

Subject: SOI -- Ground-Penetrating Radar Assistance

Date: February 28, 2001

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PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study was to use ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to help characterize the depth of organic materials and the composition of soil map units within peatlands.

PARTICIPANTS:

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ACTIVITIES:

All field activities were completed during the period of 12 to 15 February 2001.

STUDY SITES:

All study sites were in bogs located within southern Merrimack County, New Hampshire. The bogs were located in areas that have been mapped as part of the update of Merrimack County. These bogs are in areas that have been mapped as Greenwood mucky peat (M.U. 295), Chocorua mucky peat (M.U. 395), or Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded (M.U. 97). The Greenwood series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic deposits more than 51 inches thick. The Greenwood series is a member of the dysic, frigid Typic Haplohemists family. The Chocorua and Ossipee series consist of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic accumulations. Chocorua soils are underlain by stratified sand and gravel. Loamy sediments underlie Ossipee soils. The Chocorua series is a member of the sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, dysic, frigid Terric Haplohemists family. The Ossipee series is a member of the loamy, mixed, dysic, frigid Terric Haplohemists family.

Site 1 is an area of Chocorua mucky peat that is located on Bog Road in Concord Township. Shallow depths to the organic/mineral interface, poor resolution of subsurface features, and multiple bands of background noise plagued radar profiles at Site 1. As a consequence, only a portion of the radar data was interpretable and documented in this report. Site 2 is an area of Greenwood mucky peat that is located along Swamp Road in New Rye. Site 3 is an area of Greenwood mucky peat and Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded that is located in Bear Brook State Park in Allenstown Township. Site 4 is an area of Greenwood mucky peat located along State Road 129 about 2 miles north of Loudon. Site 5 (Lola Reese's property) is an area of Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded located along State Road 129 about 1.2 miles southwest of Loudon. A stream passes through Site 5 and has deposited multiple layers of mineral soil materials. The organic/mineral soil interface could not be reliably traced laterally across Site 5, and most of the radar files are not documented in this report. Sites 6 is in area of Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded near Crooked Pond on Bear Hill Road. A detailed GPR survey was conducted at this bog and two- and three-dimensional plots were prepared from the collected data. Site 7 is in an area of Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded located along State Road 129. This bog is in close proximity to Site 5. Site 8 is an area Chocorua mucky peat along US

Highway 4 near Boscawen (Jim Colby's Tree Farm). Site 9 is an area Greenwood mucky peat along US Highway 4 near Joe Colby's Tree Farm in Boscawen.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Equipment:

The radar unit is the Subsurface Interface Radar (SIR) System-2000, manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc.¹ Morey (1974), Doolittle (1987), and Daniels (1996) have discussed the use and operation of GPR. The SIR System-2000 consists of a digital control unit (DC-2000) with keypad, VGA video screen, and connector panel. A 12-volt battery powered the system. This unit is backpack portable and, with an antenna, requires two people to operate. A 70 MHz antenna was used in this study. The 70 MHz antenna was graciously loaned to us from Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. of North Salem, New Hampshire. A scanning time of 340 ns were used with the 70 MHz antenna. The scanning rate was 32 scan/second.

Field Methods:

Areas of organic soils are considered most crossable for soil transects work during winter months when the upper part of the soil is frozen. However, as witnessed during this survey, a deep snow cover makes radar work impractical without snowshoes. A heavy snowstorm occurred during the preceding week. Melting and rains during the ensuing week had compacted the snow and facilitated the use of snowshoes.

Radar traverses were conducted across each study site. Along most traverse line, observation points were spaced at an interval of about 50 feet. At Site 6, because of the small size of the delineation, observation points were spaced at intervals of 10 to 15 feet. As the study was conducted through wooded areas, all traverses were completed with the GPR control unit carried in a backpack and the antenna carried by hand. As the antenna passed each observation point, the operator impressed a dashed vertical line on the radar record.

The location of observation points and the upland boundary of the bog at Site 6 were obtained with Rockwell Precision Lightweight GPS Receivers (PLGR).¹ The receiver was operated in the continuous and the mixed satellite modes. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and the Latitude/Longitude coordinate systems were used. Horizontal datum is the North American 1983. For UTM, horizontal units are expressed in meters.

