MRS Background Information

DIRECTIONS: Record the background information below for the MRS to be evaluated. Much of this information is available from Service and DoD databases. 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 nonmunitions-related contaminants (e.g. benzene, trichlorethylene) found at the MRS, and any potentially exposed human and ecological receptors. If possible, include a map of the MRS.

| Munitions Response Site Name: Art, Sm Arms, Rocket Rngs and Bomb Trgt Component: USACE FUDS/USACE FUDS/NAD/New England District (NAE) nstallation/Property Name: MA19799F178100 CP WELLFLEET Location (City, County, State): CHATHAM, BARNSTABLE, MA Site Name/Project Name (Project No.): Art, Sm Arms, Rocket Rngs and Bomb Trgt (04) | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
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| Media Evaluated (check all that apply): | | | | |
| | | | | |
| or) | | | | |
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| | | | | |

MRS Summary:

MRS Description: Describe the munitions-related activities that occurred at the installation, the dates of operation, and the UXO, DMM, or MC known or suspected to be present. When possible, identify munitions, CWM, and MC by type:

CCamp Wellfleet training activities occurred from 1942 to 1961. It is currently owned and managed by the National Park Service (NPS) as part of the Cape Cod National Seashore. Project 04 includes areas formerly referred to as AOI-02 (Former Artillery Firing Line) and AOI-06 (ocean range). The Former Artillery Firing Line were firing points for 90mm and other artillery, primarily firing out to sea (the ocean range). MEC presence has been established; while no MEC were found during the EE/CA or Zapata Removal Actions, a 76mm anti-aircraft artillery round was found within this area (Marconi Beach) in October 2016 and was determined to be MEC. The MEC item found was a result of the erosion of the high bluff with the item ultimately found in the beach area (see 2019 RI Section 3.1.1). As this AOI includes most of the Former Camp Wellfleet FUDS shoreline, it may also see munition items washing ashore following storm events. The following MEC and MD items were found in the surface or subsurface of the land acres: MEC: 76mm anti-aircraft artillery. MD: 50 caliber machine gun ammunition, fuze cans, shipping clips for 90mm fuzes, and 30 caliber ammunition cans, calcium hydride canisters, and unknown frag. The item was considered to be DMM based on remnants of packaging.

MEC presence is suspected in the water acres based on past use as an ocean range fan with anti-aircraft and rocket firing at targets over the ocean conducted for approximately 20 years. This area could also be a source of MEC/MD to land acres if munition items wash ashore following storm events (see 2019 RI Section 3.1.1), although documented occurrence of this is rare. The following MEC items might conservatively be expected to be in the ocean range fan: 76mm anti-aircraft artillery, 90mm and 105mm projectiles, 3.5" rockets. No MC sampling was conducted for the RI. MEC has been found (76mm anti-aircraft artillery). MD has been recovered, including 50 caliber machine gun ammunition, fuze cans, shipping clips for 90mm fuzes, and 30 caliber ammunition cans, calcium hydride canisters, and unknown frag.

There is no physical or historical evidence indicating that CWM was present at this MRS. Therefore, the CHE module has been assigned the alternative rating of No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard.

For MC characterization, Incremental Soil (IS) sampling of surface soil was conducted from three sampling units (SUs). As described in 2019 RI Table 3-10, SU locations were based on TEC ground scars and/or previous munitions debris finds. Analytical parameters included select metals (antimony, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, and zinc) and select explosives (RDX, TNT, nitroglycerin, 2,4-dinitrotoluene, 2,6-dinitrotoluene, tetryl, and nitroguanidine (See 2019 RI Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 5.3). All results for all metals samples for this MRS were less than the background (Background values presented in Table 3-4, maximum values in Table D-12). No background for explosives were calculated and there was one detection of nitroguanidine. The detection was less than screening levels and the conclusion was that there were no MC releases, no risks to human health and the environment, and therefore, no HHRA or SLERA were conducted. Accordingly, the HHE module has been assigned the alternative rating of No Known or Suspected MC Hazard.

FUDSDocs documentation of stakeholder coordination regarding the MRS score can be found in the "2019 Final Remedial Investigation Report" (D01MA003304_03.10_0004), Appendix F. Documentation of regulator review of the 2019 RI found at (D01MA003304_03.01_0010 Throughout the MRSPP, the cited reference found at the noted FUDSDoc location: "2019 RI refers to the "2019 Final Remedial Investigation Report" (D01MA003304_03.10_0004).

