

**Case Study: Remediation of Lead Impacted Soils** Former Strathcona Shooting Range, Edmonton



Photo 1: Overview of Strathcona Shooting Range (circa 1988)





## **Surrounding Land Use Overview**

Former Northern Albert Shooters Association (NASA) Site Zoned Residential Parkland, Proposed Multi Use Sports Site



## **History**

- Constructed for 1978 Summer Commonwealth Games
- Occupies 64.7 ha (~160 acres) of land
- Activities of Skeet, Trap, 25m, 50m, 100m, and Running Game
- Main contaminants are lead and PAH's in soil and other heavy metals
- Previous studies conducted for 3 years
- Groundwater not impacted with dissolved lead
- Remediation Action Plan designed to meet CCME
- Subsequent release of new AENV Tier 1 Guidelines in 2007 for PAH's (and subsequent 2008 update to AE guidelines).
- Implementation of AE Tier 1 caused another 1,151 tonnes of soils to be removed from the skeet fall out area with another 1,090 tonnes removed from the Running Game Range

## **Some Facts**

- Trap/Skeet Ranges, 90% of ammunition is leadshot
- Contains ~95% lead, & ~2-3% antimony/arsenic alloys
- Assume 50,000 rounds/year at 24 g of Pb/cartridge
- Operate for 30 years = 36 t of scrap lead in one ha (2.5 acres)
- Up to 30,000 mg/kg (Pb) dry substance in soil
- Clay's are 70% stone powder & 30% Coal Tar Pitch
- PAH's in clays are 5,000 25,000 mg/kg
- 50,000 rounds/year x 30 years at 100 g/clay ~ 4.28 t of PAH's
- Propellant charges, initializing explosives, and wads also contribute to lead residue in soil
- Some soils can be in contact with leadshot and not be affected (Oxidized Rind Effect)

## Identification of Data Gaps, Previous Site Work

- Sampling methodologies did not follow any ASTM or EPA protocols
- No survey coordinates for the sample points (data unrepeatable)
- Inability to explain how volume of impacted soils increased substantially between 2004-2006
- Other contaminants associated with shooting ranges other than lead not addressed

- Delineation of the impacted area was not completed
- Total volume of hazardous soils was based on a limited amount of leachate data (less than 1.4% of the total samples submitted for lead)
- No investigation activities on top of pipeline right-of-way
- Soils in the vicinity of creosote treated lumber were not tested for contamination





#### Typical Target (High Velocity Projectile)



- Reviews and Planning Completed
- Time to Complete Work on Site
- A Good Consultant Always Covers Their Butt...



# **ATTENTION SHOOTERS** THERE ARE CONTRACTORS AND SURVEYORS ON-SITE. PLEASE CONTACT SITE ENGINEER **PRIOR TO SHOOTING** 982-7365 or 238-1097 THANK YOU



#### Urgent Phase II ESA of Adjacent Golf Course

- Property transaction pending concern for possible lead impact
- Required immediate defining of plume
- Only limited data available

## **Investigation Utilizing Direct Push Technology**



## **Investigation For Lead and PAH's**

- Shot gun pellets, bullets, primer in shells
- Burned debris, creosote-treated poles
- Skeet's



## **Direct Push and Drilling Challenges**

- Snow and frozen ground
- Uneven slippery terrain
- Slopes and worker safety
- Decontamination in cold weather



## **Proposed Schematic: How to Probe Skeet Shooting Berm N.T.S.**





## **Needle in a Hay Stack**

- Shot gun pellets within organic layers
- Projectiles (bullets) of all shapes
- Tracking and inventory of samples







## **Vegetation Sampling**

- Bark assessment (phloem, cambium, sapwood)
- Core assessment (heartwood)
- Root mass assessment



![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

Photo 10: Overall view of site showing skeet and trap field excavation area (Summer 2007)

![](_page_23_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Particulate Sampling Stations (PM10)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

Each grid point has five discrete (XRF) reading taken. The five samples are then composited into one sample for final laboratory submission and confirmation.

![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

Each grid point has a discrete (XRF) reading recorded. The reading and laboratory composite are then recorded in a reference table - referencing the grid location on a site plan.

## **Site Remediation Activities**

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Uncovered Installation of Subgrade Drainage System

Backfilled With Lead and PAH-Impacted Soils

Uncovering of Several Unauthorized Disposal Pits

![](_page_29_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

## Conclusions

- 58,861 t of Non Haz Soil to Class 2
- 3,151 t of Haz Soil to Class 1
- 472 t of concrete
- 565 t of wood
- 196 t of general debris
- 18 t of metal for recycling
- 1.1 t of hazardous building materials

Total XRF samples = 2,890 Total Lab samples = 559

## **Conclusions – continued**

- Previous remediation estimated to be \$7-9 Million.
- The project completed for \$3.4 million in construction costs
- The successful completion required thorough pre-planning and dedication from the City of Edmonton, Earth Tech and Quantum Murray.
- The end result of the project consisted of soils that met Alberta Environment Tier 1 Surface Soil Remediation Guideline Values for Residential/Parkland Land Use as well as Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Residential/Parkland criteria for parameters sampled
- The project was completed in June 2008 with no lost time due to injury.

## Acknowledgements

- City of Edmonton, Asset Management and Public Works
- Quantum Murray LP
- Bodycote Testing Group
- ALS Laboratory Group
- Maxxam Analytics
- Capital Health
- Alberta Environment