CALIBRATION OF GPR

Ground-penetrating radar measures the time it takes electromagnetic energy to travel from an antenna to an interface (i.e., soil horizon, water table, stratigraphic layer) and back. To convert travel time to depth requires knowledge of the velocity of pulse propagation. Several methods are available to determine the velocity of propagation. These methods include use of table values, common midpoint calibration, and calibration over a target of known depth. The last method is considered the most direct and accurate method to estimate propagation velocity (Conyers and Goodman, 1997). The procedure involves measuring the two-way travel time to a known reflector on the radar profile and calculating the propagation velocity by the following equation (after Morey, 1974):

$$V = 2D/T \quad [1]$$

Equation [1] describes the relationship of the average propagation velocity (V) to the depth (D) and two-way pulse travel time (T) to a reflector. At eight sampling points, the two-way radar pulse travel time was compared to the measured depth to the organic/mineral interface and used with equation [1] to estimate the velocity of propagation. The measured depth to the organic/mineral interface ranged from 0.66 to 1.3 meters. It would have been preferable if several observations had been made to greater depths. However, the depth of observation was limited to a six-foot auger.

The estimated velocity of propagation determined at each observation point is shown in Table 1. The velocity of propagation and the dielectric permittivity (ϵ_r) were variable among the sampling points. The calculated velocity ranged from 0.039 m/ns to 0.049 m/ns at the eight points. The estimated dielectric permittivity ranged from 38 to 58.

¹ Manufacturer's names are provided for specific information; use does not constitute endorsement.

To interpret the depth to the organic/mineral interface at all observation points, a predictive equation based on the depth and the two-way travel times to the organic/mineral interface was developed. The measured depth and the two-way travel time to the organic/mineral interface at the eight sampling points were compared. A strong relationship ($r = 0.95$) was found to exist between the two-way travel time of the radar pulse and the measured depth to this interface. A least square line was fitted to the data and used to predict the depth to organic/mineral interface at all observation points. The predictive equation used during this investigation is:

$$D = -0.0795 + (0.0241 * T) \quad [2]$$

Where D is the depth and T is the two-way travel time to the organic/mineral interface.

At the eight sampling points, using equation [2] and the two-way travel time the average difference between the measured and the predicted depth to the organic/mineral interface was 0.07 m with a range of -0.10 to 0.09 m (see residuals in Table 1).

Table 1 – Basic Statistics for the Sampling Points. The velocity of propagation (V) was determined using the two-way travel time (T), the measured depth to the organic/mineral interface, and equation [1]. Velocity is expressed in m/ns. The dielectric permittivity (E_r) of the organic layers was determined from the equation $E_r = (0.296/V)^2$ (after Morey, 1974).

Measured		Predicted			
Depth (m)	T	V	E_r	Depth (m)	Residuals
1.30	54.6	0.048	40	1.24	0.06
1.30	54.6	0.048	40	1.24	0.06
0.66	33.6	0.039	58	0.73	-0.07
0.79	37.8	0.042	51	0.83	-0.04
0.94	38.6	0.049	38	0.85	0.09
1.12	53.9	0.042	52	1.22	-0.10
0.86	42.2	0.041	54	0.94	-0.08
0.73	30.5	0.048	39	0.66	0.07

RESULTS

Twenty-two transects were completed with GPR. However, three transects and portions of another were discarded because of the poor interpretative quality of the radar profiles. The remaining nineteen transects provided a total of 376 observations. The average thickness of the organic deposits was about 2.48 m, with an range of 0.56 to 8.12 m. On half of the observations had organic materials between 1.33 to 3.05 m thick. A recorded depth of 8.12 m represents the maximum depth of penetration with the 70 MHz antenna and a scanning time of 340 ns. Because of this factor, a recorded depth of 8.12 m at an observation point signifies that the depth to the organic/mineral interface was equal to or (most likely) greater than 8.12 m.

Table 2 shows the frequency distribution of peat thickness along each radar traverse. The critical depth of 1.3 m separates the Terric from the Typic taxonomic subgroups. With the exception of map unit 395, Chocorua mucky peat, peatlands are predominantly composed of soils with organic layers greater than 1.3 m (51 inches) thick. Table 3 lists the interpreted depth to the organic/mineral soil interface at each observation point. The coordinates (latitude and longitude) of each observation point are also given in Table 3.