Description of Pathways for Human and Ecological Receptors:

Potential for contact with MEC includes walking over surface MEC, handling/collecting MEC, or contact with subsurface MEC due to any intrusive activities (see 2019 RI Section 3.1.3).

Description of Receptors (Human and Ecological):

Potential receptors to MC in the Former Camp Wellfleet include human populations, animal species, or habitats that may be exposed to site-related MC in soil or groundwater. Human receptors include Recreational Users (including fishermen), Site Workers (including NPS Staff and Road/Utility Workers), and Construction Workers. Ecological receptors include various birds, mammals, invertebrates, flora, and fauna that occur within the Former Camp Wellfleet (see 2019 RI Section 3.3.1).

EHE Module: Munitions Type Data Element Table

Directions: Below are 11 classifications of munitions and their descriptions. Check the scores that correspond with all the munitions types known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

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

| evidence are defined in Appendix C of the Primer. | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| Classification | Description | Score | |
| Sensitive | *UXO that are considered most 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). *Hand grenades containing energetic filler. *Bulk primary explosives, or mixtrues of these with environmental media, such that the mixture poses an explosive hazard. | □30 | |
| High explosive (used or damaged) | *UXO containing a high-explosive filler (e.g., RDX, Composition B), that are not considered "sensitive." *DMM containing a high-explosive filler that have: *Been damaged by burning or detonation *Deteriorated to the point of instability | ☑ 25 | |
| Pyrotechnic (used or damaged) | *UXO containing a pyrotechnic filler other than white phosphorus (e.g., flares, signals, simulators, smoke grenades). *DMM containing a pyrotechnic filler other than white phosphorus (e.g., flares, signals, simulators, smoke grenades) that have: *Been damaged by burning or detonation *Deteriorated to the point of instability | 1 20 | |
| High explosive (unused) | *DMM containing a high-explosirve filler that: *Have not been damaged by burning or detonation *Deteriorated to the point of instability | 1 5 | |
| Propellant | *UXO containing mostly singe-, double-, or triple-based propellant, or composite propellants (e.g., a rocket motor). *DMM containing mostly single-, double-, or triple-based propellant, or composite propellants (e.g., a rocket motor) that are: *Damaged by burning or detonation *Deteriorated to the point of instability | □ 15 | |
| Bulk secondary high explosives, pyrotechnics, or propellent | *DMM containing mostly single-, double-, or triple-based propellant, or composite propellants (e.g., a rocket motor). *DMM that are 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. | 1 0 | |
| Pyrotechnic (not used or damaged) | *DMM containing a pyrotechnic filler (i.e., red phosphorus), other than white phosphorus filler, that: *Have not been damaged by burning or detonation *Are not deteriorated to the point of instability. | 1 0 | |
| Practice | *UXO that are practice munitions that are not associated with a sensitive fuze. *DMM that are practice munitions that are not associated with a sensitive fuze and that have not: *Been damaged by burning or detonation *Deteriorated to the point of instability | 5 | |
| Riot control | *UXO or DMM containing a riot control agent filler (e.g., tear gas). | 3 | |
| Small arms | *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 | *Following investigation of the MRS, there is a physical evidence that there are no UXO or DMM present, or there is historical evidence indicating that no UXO or DMM are present. | О | |
| Munitions Type | DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest score from above in the box to the right(maximum score = 30). | 25 | |

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the Munitions Type classifications in the space provided.) MEC presence has been established with a 76mm anti-aircraft artillery round recovered from the surface. MD has been recovered, including 50 caliber machine gun ammunition, fuze cans, shipping clips for 90mm fuzes, and 30 caliber ammunition cans, calcium hydride canisters, and unknown frag. (2019 RI Section 3.1.2)

EHE Module: Source of Hazard Data Element Table

Directions: Below are 11 classifications describing sources of explosive hazards. Check the scores that correspond with all the sources of explosive hazards known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

