northern boundary of the site (some were partial grids). The noise consisted of data "spikes" from an external source that generated anomalies. The project geophysicist and the USACE QA geophysicist tried to assess the source of the noise but nothing was discovered. The effect of the noisy area was an increased number of false positives. The false positive percent within the noisy area (approximately 20 percent) was approximately double that of the remainder of MRS-16 (less than 10 percent). Shaw produced a white paper in March, 2007 which addressed the problem (Appendix D). Several different types of alternative processing and filtering routines were tested, but alternative processing techniques did not solve the problem. The problem was resolved during reacquisition within the noisy area. If an anomaly could not be reacquired (hence no significant milliVolt (mV) values above background) the anomaly was not excavated since there was obviously no source. The number of QC digs was increased within the noisy area. FWV TII-021 addressed these changes to the procedures established in the *Final Work Plan,* (Shaw, 2006a). This area is further discussed in Section 6.0.

3.2.3 Summary of Remedial Action Methods

The MRS-16 area included 406 full or partial 100 by 100-foot grids within the approximate 80-acre site defined by the original fence. As a result of varying methods to account for site conditions the work was completed as follows:

Table 3-2: Types of Removal Methods and Grid Counts

Removal method	Number of grids	% of total grids
Surface removal	406	100%
Subsurface removal (total of all methods)	382	94%
Subsurface removal – Analog "mag and dig")	23 6	%
Subsurface removal – combination of DGM towed array and EM61 real time	359 88	%
Subsurface removal not completed ("saturated area")	24 6	%

There were 109 grids completed using real time EM61 alone. DGM grids were completed mostly with equipment towed by a tractor, with a personnel-towed EM61 used to fill in data gaps mostly adjacent to trees.

3.3 Munitions Constituents Investigation

Soil sampling activities conducted as part of the Basewide Range Assessment (BRA) are summarized in this section. Characterization of the soil at MRS-16 occurred during the MEC RA work. The BRA Program includes sites that require additional evaluation for possible presence