A detailed investigation was conducted at Site 6. The purpose of this investigation was to prepare two- and three-dimensional plots and determine the volume of this small area organic soil that had been mapped as Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded. Similar plots can be easily prepared for wetland classification, mitigation, and carbon sequestration studies.

The survey required less than one hour to complete. Forty-six radar observations points were obtained within the bog. The coordinates of an additional 38 reference points defined the outline of the bog. The average thickness of organic materials within the bog is about 2.2 m with an range of 0.79 to 4.95m. One-half the observations had organic materials between 1.25 and 3.05 m thick.

The GPR data from Bog 6 were processed through the Surfer7 program developed by Golden Software, Inc.² Figure 1 contains two and three-dimensional simulations of the bog. The bog contains two deeper kettle holes. It has an area of about 21,450 square m (about 5.3 acres) and a volume of 6,321 cubic meters. Taxonomically, the bog is 70 % Typic Haplohemist and 30 % Terric Haplohemist.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Transect work is infrequently carried out in areas of organic soils because of wet and often ponded soil conditions that provides poor footing and little support to soil scientists. This field study provided an excellent learning experience for the handling of GPR surveys in peatlands during winter months. Fieldwork demonstrates the utility of using snowshoes. With good snowshoes, the speed and quantity of data increased greatly. Based on the accomplishments of this survey, additional GPR surveys of peatlands are encouraged in ensuing years.
2. Nineteen transects were completed with GPR. These transects provided a total of 376 observations. The average thickness of the organic deposits was about 2.48 m, with an interpreted range of 0.56 to 8.12 m. Data listed in Tables 2 and 3 can be used by soil scientists to document the composition of map units within Merrimack County, New Hampshire.
3. The 70 MHz antenna, which was graciously loaned to the USDA-NRCS by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (North Salem, NH), was immeasurably easier to operate and provide superior penetration depths than the 120 MHz. Based on this study, the 70 MHz antenna is considered highly suitable for the determinations of organic thickness. Without this antenna, fieldwork would be decidedly more arduous, requiring more people and producing less data. This antenna should be well suited to bedrock, geomorphic and stratigraphic investigation. It is recommended that the National Soil Survey Center purchase a 70 MHz antenna.
4. The survey party is commended for their fine organization, preparation, and management of this field study.

It was my pleasure to work in New Hampshire and with members of your fine staff.

With kind regards,

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cc:

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² Trade names have been used to provide specific information and do not constitute endorsement by the authors.