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

Classification Description Score Former range *The MRS is former military range where munitions (including practice munitions with sensitive fuzes) have been used. Such areas **1**0 include impact or target areas and associated buffer and safety zones. *The MRS is a location where UXO or DMM (e.g., munitions, bulk Former munitions explosives, bulk pyrotechnic, or bulk propellants) were burned or detonated for the purpose of treatment prior to disposal. ___8 treatment (i.e., OB/OD) unit Former practice *The MRS is a former military range on which only practice **1**6 munitions without sensitive fuzes were used. munitions range Former maneuver *The MRS is a former maneuver area where no munitions other than area flares, simulators, smokes and blanks were used. There must be ____5 evidence that no other munitions were used at the location to place an MRS into this category. Former burial pit or *The MRS is a location where DMM were buried or disposed of (e.g., 5 other disposal area disposed of into a water body) without prior thermal treatment. *The MRS is a location that is a former munitions maintenance. Former industrial ___4 manufacturing, or demilitarization facility. operating facilities *The MRS is a firing point, where the firing point is delineated as an Former firing points ____4 MRS separate from the rest of a former military range. *The MRS is a former missile defense or air defense artillery (ADA) Former missile or air 12 defense artillery emplacement not associated with a military range. emplacements Former storage or *The MRS is a location where munitions were stored or handled for <u>Ц</u>2 transfer points transfer between different modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, truck to weapon system). *The MRS is a former military range where only small arms Former small arms ammunition was used. (There must be evidence that no other types range of munitions [e.g. grenades] were used or are present to place an MRS into this category.) *Following investigation of the MRS, there is physical evidence that Evidence of no **1**0 munitions no UXO or DMM are present, or there is historical evidence indicating that no UXO or DMM are present. Source of Hazard DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest score from above 10

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the Source of Hazard classifications in the space provided.) The Former Artillery Firing Line consisted of firing points for 90mm and other artillery, primarily firing out to sea. (see 2019 RI Section 3.1.1).

in the box to the right(maximum score = 10).

EHE Module: Location of Munitions Data Element Table

Directions: Below are eight classifications of munitions locations and their descriptions. Check the scores that correspond with all the locations where munitions are known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

Notes: The terms confirmed, surface, subsurface, small arms ammunition, physical evidence, and historical evidence are defined in Appendix C of the Primer.

| | nistorical evidence are defined in Appendix C of the Primer. | |
|---|--|-------------|
| Classification | Description | Score |
| Confirmed surface | *Physical evidence indicates that there are UXO or DMM on the surface of the MRS. *Historical evidence (i.e., a confirmed report such as an explosive ordanance disposal [EOD], police, or fire department report that an incident or accident that involved UXO or DMM occurred) indicates there are UXO or DMM on the surface of the MRS. | ☑ 25 |
| Confirmed subsurface, active | *Physical evidence indicates the presence of UXO or DMM n 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 heave, tidal action), or intrusive activities (e.g., plowing, constructions, dredging) atthe 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 heave, tidal action), or intrusive activities (e.g., plowing, construction, dredging) at the MRS are likely to expose UXO or DMM. | 1 20 |
| Confirmed subsurface, stable | *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 occurrin 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, the the future, by naturally occurring phenomena, or intrusive activities at the MRS are not likely to cause UXO or DMM to be exposed. | 1 5 |
| Suspected (physical evidence) | · | 1 0 |
| Suspected (historical evidence) | *There is historical evidence indicating that UXO or DMM may be present at the MRS. | 5 |
| Subsurface, physical constraint | *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. | 1 2 |
| Small arms (regardless of location) | *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 | *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 | DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest score from above in the box to the right(maximum score = 25). | 25 |

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the Location of Munitions classifications in the space provided.) MEC presence has been established with a 76mm anti-aircraft artillery round recovered from the surface. MD has been recovered, including 50 caliber machine gun ammunition, fuze cans, shipping clips for 90mm fuzes, and 30 caliber ammunition cans, calcium hydride canisters, and unknown frag. (2019 RI Section 3.1.2)

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 the MRS. Check the score that corresponds with the ease of access to the MRS Notes: 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. | 1 0 |
| Barrier to MRS access is incomplete | *There is a barrier preventing access to parts of the MRS, but not the entire MRS. | 1 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 the single highest score 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 classifications in the space provided.) There is no barrier preventing access to the MRS (See 2019 RI Figures 3, and Section 2.1)

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. Check the score that corresponds with the status of property at the MRS.

Notes:

| 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. *The MRS is at a location that is owned by DoD, but that DoD has leased to another entity and for which DoD does not control access 24 hours per day. | √ 15 |
| Scheduled for transfer from DoD control | *The MRS is on land or is a water body that is owned, leased, or otherwise posessed 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 Protocol 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 2 hours per day, every day of the calendar year. | О |
| Status of Property | 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 Status of Property classifications in the space provided.) This is a FUDS, owned and managed by the NPS, with a smaller portion owned and managed by the Town of Wellfleet (see 2019 RI Sections 1.2 and 1.3).

