



Lessons Learned from In-Situ Resistive Heating of TCE

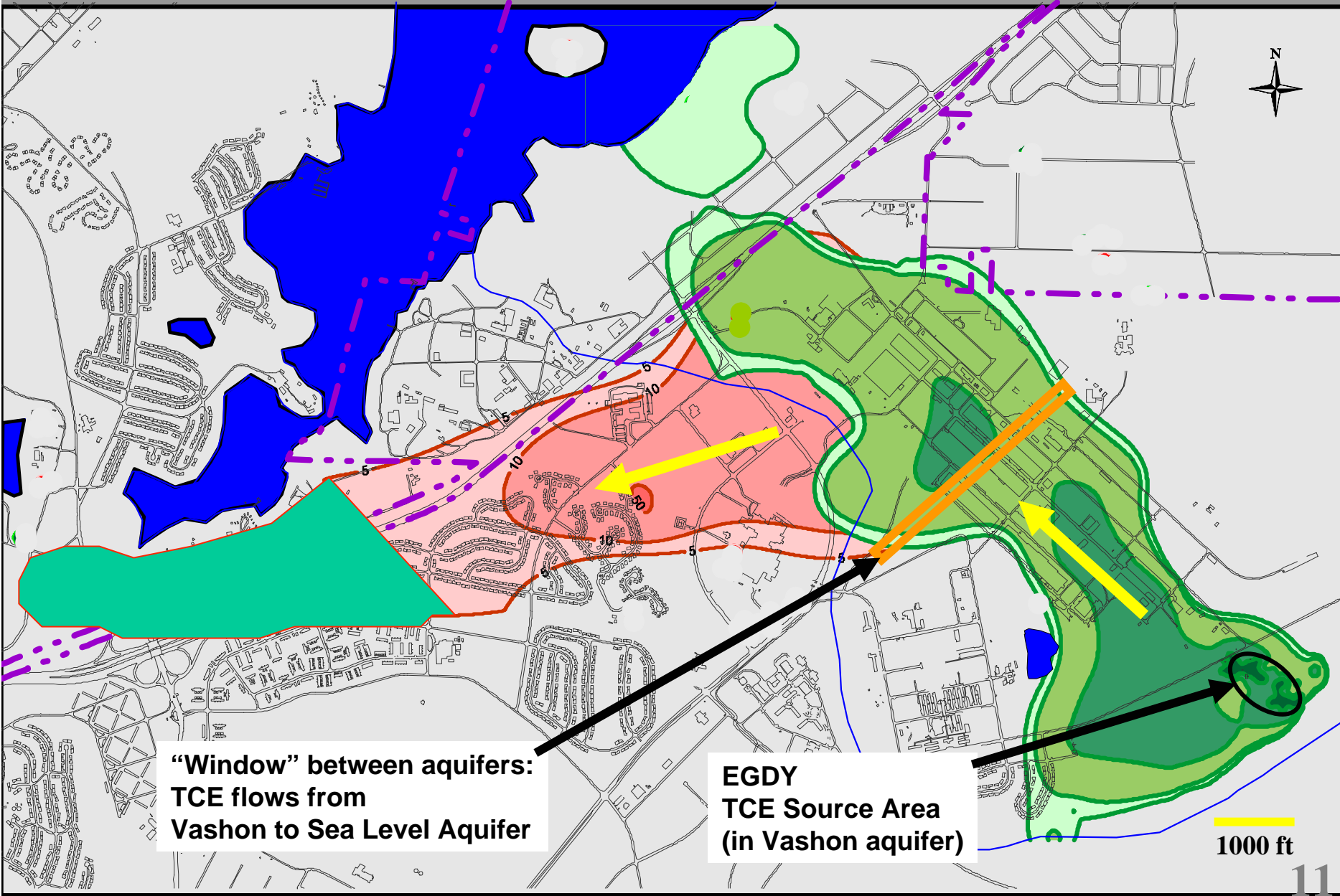
East Gate Disposal Yard
Fort Lewis
Washington