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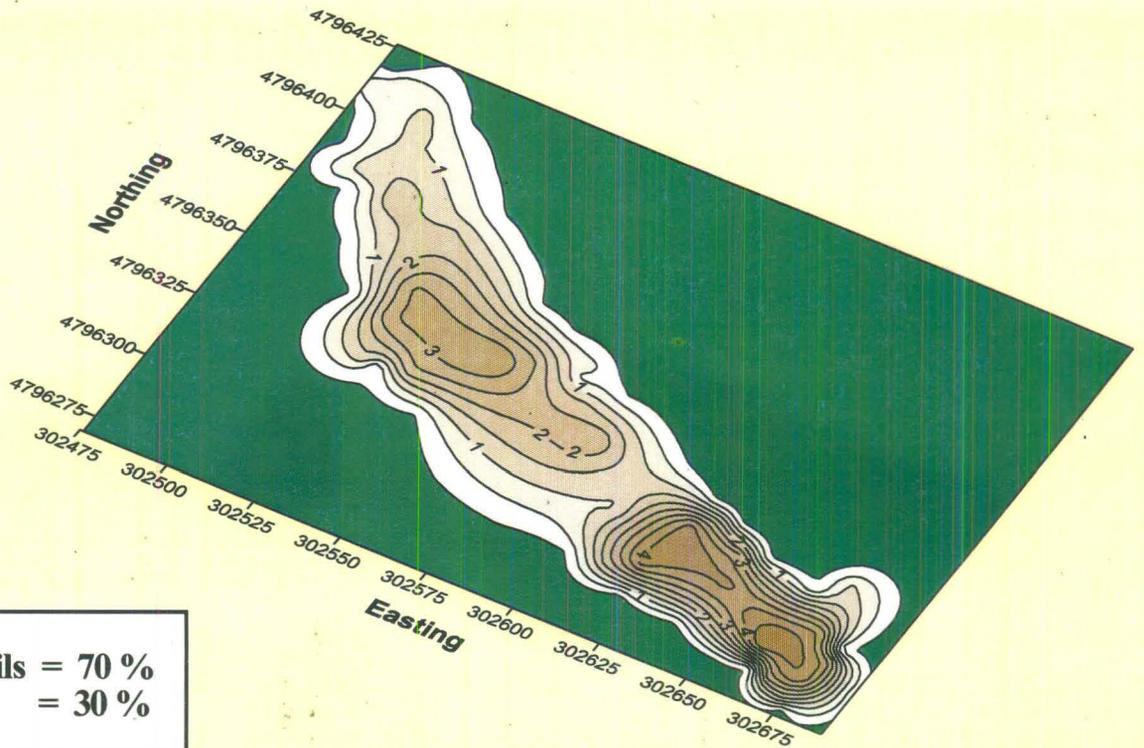
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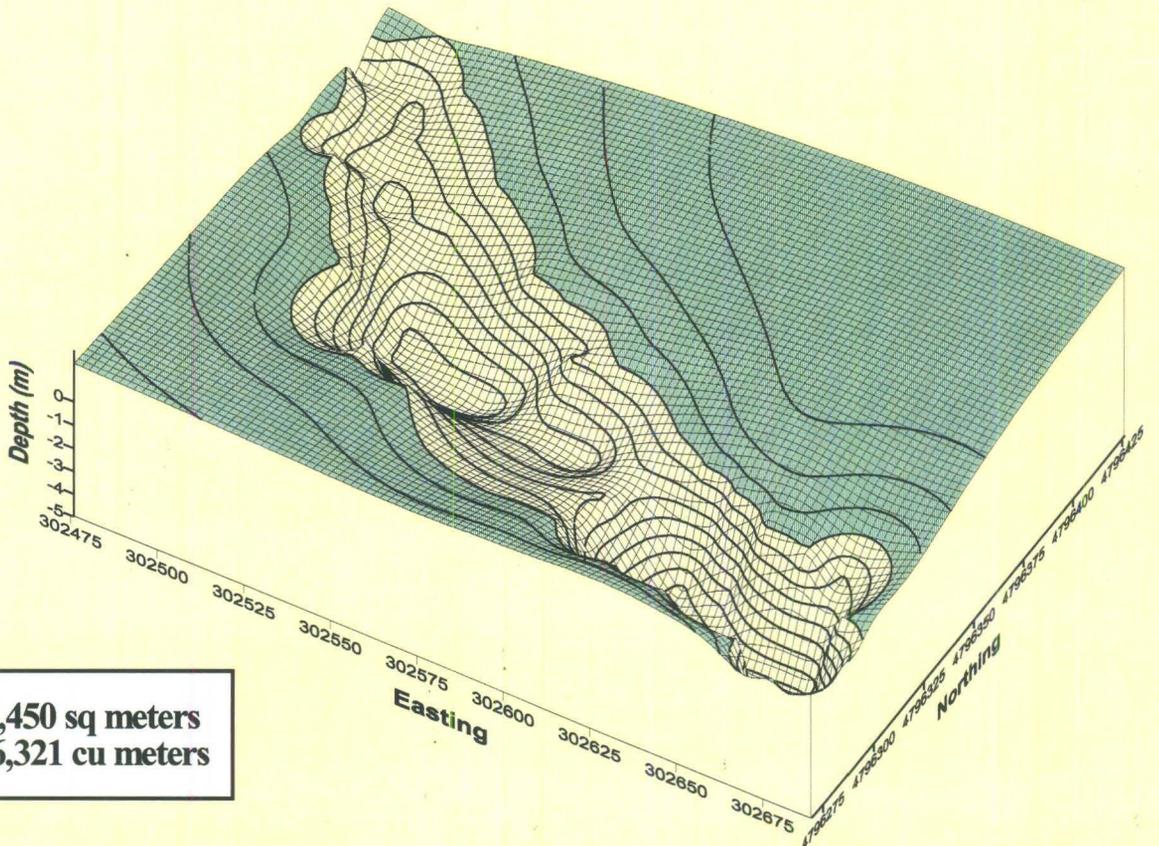
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Thickness and Subsurface Topography of Organic Deposits within a Bog located in Merrimack County, New Hampshire