EHE Module: Population Density Data Element Table

Directions: Below are three classifications for population density and their descriptions.

Deterimine 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. Check the most appropriate score.

Notes: 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 fewer than 100 persons per square mile in the U.S. Census Bureau tract in which the MRS is located. | 1 |
| Population Density | 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 Population Density classifications in the space provided.) The 2020 population density per square mile in the county in which the Former Camp Wellfleet is located (Barnstable) is approximately 581: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045222

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 potential population near the MRS. Determine the number of inhabited structures within two miles of the MRS boundary and check the score that corresponds with the number of inhabited structures.

Notes: 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. | 1 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 | the boundary of the MRS, within the boundary of the MRS, of 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. | 1 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. | О |
| Population Near Hazard | 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 Population Near Hazard classifications in the space provided.) There are many more than 26 or more inhabited structures using Google Earth to calculate the total number of inhabited structures within the two-mile radius for this AOI. Inhabited structures include homes, commercial buildings, motels/hotels, and beach houses for use by recreational visitors. https://earth.google.com/web/search/Wellfleet,+MA/@41.9045659,-69.99179634,6.94634744a,13326.65237146d,35y,0h,0t,0r/data=CigiJgokCWt3VxKMP0RAEdUHV1A2MURAGTQpv

kiEdVLAIcpVzssgilLAOgMKATA

EHE Module: Types of Activities/Structures Data Element Table

Directions: Below are five classifications of activities and/or inhabited structures and their descriptions. Review the types of activities that occur and/or structures that are present within two miles of the MRS and check the scores that correspond with all the activities/structure classifications at the MRS.

Notes: 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. | 1 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 strucutres 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. | 1 2 |
| No known or recurring activities | *There are no known or recurring activities occuring 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 |

| recurring activities | from the MRS's boundary or within the MRS's boundary. | <u> </u> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Types of Activities/Structures | DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest score from above in the box to the right(maximum score = 5). | 5 |
| in the space provided. buildings, motels/hotel https://earth.google.co | ent any MRS - specific data used in selecting the Types of Activities/Structures of Types of activities/structures within 2 miles include NPS buildings, homes, cos, and beach houses for use by recreational visitors. See RI Figures 1 & 3, and myweb/search/Wellfleet,+MA/@41.9045659,-744a,13326.65237146d,35y,0h,0t,0r/data=CigiJgokCWt3VxKMP0RAEdUHV1.0gMKATA | ommercial d Section 2.1. |
| | | |

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 check the score that corresponds with the ecological and/or cultural resources present on the MRS.

Notes: 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. | 1 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. | О |
| Ecological and/or Cultural Resources | 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 Ecological and/or Cultural Resources classifications in the space provided.) Ecological receptors include various birds, mammals, invertebrates, flora, and fauna that occur within the Former Camp Wellfleet. Wildlife species at the Cape Cod National Seashore include twelve species of amphibians, 370 species of birds, 59 species of mammals, five species of migratory marine turtles, and 13 species of land-based reptiles (NPS

birds, 59 species of mammals, five species of migratory marine turtles, and 13 species of land-based reptiles (NPS website, https://www.nps.gov/caco)(see 2019 RI Section 3.3.1). Cultural resources include the historic Marconi Tower in the northern part of the AOI. See 2019 RI Figures 2 & 3, and Section 2.1.

Directions: 1. From Tables 1-9, record the data element scores in the Score boxes to the right. 2. Add the Score boxes for each of the three factors and record this number in the Value boxes to the right. 3. Add the three Value boxes and record this number in the EHE Module Total below. 4. Check the appropriate range for the EHE Module Total below. 5. 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.

