Conducting Life Cycle Environmental Assessments for the Department of Defense on Emerging Non-Lethal Technologies

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Urban Operations Laboratory

Non-lethal Environmental Evaluation & Remediation Center Kansas State University & M2 Technologies, Inc.

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Ecological Engineering Session
Chapel Hill, NC





Presentation Overview

- NEER Background
- Military History and Environmental Need
- EKAT Software Tool
- NEER Methodology and Approaches
- NL Technologies & LCEA Efficacy
- Conclusions





Non-lethal Environmental Evaluation & Remediation Center

- Background
 - Congressionally established
 - Analyze potential unintended human health & ecological impacts
- Regulatory/Policy Drivers
 - DoDI 5000.2 (Operation of the Defense Acquisition System, PESHE)
 - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
 - Executive Orders (Greening the Government...)
- Approaches & Tools
 - Integrated Product Teams; Human Effects Review Board
 - Ecologists, Engineers, Geologists, Military, Toxicologists
 - EKAT, DoD databases, EPA models, Green Engineering
 - Air, water, soil, residue sampling and analysis



- Technologies/Capabilities
 - Over a dozen emerging systems, technologies, and training ranges
 - R&D through fielding and completion phases





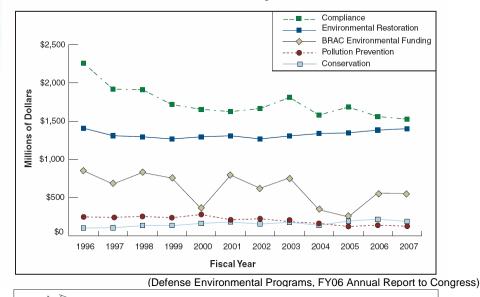
Military and Environment

Long History

- Including Lewis & Clark, 1803
- control → prevention → sustainability

Four Focus Areas

- Conservation
- Restoration
- Compliance
- Pollution Prevention (P2)
- Military Munitions Ex. (GAO, 2003)
 - 15 Million Acres, ~2300 sites
 - \$8-35 billion
 - 75 years to cleanup
- Need for Environmental Tools



Defense Environmental Funding Trends





(GAO, 2003)

CIDE
Afrancing Biology-Inspired Engineering

EKAT Background

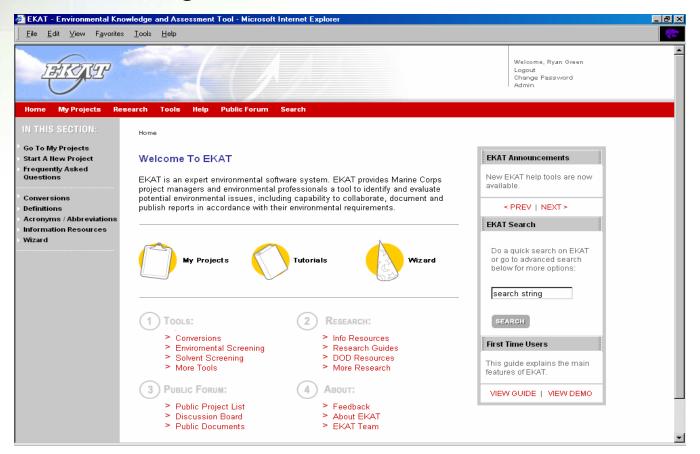
- Program vision is to develop a Web-based software tool that provides environmental management and regulatory compliance guidance
- Designed for use by people with little or no environmental background, as well as for use by environmental professionals
- •Funding agency for program development was the United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia
- Development has been a collaborative effort

M2 Technologies, Inc. Kansas State University CABEM Technologies, Inc.





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Key Features

- Environmental Screening
 - Evaluate chemicals for environmental compliance, and key health and safety concerns
- EmisCalc Emissions Calculator
 - Calculates pollutant air emissions associated with process activities, using EPA-approved air pollution factors
- TRACI
 - Evaluate the environmental impact of chemical emissions over the multiple stages of a product's life
- EKAT Wizard
 - The Wizard feature is set up in a question/answer format to guide users to the sections of EKAT which may be of most use
 - Report and regulatory requirements
 - Handling wastes, calculating air emissions
 - General chemical information





Key Features

NEPA Decision Tree

 The NEPA assessment tool assists users in meeting federally- mandated requirements to consider environmental and other related issues for their proposed actions

PESHE

- Required by the Department of Defense for all programs
- EKAT contains a template for the report, where different screenings and reviews done in EKAT can be inserted

Additional Research Capabilities

 Quick access to environmental resources for researching material properties, reviewing specific environmental regulations or health and safety issues, and finding pollution prevention alternatives





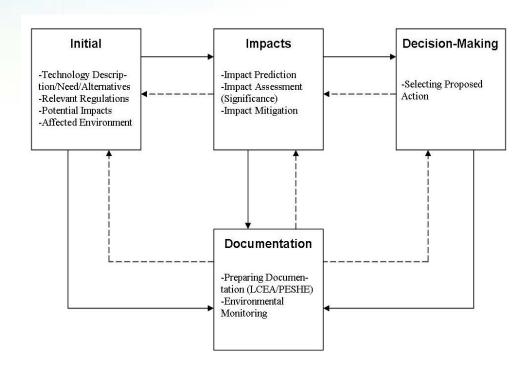
Life Cycle Framework & Approach

Initial Characteristics

- Description/Rationale
- EKAT Screening
- Baseline

Evaluating Impacts

- Multidisciplinary
- Models, Sampling
- Modifications
- Decision-Making
 - IPT, PM, Leadership
- Documentation
 - Programmatic
 - Site-specific (public)