Greenwood soils = 70 %
Ossipee soils = 30 %



Area = 21,450 sq meters
Volume = 6,321 cu meters

Table 2

Frequency Distribution of Organic Soil Material Thickness by Soil Map Unit
(All depths are in meters; “#” signifies number of observations)

Soil Map Unit 97 - Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded

File#15 M.U. 97

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	3	0.33	terrific
1.3 to 2	6	0.67	
2 to 4	0	0.00	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	9		

File#24 M.U. 97

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	14	0.30	terrific
1.3 to 2	12	0.26	
2 to 4	13	0.28	
4 to 6	7	0.15	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	46		

File#28 M.U. 97

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	6	0.13	terrific
1.3 to 2	10	0.22	
2 to 4	12	0.26	
4 to 6	14	0.30	
6 to 8	1	0.02	
>8	3	0.07	
SUM	46	0.00	

File#26 M.U. 97

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.08	terrific
1.3 to 2	2	0.17	
2 to 4	6	0.50	
4 to 6	3	0.25	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	12		

File#29 M.U. 97

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.04	terrific
1.3 to 2	4	0.15	
2 to 4	12	0.46	
4 to 6	6	0.23	
6 to 8	3	0.12	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	26		

Table 2 (continued)

Frequency Distribution of Organic Soil Material Thickness by Soil Map Unit
(All depths are in meters; “#” signifies number of observations)

Soil Map Unit 295 - Greenwood mucky peat

File#12 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	4	0.27	terrific
1.3 to 2	0	0.00	
2 to 4	1	0.07	
4 to 6	4	0.27	
6 to 8	3	0.20	
>8	3	0.20	
SUM	15		

File#17 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	5	0.42	terrific
1.3 to 2	4	0.33	
2 to 4	3	0.25	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	12		

File#13 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.14	terrific
1.3 to 2	1	0.14	
2 to 4	1	0.14	
4 to 6	1	0.14	
6 to 8	2	0.29	
>8	1	0.14	
SUM	7		

File#20 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.05	terrific
1.3 to 2	16	0.76	
2 to 4	4	0.19	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	21		

File#14 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	2	0.25	terrific
1.3 to 2	3	0.38	
2 to 4	3	0.38	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	8		

File#21 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.04	terrific
1.3 to 2	6	0.23	
2 to 4	19	0.73	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	26		

File#16 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	2	0.15	terrific
1.3 to 2	11	0.85	
2 to 4	0	0.00	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	13		

File#22 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	10	0.48	terrific
1.3 to 2	5	0.24	
2 to 4	4	0.19	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	2	0.10	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	21		

Table 2 (continued)
Frequency Distribution of Organic Soil Material Thickness by Soil Map Unit
 (All depths are in meters; “#” signifies number of observations)

Soil Map Unit 295 - Greenwood mucky peat

File#23 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.03	terrific
1.3 to 2	7	0.19	
2 to 4	28	0.78	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	36		

File#31 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	2	0.13	terrific
1.3 to 2	12	0.80	
2 to 4	1	0.07	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	15		

File#32 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	1	0.17	terrific
1.3 to 2	5	0.83	
2 to 4	0	0.00	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	6		

File#33 M.U. 295

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>	
0 to 1.3	3	0.43	terrific
1.3 to 2	4	0.57	
2 to 4	0	0.00	
4 to 6	0	0.00	
6 to 8	0	0.00	
>8	0	0.00	
SUM	7		

Table 2 (continued)

Frequency Distribution of Organic Soil Material Thickness by Soil Map Unit
 (All depths are in meters; “#” signifies number of observations)

Soil Map Unit 395 - Chocorua mucky peat

File#18 M.U. 395

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>
0 to 1.3	11	1.00
1.3 to 2	0	0.00
2 to 4	0	0.00
4 to 6	0	0.00
6 to 8	0	0.00
>8	0	0.00
SUM	11	

File#30 M.U. 395

<u>Depth</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>frequency</u>
0 to 1.3	33	0.94
1.3 to 2	2	0.06
2 to 4	0	0.00
4 to 6	0	0.00
6 to 8	0	0.00
>8	0	0.00
SUM	35	