Notes: 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.

| EHE | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|
| | Source | Score | Value | |
| Explosive Hazard Factor Data Elements | | | | |
| Munitions Type | Table 1 | 25 | 35 | |
| Source of Hazard | Table 2 | 10 | აა | |
| Accessibility Factor Data E | lements | | | |
| Location of Munitions | Table 3 | 25 | | |
| Ease of Access | Table 4 | 10 | 40 | |
| Status of Property | Table 5 | 5 | | |
| Receptor Factor Data Eleme | ents | | | |
| Population Density | Table 6 | 5 | | |
| Population Near Hazard | Table 7 | 5 | | |
| Types of Activities/Structures | Table 8 | 5 | 20 | |
| Ecological and/or Cultural Resources | Table 9 | 5 | | |
| | EHE Mod | ule Total | 95 | |
| EHE Module Total | EHE Mod | ule Rating | | |
| 92 to 100 | F | 4 | | |
| 82 to 91 | E | 3 | | |
| 71 to 81 | (| | | |
| 60 to 70 | |) | | |
| 48 to 59 | E | . | | |
| 38 to 47 | F | = | | |
| 0 to 37 | (| 3 | | |
| | Evaulation | | | |
| Alternative Module Ratings | ☐ No Longer | • | | |
| | □No Known o Explosive H | or Suspect lazard | ted | |
| EHE Module Rating | - | 4 | | |

EHE Module Description (4000 characters max):

CHE Module: CWM Configuration Data Element Table

Directions: Below are seven classification of CWM configuration and their descriptions. Check the scores that correspond with all the CWM configurations known or suspected to be present at the MRS.

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

| Classification | Description | Score |
|---|---|-------------|
| CWM, that are either UXO, or explosively configured damaged DMM | The CWM known or suspected of being present at the MRS are: *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 undamaged CWM/DMM or CWM not configured as a munition that are commingled with conventional munitions that are UXO. | 1 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. | 1 20 |
| CWM/DMM, not explosively configured or CWM, bulk container | The CWM known or suspected of being present at the MRS are: *Nonexplosively configured CWM/DMM either damaged or undamabed *Bulk CWM (e.g., ton container). | 1 5 |
| CAIS K941 and CAIS K942 | *The CWM/DMM known or suspected of being present at the MRS are CAIS K941-toxic gas set M-1 or CAIS K942-toxic gas set M2/E11. | 1 2 |
| CAIS (chemical agent identification sets) | *CAIS, other than CAIS K941 and K942, are known or suspected of being present at the MRS. | 1 0 |
| 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. | 1 0 |
| CWM Configuration | DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest score 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.) There is no physical or historical evidence indicating that CWM was present at this AOI. See 2019 RI Section 1.5. Therefore, Tables 12-19 are intentionally omitted according to Army Guidance.

Directions: 1. From Tables 11-19, record the data element scores in the Score boxes to the right. 2. Add the Score boxes for each of the three factors and record this number in the Value boxes to the right. 3. Add the three Value boxes and record this number in the CHE Module Total box below. 4. Check the appropriate range for the CHE Module Total below. 5. Check 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.

Notes: 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.

| CHE | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| | Source | Score | Value | | | |
| CWM Hazard Factor Data Elements | | | | | | |
| CWM Configuration | Table 11 | 0 | | | | |
| Sources of CWM | Table 12 | | 0 | | | |
| Accessibility Factor Data E | lements | | | | | |
| Location of CWM | Table 13 | | | | | |
| Ease of Access | Table 14 | | 0 | | | |
| Status of Property | Table 15 | | | | | |
| Receptor Factor Data Elem | ents | | | | | |
| Population Density | Table 16 | | | | | |
| Population Near Hazard | Table 17 | | | | | |
| Types of Activities/Structures | Table 18 | | 0 | | | |
| Ecological and/or Cultural Resources | Table 19 | | | | | |
| CHE Module Total 0 | | | | | | |
| CHE Module Total | CHE Module Rating | | | | | |
| 92 to 100 | A | | | | | |
| 82 to 91 | В | | | | | |
| 71 to 81 | (|) | | | | |
| 60 to 70 | D | | | | | |
| 48 to 59 | Е | | | | | |
| 38 to 47 | F | | | | | |
| 0 to 37 | G | | | | | |
| | Evaulation Pending | | | | | |
| Alternative Module Ratings | ☐ No Longer Required | | | | | |
| 7 intermediate realings | No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard | | | | | |
| CHE Module Rating No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard | | | | | | |

CHE Module Description (4000 characters max):

