

Environmental Management at Operating Outdoor Small Arms Firing Ranges

1



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- Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC)
- ITRC Operating Small Arms Range Manual
- ITRC Operating Small Arms Range Course
- Additional Resources

Interstate Technology Regulatory Council Products



Documents

Training

3

Information Network

ITRC (www.itrcweb.org)

4



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Management of Active Ranges vs. Remediation of Closed Ranges



- Two ITRC documents related to small arms ranges
 - "Environmental Management at Operating Outdoor Small Arms Firing Ranges," 2005
 - "Characterization and Remediation of Soils at Closed Small Arms Firing Ranges," 2003
- Environmental management of operating ranges and remediation of closed ranges are distinct topics with some shared elements

Operating Outdoor Small Arms Firing Ranges



Fact

6

- United States ranges
 - DoD more than 2,000
 - Estimated 9,000 nonmilitary
- Includes military, public safety, commercial, and recreational small arms ranges (rifle, pistol, and shotgun ranges)
- International Issue

Key Concern

- Lead and other metals if left unmanaged:
 - can be transported into the environment
 - directly discharged into wetlands or water bodies

Principles of Environmental Stewardship



Employ practical means to -

- Minimize potential impact on human health and the environment
- Protect groundwater, surface water, wetlands, and wildlife
- Prevent erosion
 - Manage sound

8

Environmental Management Planning: Start





Environmental Management Planning: Evaluate









¹⁰ Environmental Management Planning: Select & Implement



Checklist for an Environmental Management Plan:

- •Document baseline site conditions (photos, maps, descriptions, test results)
- •Evaluate best
- management practices
- Select alternatives
- •Schedule &
- Implementation



¹¹ Environmental Management Planning: Monitoring



- Monitor and evaluate whether
 - EMP is being implemented effectively
 - Adjustments must be made to the plan to achieve the desired goals
- Evaluate effectiveness relative to baseline conditions or most recent monitoring
- Quantitative and qualitative measurements can be used



¹² Site and Facility Characteristics – Information Relevant to a Baseline Evaluation

- Geology
- Soils
- Vegetation
- Topography
- Hydrology
- Wetland delineation
- Water quality
- Number of users, targets, ammunition types, operating hours, years in operation
- Site layout
 - Property boundaries
 - Target locations
 - Bullet/shot distribution
 - Aerial photographs



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Projectile Distribution



Military / Public Safety

- Range configuration depends on weapons and shooting scenario
- Fixed distance/pop-up targets
- Recreational
 - Shotgun
 - Trap, skeet, and sporting clays
 - Rifle and pistol





Fate and Transport

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14

- How much?
- How distributed?
- Physical processes (surface water and air)
 - Bullet fragmentation
 - Wind transport
 - Water transport
- Chemical processes (principally vertical groundwater)
 - Dissolution precipitation
 - pH
 - Redox
 - Sorption/desorption/ crystallization



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Lead Dissolution



Lead

- Resources potentially impacted
 - Groundwater
 - Surface water/ wetlands
 - Fish and wildlife
- Factors
 - pH
 - Redox
 - Sorption/desorption/ crystallization



Taken from Soeder 2003, Groundwater Contamination from Lead Shot at Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Sussex County, Delaware, USGS Water Resource Investigation Report 02-4282 (http://md.water.usgs.gov/publications/wrir-02-4282/wrir_02_4282.pdf). Not to scale.

Identify Best Management Practices





Proactive Lead/Soil Management

Lead removal/recycling

17

- Surficial lead build-up creates safety issue
- Mechanized or hand sifting Grading/slope maintenance
- Prevent erosion/washout
- Improve bullet capture

Soil pH adjustment

- Prevents lead dissolution
- Ideal pH range 6.5 8.5, adjust through amendment addition
- Chemical stabilization
 - Chemically binds dissolved lead





¹⁸ Management to Prevent Impacts to Surface Water Bodies/Wetlands

- Realign to avoid shooting into them or onto adjacent property
- Containment
 - Berms
 - Traps
- Non-lead ammunition
- Storm water management is a very significant issue in controlling lead migration





Engineered Berms and Bullet Traps



- Typical soil berm minus rocks
- Ballistic sand (masonry sand)
 - Uses specifically graded sand
 - Simplifies maintenance
- Granular rubber
 - Same as ballistic sand, only uses granular rubber as ballistic material
 - Some brands allow tracers, automatic fire, other do not due to flammability of the ballistic media



- Maintenance consistent with earth berm
 - Periodic restoration to original dimensions
 - Proactive lead management
 - Storm water management

Decision Tree

20





21 **This Environmental Management Approach is supported by:**

States

- DoD/Services
- Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute
- National Shooting Sports **Foundation**

U.S. EPA

Stakeholders and **Academics**







DoD

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Archive of Training Seminar



http://cluin.org/live/archive.cfm

- On web page under ITRC; June 2005
- Environmental Management Planning on Active Small Arms Firing Ranges
- Archive of Jun 28, 2005 Seminar:
- Three options:

22

- View archive online
- Download archive in PowerPoint® Slide Show format with embedded audio (36.1 MB/PPS)
- Download audio only in MP3 format (22.9 MB/MP3)





- For More Information
 - <u>www.itrcweb.org</u>
 - Environmental Management at Operating Outdoor Small Arms Firing Ranges (www.itrcweb.org) under "Guidance Documents" and "Small Arms Firing Ranges."
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