Table 3 (continued)
Summary of GPR Data

Site	M.U.	File #	Waypoint	Lat.	Long.	Depth(m)	Site	M.U.	File #	Waypoint	Lat.	Long.	Depth(m)
4	295	21	WP120	43.3052	-71.4323	1.97	6	97	24	WP182	43.2938	-71.4326	1.14
4	295	21	WP121	43.3051	-71.4322	1.60	6	97	24	WP183	43.2937	-71.4326	1.77
4	295	21	WP122	43.3050	-71.4321	1.56	6	97	24	WP184	43.2937	-71.4325	3.79
4	295	21	WP123	43.3050	-71.4321	1.55	6	97	24	WP185	43.2936	-71.4325	3.63
4	295	21	WP124	43.3049	-71.4321	0.61	6	97	24	WP186	43.2935	-71.4325	4.34
4	295	22	WP125	43.3059	-71.4318	2.11	6	97	24	WP187	43.2934	-71.4325	1.60
4	295	22	WP126	43.3059	-71.4316	2.17	6	97	24	WP188	43.2935	-71.4326	3.17
4	295	22	WP127	43.3060	-71.4314	1.97	6	97	24	WP189	43.2936	-71.4327	4.95
4	295	22	WP128	43.3060	-71.4312	2.01	6	97	24	WP190	43.2936	-71.4328	4.28
4	295	22	WP129	43.3060	-71.4311	1.97	6	97	24	WP191	43.2937	-71.4329	4.16
4	295	22	WP130	43.3060	-71.4309	1.99	6	97	24	WP192	43.2938	-71.4329	3.05
4	295	22	WP131	43.3060	-71.4307	1.70	6	97	24	WP193	43.2938	-71.4329	1.28
4	295	22	WP132	43.3061	-71.4306	1.53	6	97	24	WP194	43.2939	-71.4331	1.93
4	295	22	WP133	43.3061	-71.4304	1.53	6	97	24	WP195	43.2938	-71.4331	4.18
4	295	22	WP134	43.3061	-71.4302	1.65	6	97	24	WP196	43.2937	-71.4331	4.28
4	295	22	WP135	43.3061	-71.4301	1.67	6	97	24	WP197	43.2936	-71.4332	4.15
4	295	22	WP136	43.3061	-71.4299	1.70	6	97	24	WP198	43.2936	-71.4332	1.26
4	295	22	WP137	43.3061	-71.4298	1.63	6	97	24	WP199	43.2936	-71.4333	2.22
4	295	22	WP138	43.3061	-71.4296	2.15	6	97	24	WP200	43.2937	-71.4333	1.84
4	295	22	WP139	43.3061	-71.4294	2.85	6	97	24	WP201	43.2938	-71.4334	0.96
4	295	22	WP140	43.3062	-71.4293	5.89	6	97	24	WP202	43.2938	-71.4335	1.42
4	295	22	WP141	43.3062	-71.4291	8.12	6	97	24	WP203	43.2939	-71.4336	2.46
4	295	22	WP142	43.3062	-71.4290	8.12	6	97	24	WP204	43.2940	-71.4337	1.63
4	295	22	WP143	43.3061	-71.4288	4.60	6	97	24	WP205	43.2941	-71.4337	0.79
4	295	22	WP144	43.3061	-71.4286	4.07	6	97	24	WP206	43.2941	-71.4339	2.62
4	295	22	WP145	43.3061	-71.4284	4.57	6	97	24	WP207	43.2940	-71.4340	3.51
4	295	23	WP146	43.3062	-71.4297	1.86	6	97	24	WP208	43.2939	-71.4341	2.85
4	295	23	WP147	43.3062	-71.4298	1.58	6	97	24	WP209	43.2939	-71.4342	2.30
4	295	23	WP148	43.3062	-71.4300	2.64	6	97	24	WP210	43.2939	-71.4344	1.37
4	295	23	WP149	43.3063	-71.4302	1.51	6	97	24	WP211	43.2940	-71.4344	2.87
4	295	23	WP150	43.3063	-71.4303	1.25	6	97	24	WP212	43.2941	-71.4344	3.05
4	295	23	WP151	43.3064	-71.4305	1.58	6	97	24	WP213	43.2942	-71.4344	2.01
4	295	23	WP152	43.3064	-71.4306	1.86	6	97	24	WP214	43.2943	-71.4344	1.70
4	295	23	WP153	43.3064	-71.4308	1.92	6	97	24	WP215	43.2943	-71.4344	1.25