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

Directions: Record the maxium 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 maxium 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 the CHF Value. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard present

in the groundwater, select the box at the bottom of the table. **Maximum Concentration** Contaminant Comparison Value (µq/L) **Ratios** $(\mu g/L)$ **CHF Value CHF Scale Sum The Ratios** 0 CHF > 100 H (High) [Maximum Concentration of Contaminant] $CHF = \sum$ 100 > CHF > 2 M (Medium) [Comparison Value for Contaminant] 2 > CHF L (Low) DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF Value from above in the box CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR to the right (maximum value = H). Migratory Pathway Factor Classification **Description** Value Analytical data or observable evidence indicates that contamination in \Box_{H} Evident the groundwater is present at, moving toward, or has moved to a point of exposure Contamination in the groundwater has moved only slightly beyond the source (i.e., tens of feet), could move but is not moving appreciably, Шм Potential or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined. Information indicates a low potential for contaminant migration from the source via the groundwater to a potential point of exposure Пι Confined (possible due to the presence of geological structures or physical controls) **MIGRATORY DIRECTIONS:** Record the single highest value from above **PATHWAY** in the box to the right (maximum value = H). **FACTOR** Receptor Factor Classification **Description** Value Identified receptors have access to groundwater to which ШΗ Identified contamination has moved or can move. Potential for receptors have access to groundwater to which ΙΙм Potential contamination has moved or can move. Little or no potential for receptors to have access to groundwater to Limited which contamination has moved or can move. **RECEPTOR** Check the value that corresponds most closely to the **FACTOR** groundwater receptors at the MRS. No Known or Suspected Groundwater MC Hazard DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the ground water contaminants in the Media Not Evaluated. Groundwater was not a pathway of concern for this MRS (see 2019 RI Section

space provided.

3.3.1). (Only 1 groundwater sample taken - in MRS 06 where there is a public water supply well)

Surface Water - Human Endpoint

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

Directions: Record the maxium 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 the CHF Value. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard with human endocints present in the surface water, select the box at the bottom of the table.

| 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 | 0 | | |
| CHF > 100 | H (High) | [Maximum Concentr | ation of Contaminant] | | |
| 100 > CHF > 2 | M (Medium) | CHF = \(\sum_{ | | | |
| 2 > CHF | L (Low) | [Comparison Valu | e for Contaminant] | | |
| CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF to the right (maximum value = | | | | |
| | Migratory Pa | thway Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | iption | Value | | |
| Evident | Analytical data or observable evide the surface water is present at, morpoint of exposure | nce indicates that contamination in ving toward, or has moved to a | □н | | |
| Potential | Contamination in the surface water the source (i.e., tens of feet), could appreciably, or information is not surface. | □м | | | |
| Confined | Information indicates a low potentia the source via the surface water to (possible due to the presence of ge controls). | ПL | | | |
| MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR | | | | | |
| | Recepto | or Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | iption | Value | | |
| Identified | Identified receptors have access to contamination has moved or can m | surface water to which ove. | □н | | |
| Potential | Potential for receptors have access contamination has moved or can m | □м | | | |
| Limited | Little or no potential for receptors to which contamination has moved or | | | | |
| RECEPTOR FACTOR | Check the value that corresponding surface water receptors at the | | | | |
| No Known | | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the surface water contaminants | | | | | |
| space provided. Media Not Evaluated. Surface water was not a pathway of concern and was not sampled (see 2019 RI | | | | | |

Media Not Evaluated. Surface water was not a pathway of concern and was not sampled (see 2019 RI Section 3.3.1).

D01MA0033 CP WELLFLEET - 04 - MMRP - Art, Sm Arms, Rocket Rngs and **Bomb Trgt** Table 23 **Sediment - Human Endpoint**

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

Directions: Record the maxium 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 the 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 | 0 | | | |
| CHF > 100 | H (High) | [Maximum Concentr | ation of Contaminant] | | | |
| 100 > CHF > 2 | M (Medium) | CHF = \(\sum_{ | | | | |
| 2 > CHF | L (Low) | L (Low) [Comparison Value for Contaminant] | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the CHI to the right (maximum value = | F Value from above in the box = H). | | | | |
| | Migratory Pa | thway Factor | | | | |
| Classification | Descr | ription | Value | | | |
| Evident | Analytical data or observable evide the sediment is present at, moving exposure | ence indicates that contamination in toward, or has moved to a point of | □н | | | |
| Potential | Contamination in the sediment has source (i.e., tens of feet), could mo or information is not sufficient to machined. | □м | | | | |
| Confined | Information indicates a low potential the source via the sediment to a podue to the presence of geological segments. | Пr | | | | |
| MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the sing in the box to the right (maxim | | | | | |
| Receptor Factor | | | | | | |
| Classification | Description | | Value | | | |
| Identified | Identified receptors have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move. | | □н | | | |
| Potential | Potential for receptors have access contamination has moved or can m | □м | | | | |
| Limited | Little or no potential for receptors to which contamination has moved or | □L | | | | |
| RECEPTOR FACTOR | | | | | | |
| No Known or Suspected Sediment (Human Endpoint) MC Hazard | | | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the sediment contaminants in the space provided. Media Not Evaluated. Sediment was not a pathway of concern and was not sampled (see 2019 RI Section 3.3.1). | | | | | | |

Section 3.3.1).