US Army Corps
of Engineers



TCE Plumes



**“Window” between aquifers:
TCE flows from
Vashon to Sea Level Aquifer**

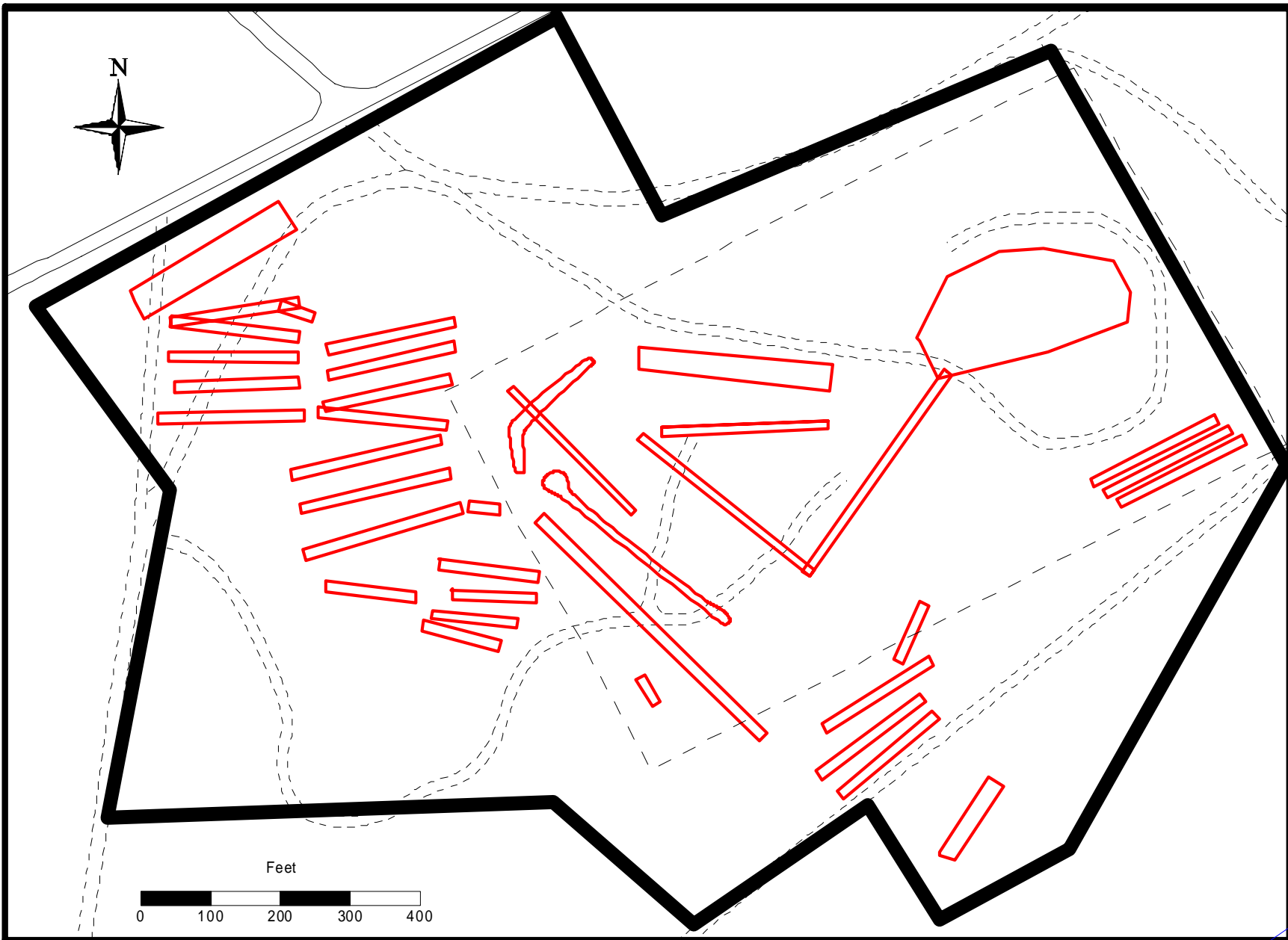
**EGDY
TCE Source Area
(in Vashon aquifer)**

