F	7
G	8			G	8
Evaluation Pending		Evaluation Pending		Evaluation Pending	
No Longer Required		No Longer Required		No Longer Required	
No Known or Suspected Explosive Hazard		No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard		No Known or Suspected MC Hazard	
MRS or ALTERNATIVE PRIORITY				2	