4	295	23	WP154	43.3064	-71.4310	1.79	6	97	24	WP216	43.2943	-71.4345	1.44
4	295	23	WP155	43.3064	-71.4312	2.26	6	97	24	WP217	43.2943	-71.4346	1.95
4	295	23	WP156	43.3065	-71.4313	2.38	6	97	24	WP218	43.2943	-71.4347	0.82
4	295	23	WP157	43.3065	-71.4315	2.41	6	97	24	WP219	43.2943	-71.4348	0.96
4	295	23	WP158	43.3065	-71.4317	2.52	6	97	24	WP220	43.2944	-71.4348	1.39
4	295	23	WP159	43.3066	-71.4319	2.52	6	97	24	WP221	43.2944	-71.4347	1.44
4	295	23	WP160	43.3066	-71.4320	2.53	6	97	24	WP222	43.2945	-71.4347	1.02
4	295	23	WP161	43.3067	-71.4322	2.41	6	97	24	WP223	43.2945	-71.4347	1.10
4	295	23	WP162	43.3067	-71.4323	2.41	6	97	24	WP224	43.2946	-71.4348	1.21
4	295	23	WP163	43.3068	-71.4325	2.34	6	97	24	WP225	43.2946	-71.4348	0.84
4	295	23	WP164	43.3068	-71.4327	2.46	6	97	24	WP226	43.2946	-71.4350	1.05
4	295	23	WP165	43.3069	-71.4328	2.39	6	97	24	WP227	43.2947	-71.4349	0.96
4	295	23	WP166	43.3069	-71.4330	2.30							
4	295	23	WP167	43.3070	-71.4331	2.50							
4	295	23	WP168	43.3070	-71.4333	2.39							
4	295	23	WP169	43.3070	-71.4335	2.71							
4	295	23	WP170	43.3070	-71.4336	2.61							
4	295	23	WP171	43.3070	-71.4339	2.57							
4	295	23	WP172	43.3071	-71.4339	2.41							
4	295	23	WP173	43.3072	-71.4340	2.57							
4	295	23	WP174	43.3073	-71.4341	3.03							
4	295	23	WP175	43.3074	-71.4342	2.94							
4	295	23	WP176	43.3076	-71.4343	2.89							
4	295	23	WP177	43.3077	-71.4344	2.71							
4	295	23	WP178	43.3077	-71.4345	2.71							
4	295	23	WP179	43.3078	-71.4347	2.62							
4	295	23	WP180	43.3079	-71.4348	2.73							
4	295	23	WP181	43.3080	-71.4349	2.64							
							Site	M.U.	File #	Waypoint	Lat.	Long.	Depth(m)
							5	97	26	WP292	43.3195	-71.4238	1.76
							5	97	26	WP293	43.3195	-71.4237	2.04
							5	97	26	WP294	43.3196	-71.4235	1.83
							5	97	26	WP295	43.3197	-71.4234	2.11
							5	97	26	WP296	43.3197	-71.4232	2.45
							5	97	26	WP297	43.3198	-71.4231	3.75
							5	97	26	WP298	43.3198	-71.4229	4.51
							5	97	26	WP299	43.3199	-71.4228	5.08
							5	97	26	WP300	43.3199	-71.4226	5.56
							5	97	26	WP301	43.3200	-71.4225	3.88
							5	97	26	WP302	43.3201	-71.4224	2.09
							5	97	26	WP303	43.3201	-71.4222	1.07

Table 3 (continued)
Summary of GPR Data

Site	M.U.	File #	Waypoint	Lat.	Long.	Depth(m)
9	295	32	WP053	43.3351	-71.6565	1.33
9	295	32	WP054	43.3352	-71.6566	1.60
9	295	32	WP055	43.3351	-71.6568	1.51
9	295	32	WP056	43.3351	-71.6570	1.42
9	295	32	WP057	43.3351	-71.6571	0.63
9	295	33	WP058	43.3351	-71.6571	1.60
9	295	33	WP059	43.3350	-71.6571	1.00
9	295	33	WP060	43.3349	-71.6570	1.60
9	295	33	WP061	43.3348	-71.6570	1.54
9	295	33	WP062	43.3347	-71.6569	1.33
9	295	33	WP063	43.3346	-71.6569	0.56
9	295	33	WP064	43.3344	-71.6569	1.02