1000 ft

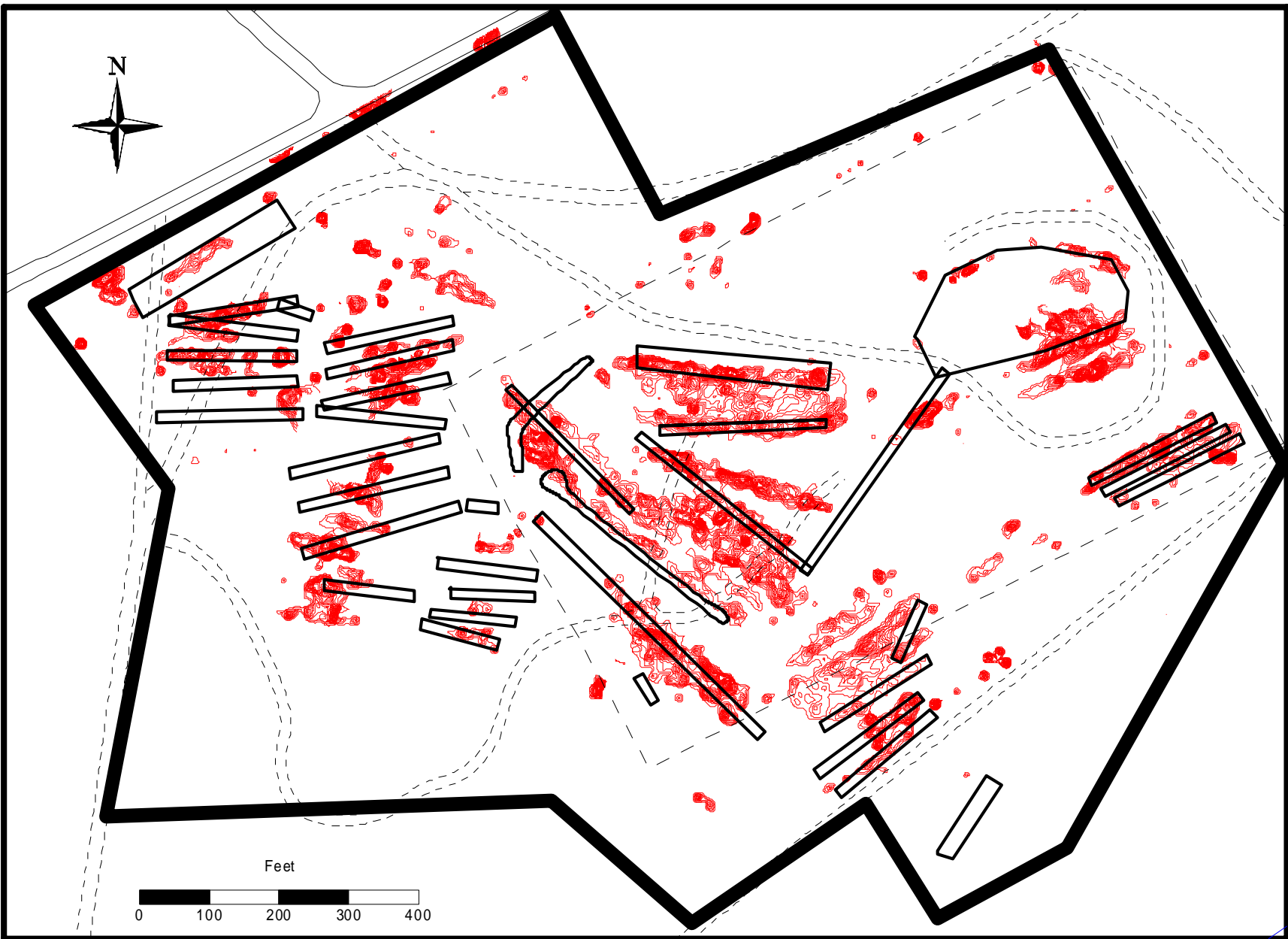
Site History

| | |
|------|---|
| 1989 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fort Lewis Log Center placed on NPL• RI/FS Performed |
| 1990 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ROD signed<ul style="list-style-type: none">• construction of 2 GW P&T systems• additional investigation into contamination of lower (Sea Level) aquifer |
| 1995 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GW P&T system began operating for hydraulic control of lower aquifer |
| 1998 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESD prepared that resulted in ESI to evaluate presence of NAPL<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Results: GW P&T alone will not remediate shallow Vashon aquifer to beneficial use within ROD 30-year timeframe |
| 2001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EE/CA prepared to address NAPL source removal<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Results: Removal action of shallow partially intact containers and selection of <i>in situ</i> thermal remediation• Removal Action performed of over 2,000 containers in various conditions |
| 2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performance-based specs for bid /selection of <i>in situ</i> thermal remediation• ERSH Selected |
| 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treatment completed for NAPL area 1 |
| 2005 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treatment complete for NAPL area 2 |

