



Designation: D5995 – 18

## Standard Guide for Environmental Site Investigation in Cold Regions<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5995; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 Understanding environmental processes that occur in soil and rock systems in cold regions of the world depends on adequate characterization of not only the physical, chemical, and biological properties of soil and rock but also the climatic factors under which they exist. Processes of interest may include, but are not limited to, surface and subsurface hydrology, contaminant mobilization, distribution, fate and transport, chemical and biological degradation of wastes, geomorphological, and ecological processes in general.

1.2 This guide should be used in conjunction with Guide [D5730](#).

1.3 This guide describes special problems to be considered when planning field investigations in cold regions. The primary focus of this guide is presenting the special problems and concerns of site characterization in the cold regions of the world.

1.4 Laboratory testing of soil, rock, and groundwater samples is specified by other ASTM standards that are not specifically discussed in this guide. Laboratory methods for measurement of physical properties relevant to environmental investigations are included in Guide [D5730](#).

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.6 This guide emphasizes the care that must be taken by all field personnel during operations in tundra and permafrost areas of the world.

1.7 *This guide offers an organized collection of information or a series of options and does not recommend a specific course of action. This document cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this guide may be applicable in all circumstances. This ASTM standard is not intended to represent or replace the standard of care by which the adequacy of a given professional service must be judged, nor should this*

*document be applied without consideration of a project's many unique aspects. The word "Standard" in the title of this document means only that the document has been approved through the ASTM consensus process.*

1.8 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.9 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids](#)

[D4083 Practice for Description of Frozen Soils \(Visual-Manual Procedure\)](#)

[D5254/D5254M Practice for Minimum Set of Data Elements to Identify a Groundwater Site](#)

[D5408 Guide for Set of Data Elements to Describe a Groundwater Site; Part One—Additional Identification Descriptors](#)

[D5409/D5409M Guide for Set of Data Elements to Describe a Groundwater Site; Part Two—Physical Descriptors](#)

[D5410 Guide for Set of Data Elements to Describe a Groundwater Site; Part Three—Usage Descriptors \(Withdrawn 2016\)](#)<sup>3</sup>

[D5730 Guide for Site Characterization for Environmental Purposes With Emphasis on Soil, Rock, the Vadose Zone and Groundwater \(Withdrawn 2013\)](#)<sup>3</sup>

[D5781/D5781M Guide for Use of Dual-Wall Reverse-Circulation Drilling for Geoenvironmental Exploration](#)

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D18](#) on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D18.01](#) on Surface and Subsurface Characterization.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

and the Installation of Subsurface Water Quality Monitoring Devices

**D5783** Guide for Use of Direct Rotary Drilling with Water-Based Drilling Fluid for Geoenvironmental Exploration and the Installation of Subsurface Water-Quality Monitoring Devices

**D6001** Guide for Direct-Push Groundwater Sampling for Environmental Site Characterization

**D7099** Terminology Relating to Frozen Soil and Rock

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of common technical terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology standards **D653** and **D7099**.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide, when used in conjunction with Guide **D5730**, provides direction to the selection of the various ASTM standards that are available for the investigation of soil, rock, the vadose zone, groundwater, and other media where the investigations have an environmental purpose and are conducted in cold regions of the world. It is intended to improve consistency of practice and to encourage rational planning of a site characterization program by providing information to assist in the design of an environmental reconnaissance or investigation plans. This guide is intended to provide information that will help reduce as much as possible the effect of site investigation operations on areas of frozen ground or permafrost and increase the safety of environmental operations in cold regions.

4.2 This guide presents information and references for site characterization for environmental purposes in cold regions of the world.

### 5. Special Problems of Cold Regions

5.1 *Safety*—When working in very cold temperatures safety is of utmost importance. Weather is volatile and unpredictable. The difficulty of working under arctic conditions tends to cause frustration and increases the chance of injury. Freezing of exposed flesh and hypothermia can occur very quickly under winter conditions. Specific training in arctic survival techniques is recommended for anyone expected to work in these conditions.

5.2 *Tundra*—All operations in areas of tundra must be undertaken with special care. What causes a minor impact in a temperate region from a small environmental site characterization study will have a greater impact on tundra or areas underlain by permafrost. Special care and attention during the planning process must be given to field operations to prevent damage to the tundra surface and vegetation. Winter field operations when tundra is protected by snow and ice are less damaging than summer operations but increase difficulties created by very cold temperatures (see 5.3).

5.2.1 Give special attention to all operations using any form of vehicle in tundra areas. Because of the fragile nature of tundra only a single vehicle pass or aircraft landing can cause uncontrolled degradation of the vegetation and underlying permafrost.

5.2.2 Give special attention to any operation using a motorized or heat producing unit (for example, drilling equipment). These items must be insulated in order to protect permafrost or frozen surface layers against heat transfer, which can result in irreversible degradation of the vegetation and underlying permafrost.

5.3 *Very Cold Temperatures*—Field operations during seasons of very cold temperatures demand special planning and concern. Work elements that would take only an hour or so to perform in temperate climates may take several days to perform under the winter temperatures of cold regions. Site investigation planning should take into consideration and allow sufficient time to perform all steps of the investigation. Some procedures, such as tactile methods for visual-manual classification of soils, may not be feasible during cold weather.

5.4 *Permafrost*—The cold winters and short summers of the polar regions produce a layer of frozen ground or permafrost that remains frozen through the summer. Permafrost is a phenomenon of the polar and subpolar regions of the world. About 20 % of the world's land is underlain by permafrost. Permafrost and permafrost hazards uniquely affect most activities in the cold regions, and permafrost and associated hazards must be considered in the planning of all environmental site characterization operations.

5.4.1 Many permafrost areas of the world are not in equilibrium with the existing climate. Any small disturbance of the thermal regime of the permafrost, such as a tire track or drill hole, may result in a drastic change in the underlying permafrost. Therefore, extreme care must be given to prevent damage to the environment when conducting characterization operations in areas underlain by permafrost.

5.4.2 Permafrost acts as a natural barrier in some areas, containing aquifers not usually exposed to surface conditions. Penetration of the permafrost layer into underlying groundwater during installation of monitoring wells or collection of deep core samples can increase and exacerbate the fate and transport of environmental contaminants. This can, in turn, change a relatively small, contained site into a much larger area of contamination with greater environmental impact in a region with fragile, highly specialized flora and fauna.

5.5 *Seepage Icings*—Groundwater that seeps or flows at ground surface often results in the formation of disruptive icings. Because many of these seepage sites are located along road cuts the icings may result in loss of use of the roadway. Seepage icings from uncontrolled artesian well flow have been known to cause disruptions. Seasonal frost moves downward more quickly along roadways than it does adjacent undisturbed areas. At times, seasonal frost will move downward to contact the underlying permafrost and form a frost dam within the soil that impedes the flow of groundwater. Hydrostatic pressure will then increase, forcing water to the surface forming an icing. Special attention must be given when undertaking environmental site investigations in cold regions to prevent the occurrence of icings, unless specifically created by design for construction of winter haul roads.

5.6 *Frost Heaving*—In areas of fine-grained sediments, such as silt and clay, frost heaving along with loss of bearing