Surface Water - Ecological Endpoint

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

Directions: Record the maxium 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 the 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.

| 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 | 0 | | |
| CHF > 100 | H (High) | [Maximum Concentre | ation of Contaminant] | | |
| 100 > CHF > 2 | M (Medium) | CHF = \(\sum_{ | | | |
| 2 > CHF | L (Low) | [Comparison Valu | e for Contaminant] | | |
| CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the CHF to the right (maximum value = | | | | |
| | Migratory Pa | thway Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | iption | Value | | |
| Evident | Analytical data or observable evide the surface water is present at, move point of exposure | | □н | | |
| Potential | Contamination in the surface water the source (i.e., tens of feet), could appreciably, or information is not su Evident or Confined. | □м | | | |
| Confined | Information indicates a low potentia the source via the surface water to (possible due to the presence of ge controls). | □L | | | |
| MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the sing in the box to the right (maxim | | | | |
| | Recepto | r Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | iption | Value | | |
| dentified | Identified receptors have access to contamination has moved or can m | surface water to which ove. | □н | | |
| Potential | Potential for receptors have access contamination has moved or can m | □м | | | |
| ₋imited | Little or no potential for receptors to which contamination has moved or | ۵L | | | |
| RECEPTOR FACTOR | | | | | |
| No Known or S | | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the surface water contaminants in the space provided. Media Not Evaluated. Surface water was not a pathway of concern and was not sampled (see 2019 RI Section 3.3.1). | | | | | |

D01MA0033 CP WELLFLEET - 04 - MMRP - Art, Sm Arms, Rocket Rngs and **Bomb Trgt** Table 25 **Sediment - Ecological Endpoint**

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

Directions: Record the maxium 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 the 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 | 0 | | |
| CHF > 100 | H (High) | - | ation of Contaminant] | | |
| 100 > CHF > 2 | M (Medium) | CHF = \(\sum_{ | | | |
| 2 > CHF | L (Low) [Comparison Value for Contamina | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the CHI to the right (maximum value = | F Value from above in the box = H). | | | |
| | Migratory Pa | thway Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | ription | Value | | |
| Evident | Analytical data or observable evide the sediment is present at, moving exposure | ence indicates that contamination in toward, or has moved to a point of | Н | | |
| Potential | Contamination in the sediment has source (i.e., tens of feet), could mo or information is not sufficient to ma Confined. | ve but is not moving appreciably, | □м | | |
| Confined | Information indicates a low potentia the source via the sediment to a po due to the presence of geological s | □L | | | |
| MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR | | | | | |
| | Recepto | or Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | ription | Value | | |
| Identified | Identified receptors have access to sediment to which contamination has moved or can move. | | Η | | |
| Potential | Potential for receptors have access contamination has moved or can m | □м | | | |
| Limited | Little or no potential for receptors to which contamination has moved or | ۵L | | | |
| RECEPTOR FACTOR | Check the value that corresponded in the MR section of the control | | | | |
| No Known or Suspected Sediment (Ecological Endpoint) MC Hazard | | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the sediment contaminants in the space provided. Media Not Evaluated. Sediment was not a pathway of concern and was not sampled (see 2019 RI Section 3.3.1). | | | | | |

Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

Directions: Record the maxium 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 the CHF Value. If there is no known or suspected MC hazard present in the surface soil, select the box at the bottom of the table.