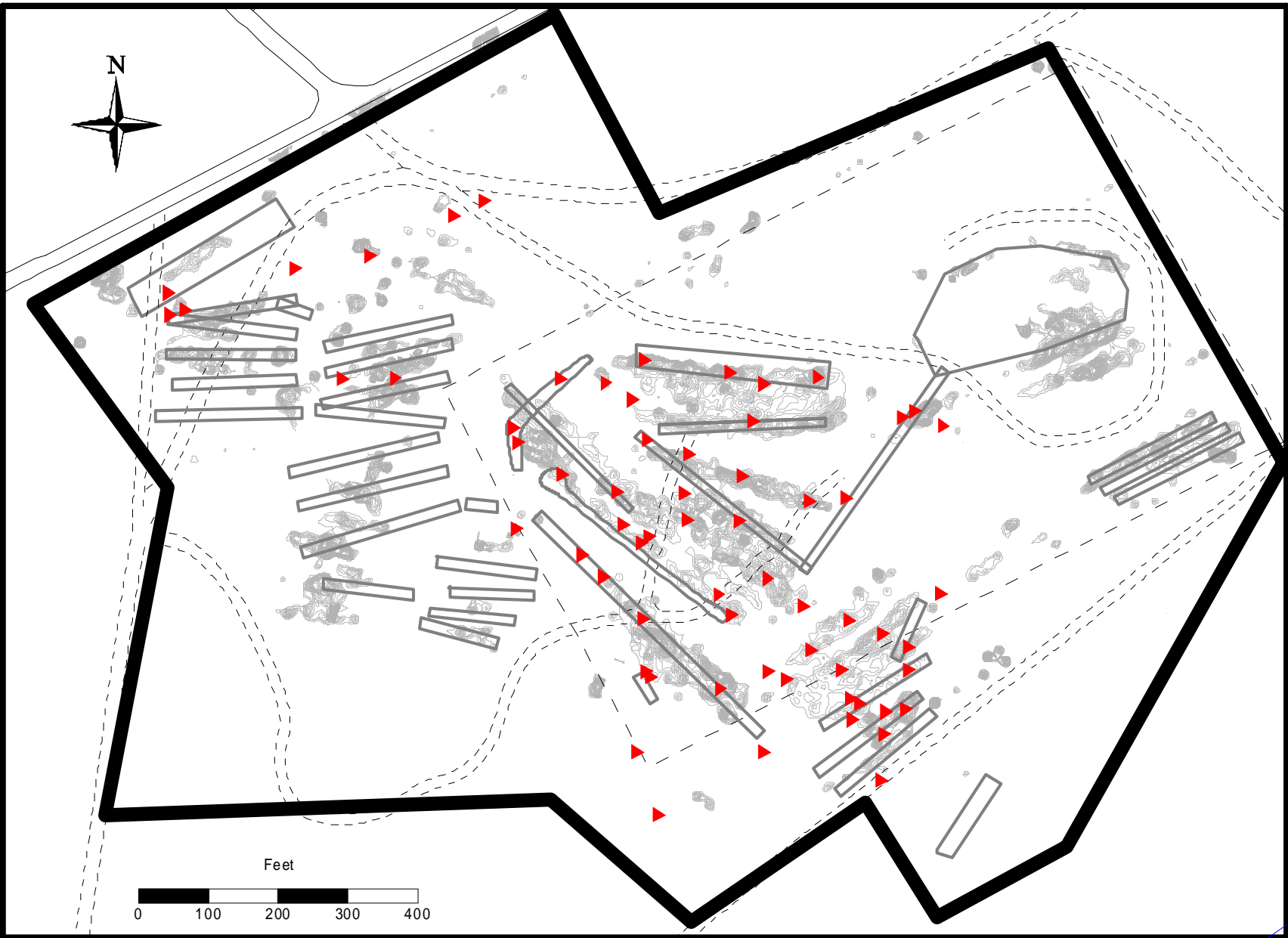
Aerial Photo Analysis Results



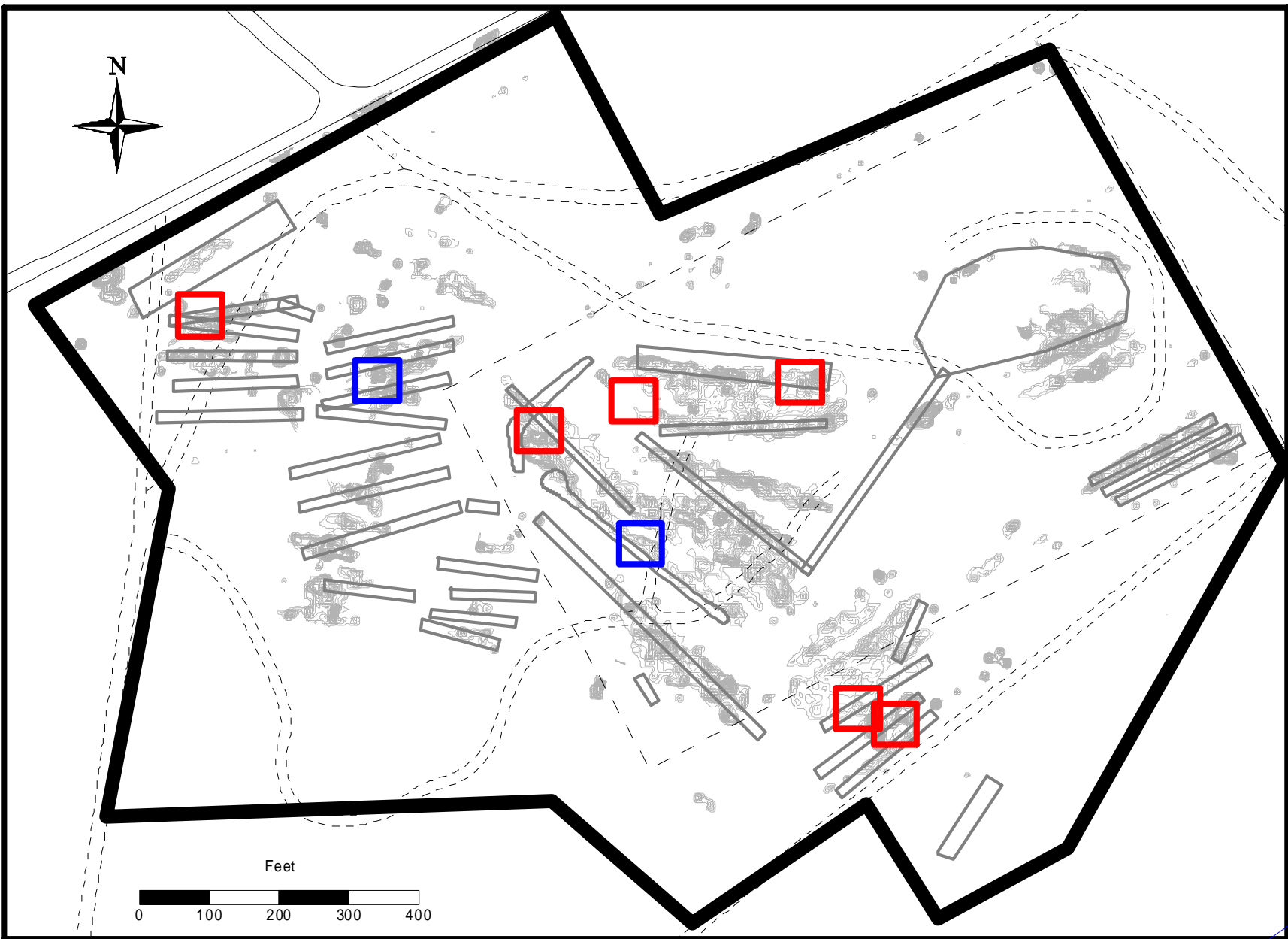
EM-61 Survey Results



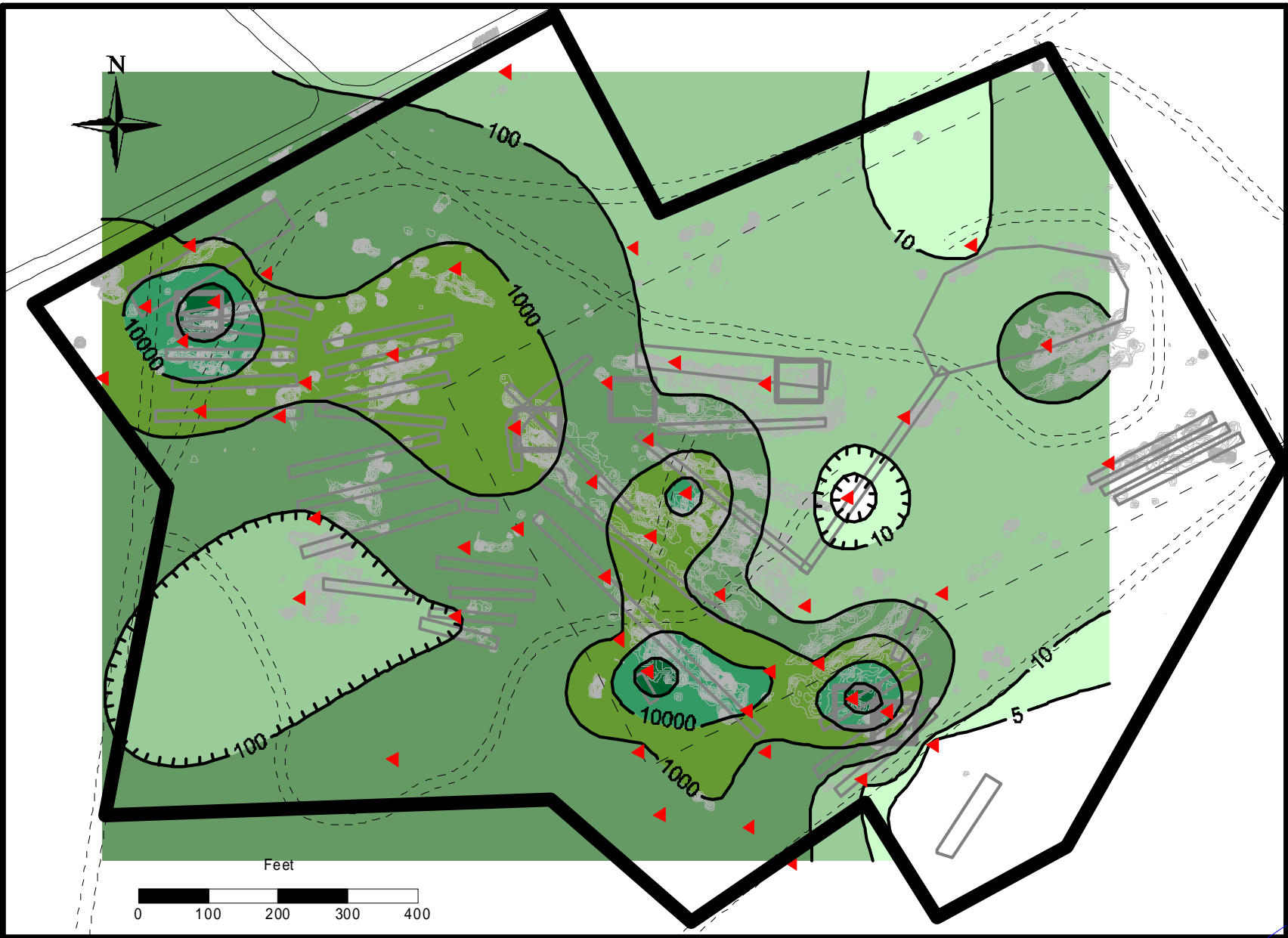
Soil Gas Sampling



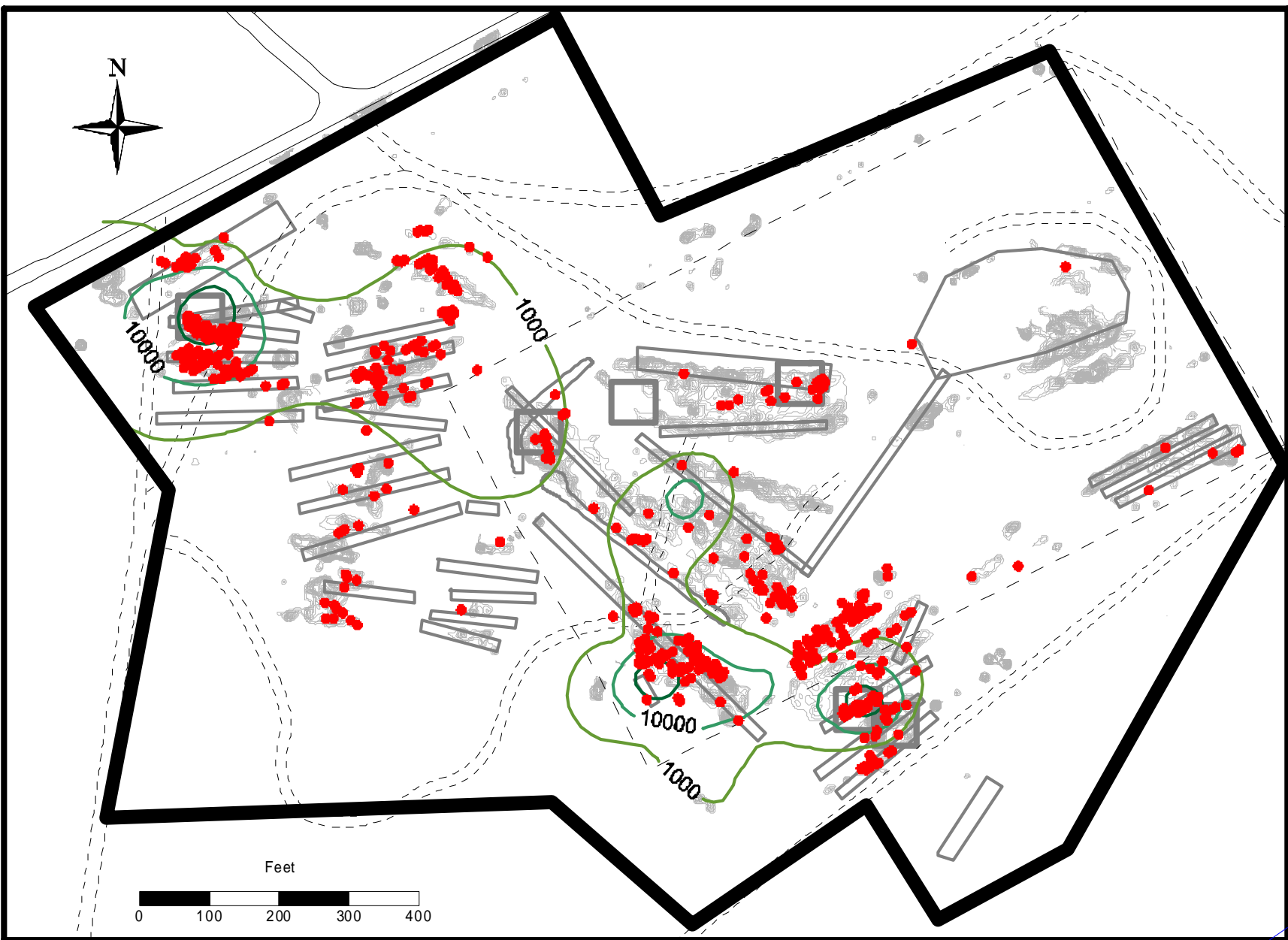
Exploratory Trenching Results



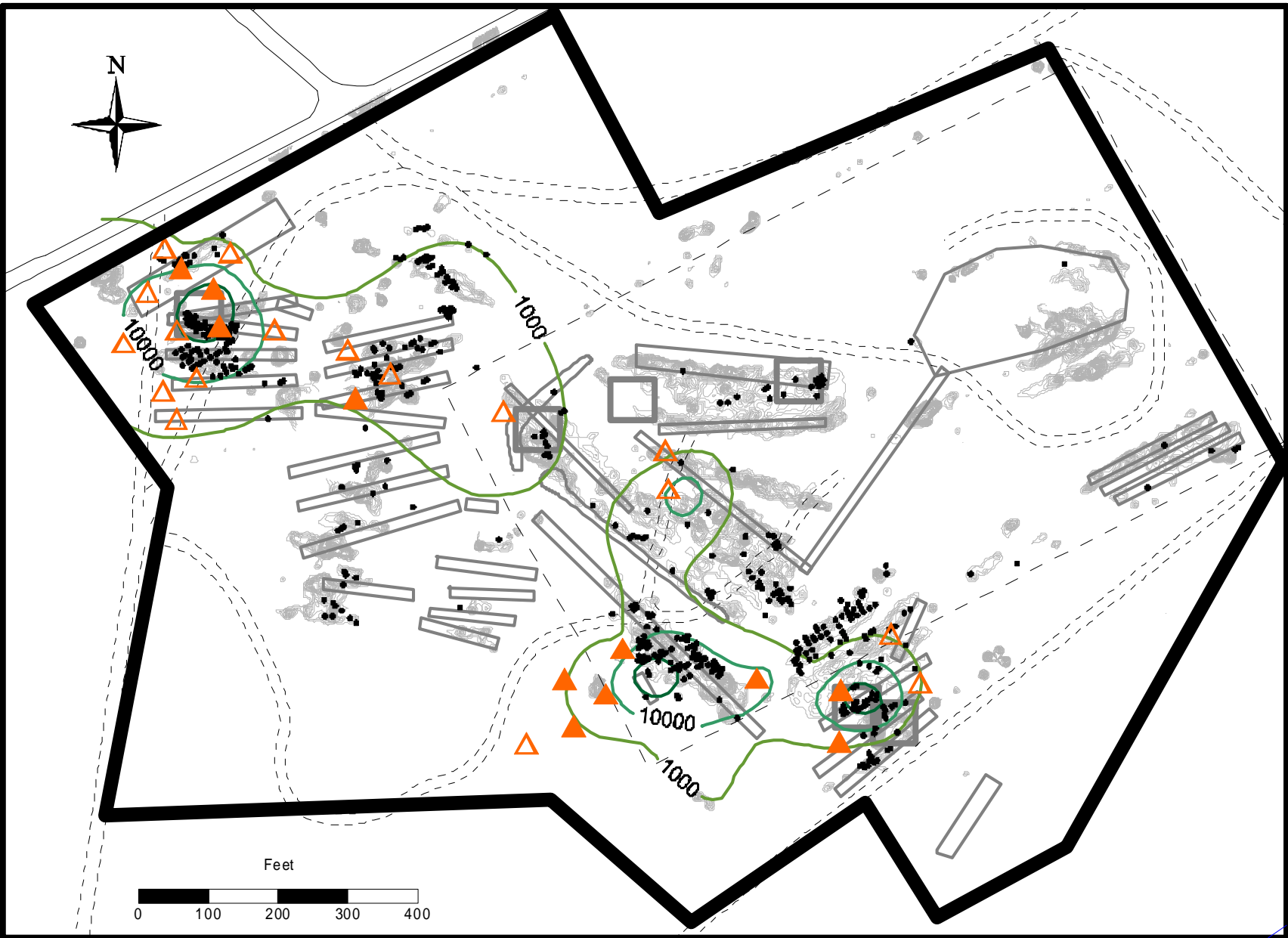
Drive Point Groundwater Results