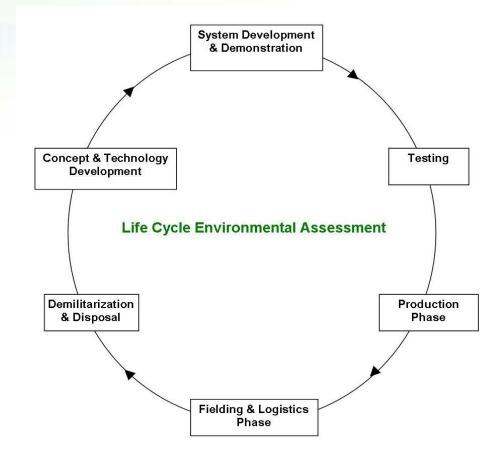
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Conceptual Framework for Life Cycle Environmental Assessments
Department of Defense Non-Lethal Technologies





Environmental Assessment & Acquisition

- Concept Development
 - Planning & Design
- System Demonstration
 - Laboratory & Engineering Tests
- Testing
 - Integrated Systems
- Production
 - Manufacturing Processes
- Fielding & Logistics
 - Deploy, Transport, Storage
- Demilitarization & Disposal
 - Disassemble, Reuse, Detonate



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Acquisition Continuum & Life Cycle Environmental Assessments
Department of Defense Non-Lethal Technologies





Non-Lethal Technologies

- 1995 Somalia withdrawal of UN peacekeepers
- 1996 Policy, DoD Directive 3000.3
 - Development & Employment
 - Marine Corps as Executive Agent
- Definition
 - "Weapons are explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment."
 - Unlike conventional...means other than destruction, reversible effects, affect objects differently
- Policy
 - Deterrence, enhance capabilities, decrease post-conflict costs, retains/in conjunction with lethal option
- 1997 Formation of Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate
- Task Force Recommendations
 - Expand deployment, range, ADS, aggressive funding/tech support









Emerging Non-Lethal Systems Assessed

Munitions, Materials, Ranges

- Anti-Traction Material
- Green Laser Dazzler
- Improved Flash-Bang Grenade
- Joint Nonlethal Warning Munition
- Malodorants and Irritants
- Mission Payload Module Nonlethal Weapons System

- Nonlethal Airburst Munitions
- Nonlethal Thermobaric Technology
- Pulsed Energy Projectile
- Running Gear Entanglement System
- Testing and Training Range (Fort Leonard Wood, MO)
- Vehicle Nonlethal Munitions





Mobility Denial System/Anti-Traction Material

Initial Characteristics

- Slippery hydro-gel sprayed on surfaces
- Identified benzene and acrylamide in initial design
- GIS site suitability tool

Evaluating Impacts

- Sampling & analysis
- Risk Assessment
- Optimized formulation (removed benzene, min acrylamide)
- PPE (two-tie dust masks, goggles, moisture resistant clothing)
- BMP (cleanup, avoid water resources, tech manuals)

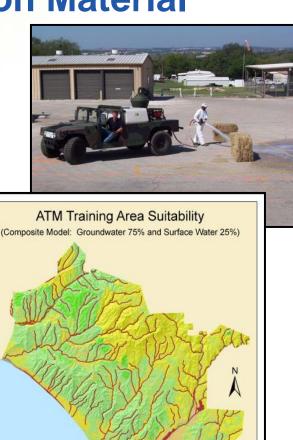
Decision-Making

- Evaluated site-specific NEPA (29 Palms, CA)
- NEPA Decision-Memorandum
- Programmatic FONSI

Documentation

- LCEA
- PESHE





Legend for Camp Pendleton

Most Suitable



Malodorants and Irritants

Initial Characteristics

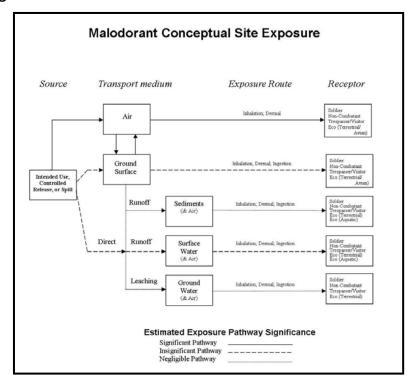
- Foul-smelling payload delivered via nonlethal munitions
- Identified thiophenol (highly toxic) in early formulation

Evaluating Impacts

- Toxicity assessment & predictive modeling
- Down-selected formulation (removed thiophenol)
- Evaluated conventional and novel components
- Calculated release scenario impacts (dispersal)
- Recommended ecotoxicity testing
- PPE for certain phases
- BMP (controlled release)

Decision-Making

- Programmatic FONSI
- Documentation
 - LCEA







Nonlethal Airburst Munitions



Initial Characteristics

(JNLWD, 2006)

- Various launch platforms and payloads considered (rubber balls, pyrotechnics, malodorants, etc) for small arms longer range
- Identified tungsten ballast in initial design

Evaluating Impacts

- Literature review of tungsten compounds and particle size impacts
- Down-selected payload & platform (eliminated tungsten and others)
- Evaluated conventional and novel components
- Limited field sampling
- Integrated prototype being finalized
- Additional environmental data collection planned

Decision-Making

- Programmatic FONSI
- Documentation
 - LCEA







Conclusions & Contact Information

- Early Involvement Key (Team & Tools)
- Improved Product Design/Selection
- •Likely More NLW Use/Capabilities in Future
- Triple Bottom Line Savings (Environment, Economics, Social)
- Mission & Environmental Sustainment Interdependent
- Oral Saulters osaulter@k-state.edu
- •EKAT at <u>www.ekat-tool.com</u> is available for review and to obtain user feedback for further development
- For specific questions about EKAT, contact:

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