

2.1-P13. Possible Challenges for OSI Technologies in Tropical Environments

Technologies, procedures and resources of the On-Site Inspection exercised through Inspection Team Functionality (ITF) proved to be a fool-proof maneuver considered the final results of the Integrated Field Exercise - IFE14. Yet, the same technologies in tropical environments tend to fail, particularly the funneling of 1000km² (IA) prior to apply conclusive techniques such as Radionuclide (RN) and Geophysics (CPT). Visual Observation (VOB), Initial Overflight, and SAMS leads the way in identifying polygons of interest with non-conclusive evidences allowing the RN and CPT to provide conclusive evidences. Thorough application of RN and CPT confined to a fraction of the IA, which prior indications from VOB and SAMS is must. Yet sequences of canopies with limited ground access prone to fail the VOB performances, further forest dye-back deceases hides the expected heat-signatures of an explosion. Thick weathered overburden of soft material, which are common geology in tropics, absorbed energy in rapid successions, providing ground conditions which will non-productive for SAMS monitoring. The OSI need to develop new strategies which is independent of climatic conditions and signatures are not very time critical as SAMS. Seismomagnetic changes of an explosion would be the answer for the issue which needed to be consider thoroughly.

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