| Contaminant | Maximum Concentration (mg/kg) | Comparison Value (mg/kg) | Ratios | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| Nitroguanidine | 0.46 | 6100 | 0.00007541 | | |
| CHF Scale | CHF Value | Sum The Ratios | 0.00007541 | | |
| CHF > 100 | H (High) | - | ation of Contaminant] | | |
| 100 > CHF > 2 | M (Medium) | CHF = \(\sum_{ | | | |
| 2 > CHF | L (Low) | [Comparison Valu | e for Contaminant] | | |
| CONTAMINANT HAZARD FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the CHI to the right (maximum value = | F Value from above in the box = H). | L | | |
| | Migratory Pa | thway Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | ription | Value | | |
| Evident | Analytical data or observable evide the surface soil is present at, movir of exposure | ence indicates that contamination in ng toward, or has moved to a point | Пн | | |
| Potential | Contamination in the surface soil hasource (i.e., tens of feet), could moor information is not sufficient to maconfined. | ✓м | | | |
| Confined | Information indicates a low potentia the source via the surface soil to a (possible due to the presence of ge controls). | ΩL | | | |
| MIGRATORY PATHWAY FACTOR | DIRECTIONS: Record the sing in the box to the right (maxim | М | | | |
| | Recepto | or Factor | | | |
| Classification | Descr | ription | Value | | |
| Identified | Identified receptors have access to contamination has moved or can m | | □н | | |
| Potential | Potential for receptors have access contamination has moved or can m | M | | | |
| Limited | Little or no potential for receptors to which contamination has moved or | | | | |
| RECEPTOR FACTOR | Check the value that corresponding surface soil receptors at the M | М | | | |
| | | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: Docu | DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the soil contaminants in the space | | | | |

DIRECTIONS: Document any MRS - specific data used in selecting the soil contaminants in the space provided.

Soil sampling included IS sampling of surface soil collected from three sampling units SUs. All metal results were less than the calculated backgound values. RI Table 3-4 presents background values. RI table D-12 presents max concentrations for samples in MRS. No background was calculated for explosives. Nitroguanidine detected in one soil sample at 0.46 mg/kg. RI Table D-12. This was less than project screening levels so no unacceptable risk concluded.

D01MA0033 CP WELLFLEET - 04 - MMRP - Art, Sm Arms, Rocket Rngs and Bomb Trgt 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) | Contamina ntHazard Factor Value | Migratory Pathway Factor Value | Receptor Factor Value | Three- Letter Combinatio n (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) | L | М | М | LMM | E |
| DIRECTIONS (co | ont.): 4. Select t | the single | HHE M | ODULE RATING | E |
| highest Media Ra lowest) and enter | iting (A is nighe the letter in the | est; G is e HHE Module | | HHE Ratings (fo | r reference only) |
| Rating box. | | | Com | bination | Rating |
| Notes: An alterna | tive module rat | ing may be | HHH | | A |
| assigned when a | module letter r | ating is | HHM,HMH,MHH | | В |
| inappropriate. An alternative module rating is used when more information is needed to | | HHL,HLH,LHH,HMM,MHM,MMH | | C | |
| score one or more data elements, contamination at an MRS was previously | | HML,HLM,MHL,MLH,LHM,LMH,M MM | | D | |
| addressed, or there is no reason to suspect | | HLL,LHL,LLH,MML,MLM,LMM | | Е | |
| contamination was ever present at an MRS. | | MLL,LML,LLM | | F | |
| | | LLL | | G | |
| | | | | | Evaluation Pending |
| | | | Alternative Module Ratings | | No Longer Required |
| | | | | | No Known or Suspected MC Hazard |

HHE Module Description (4000 characters max):

Because all results were less than the background for this AOI, there is no MC release and no unacceptable risk is posed by any media, and therefore, the HHE module has been assigned an alternative rating of No Known or Suspected Hazard. 2019 RI Section 5.3

In the chart below, circle the letter rating for each module recorded in Table 10 (EHE), Table 20 (CHE), and Table 28 (HHE). Check 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 relative priority in the MRS Priority or Alternative MRS Rating at the bottom of the table.

MRS Priority or Alternative MRS Rating at the bottom of the table.

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 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | | Α | 1 | | |
| A | 2 | В | 2 | Α | 2 |
| В | 3 | С | 3 | В | 3 |
| С | 4 | D | 4 | С | 4 |
| D | 5 | Е | 5 | D | 5 |
| Е | 6 | F | 6 | E | 6 |
| F | 7 | G | 7 | F | 7 |
| G | 8 | | | G | 8 |
| Evaluation | Evaluation Pending Evaluation Pending | | Evaluation Pending | | |
| No Longer I | Required | uired No Longer Required | | No Longer Required | |
| No Known or Susp Haza | ected Explosive ard | No Known or Suspected CWM Hazard | | No Known or Su Haza | |
| MRS Priority or Alternative MRS Rating | | | 2 | | |