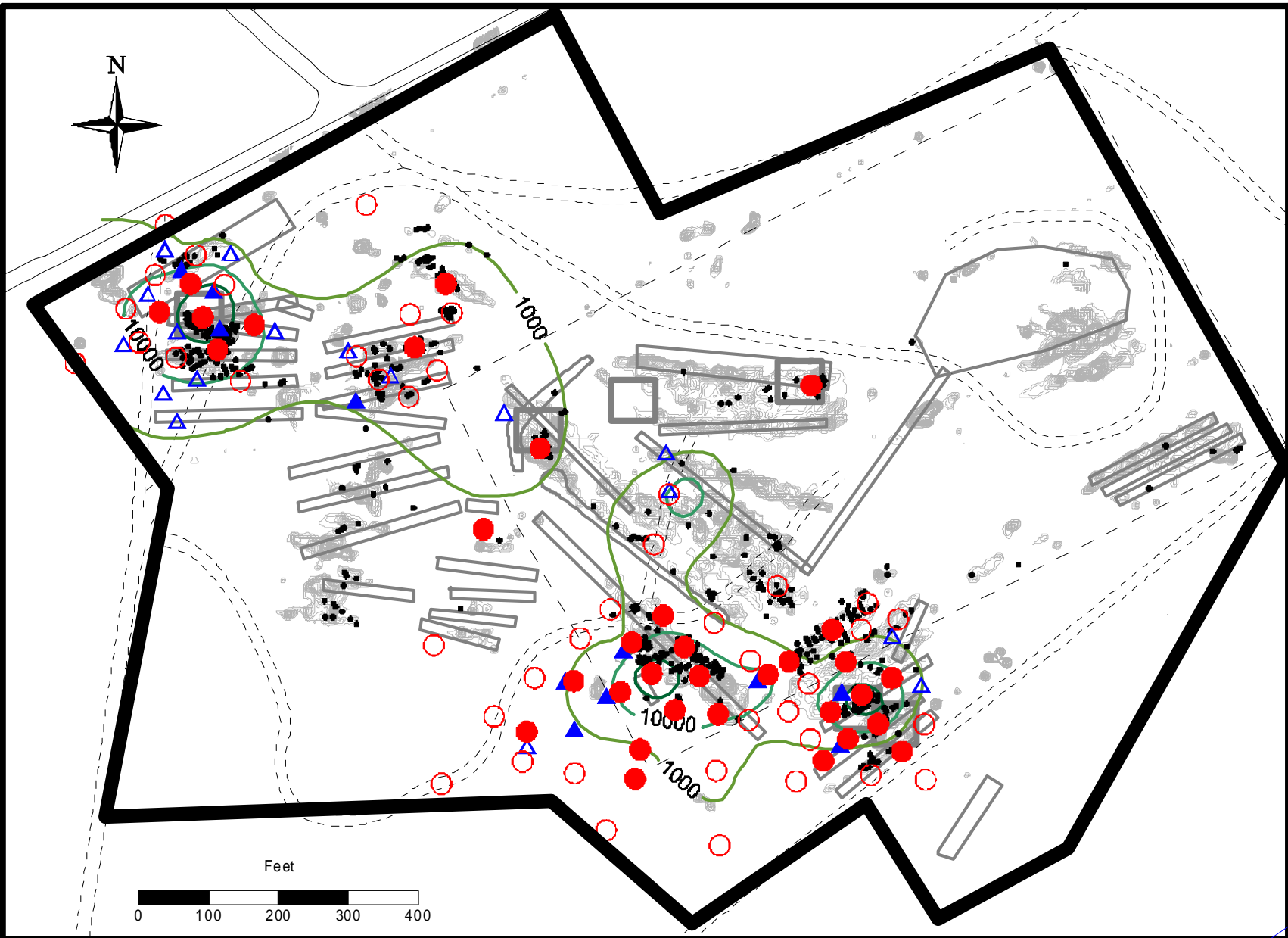
Drum Removal Results



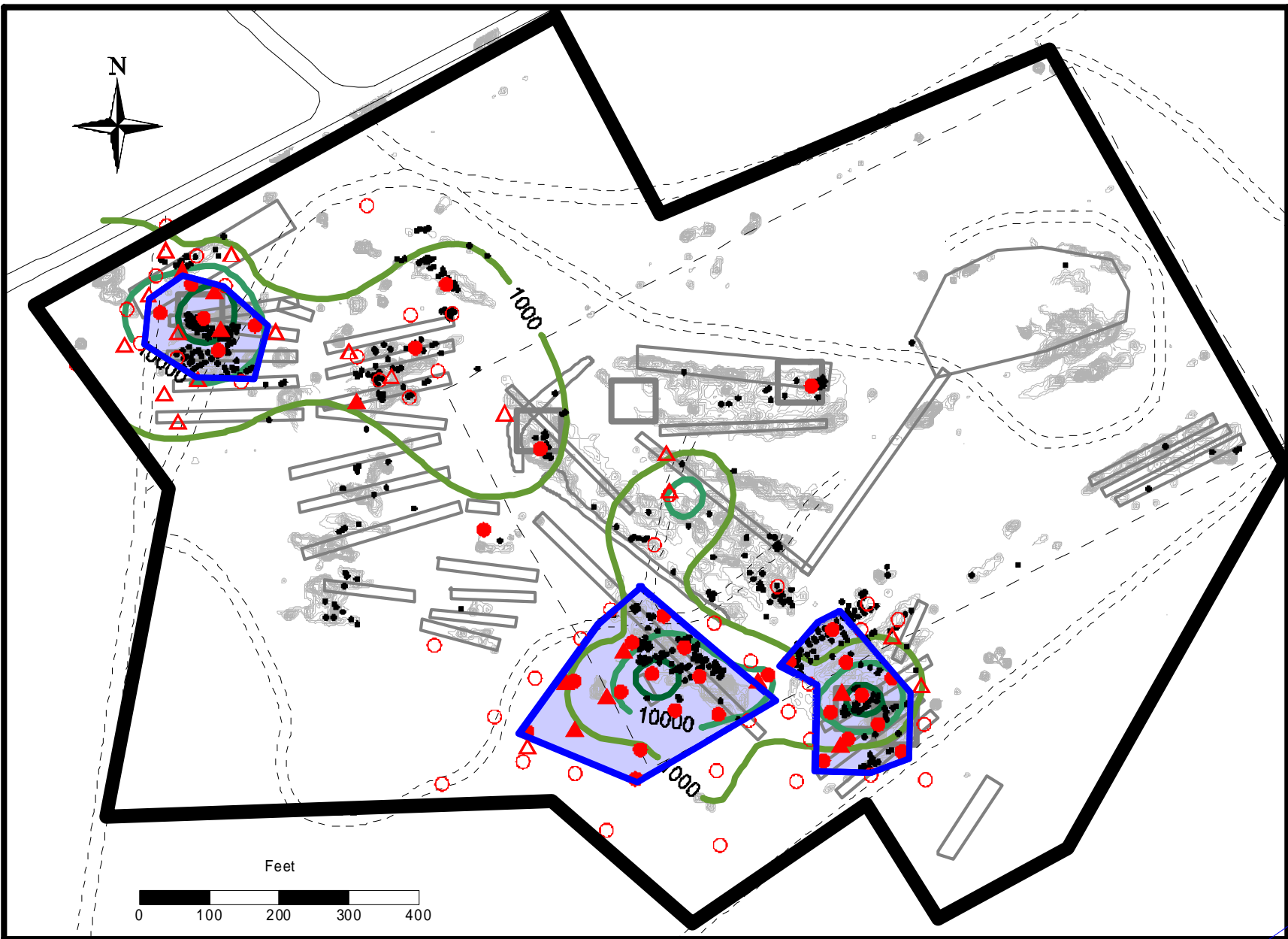
MIP Results



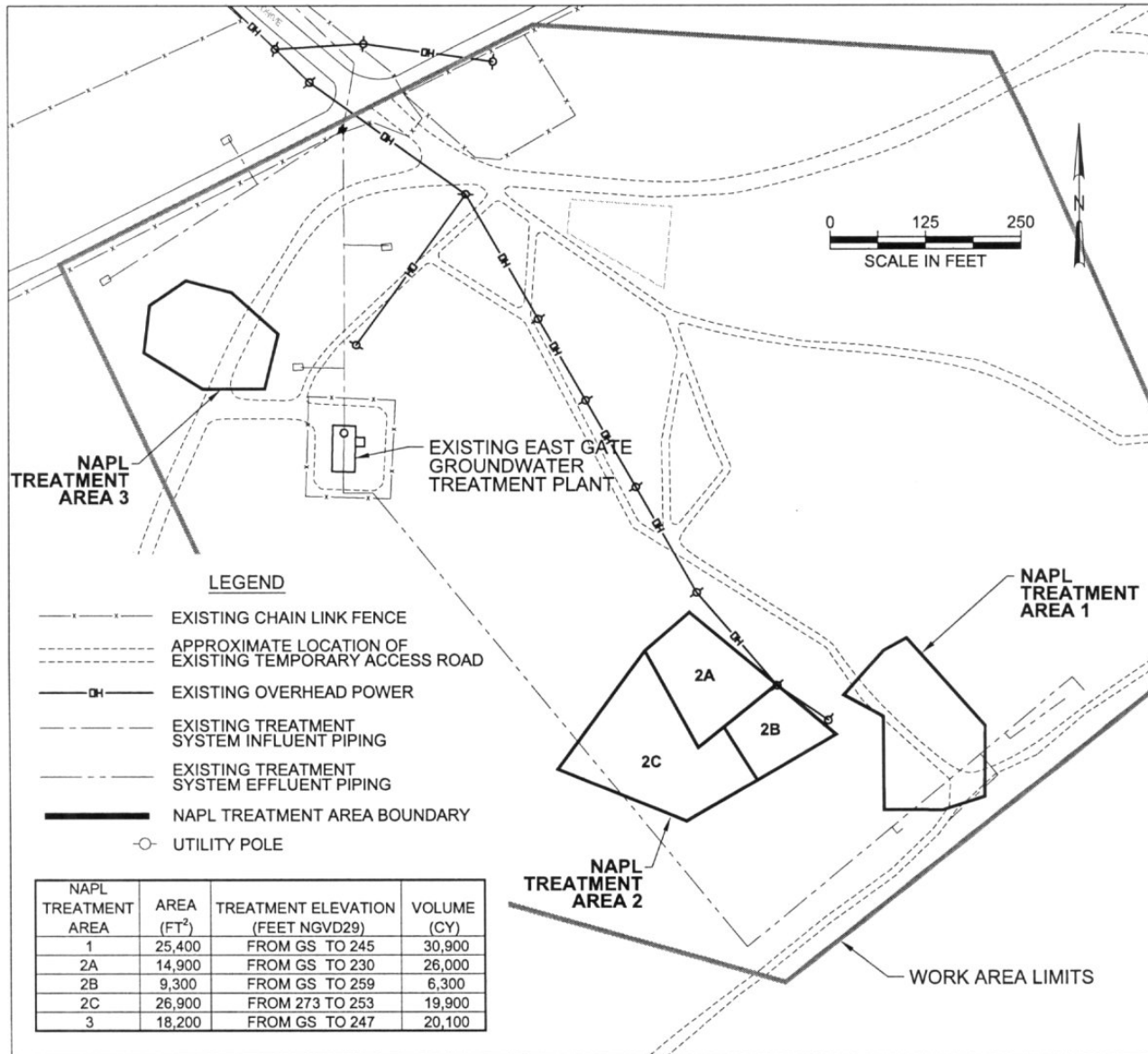
Sonic Drilling Results



Selection of Treatment Volumes



EGDY NAPL TREATMENT AREAS



Source Treatment Goals

- Maximize NAPL removal and destruction in source areas defined to contain the majority of NAPL mass
- Reduce risk to potential groundwater receptors
- Reduce timeframe within which pump and treat of groundwater dissolved phase plume is required
- When do we stop heating?
 - Criteria must be adopted that balances the cost of the remediation with the potential for adequate mass removal – heavily dependent on system monitoring data
 - Requires “social capital”

Project Management Approach

- Adaptive site management/Triad
- Performance based contract
- Challenges to bid schedule design:
 - Flexibility was desired to discontinue treatment based on performance
 - It needed to account for area expansion and/or extension of treatment time
 - It needed to encourage the Contractor to optimize the system

Contract Performance Monitoring

- Establish, maintain, and verify subsurface temperatures of 90 C and 100 C for the vadose zone and saturated zones respectively
 - Thermocouples 1 per 100 yd³
- Hydraulic and vapor control
- Electrical consumption rates
- Water reinjection standards
- Limitations on CVOC mass discharge to atmosphere
 - < 639 kg of TCE per year

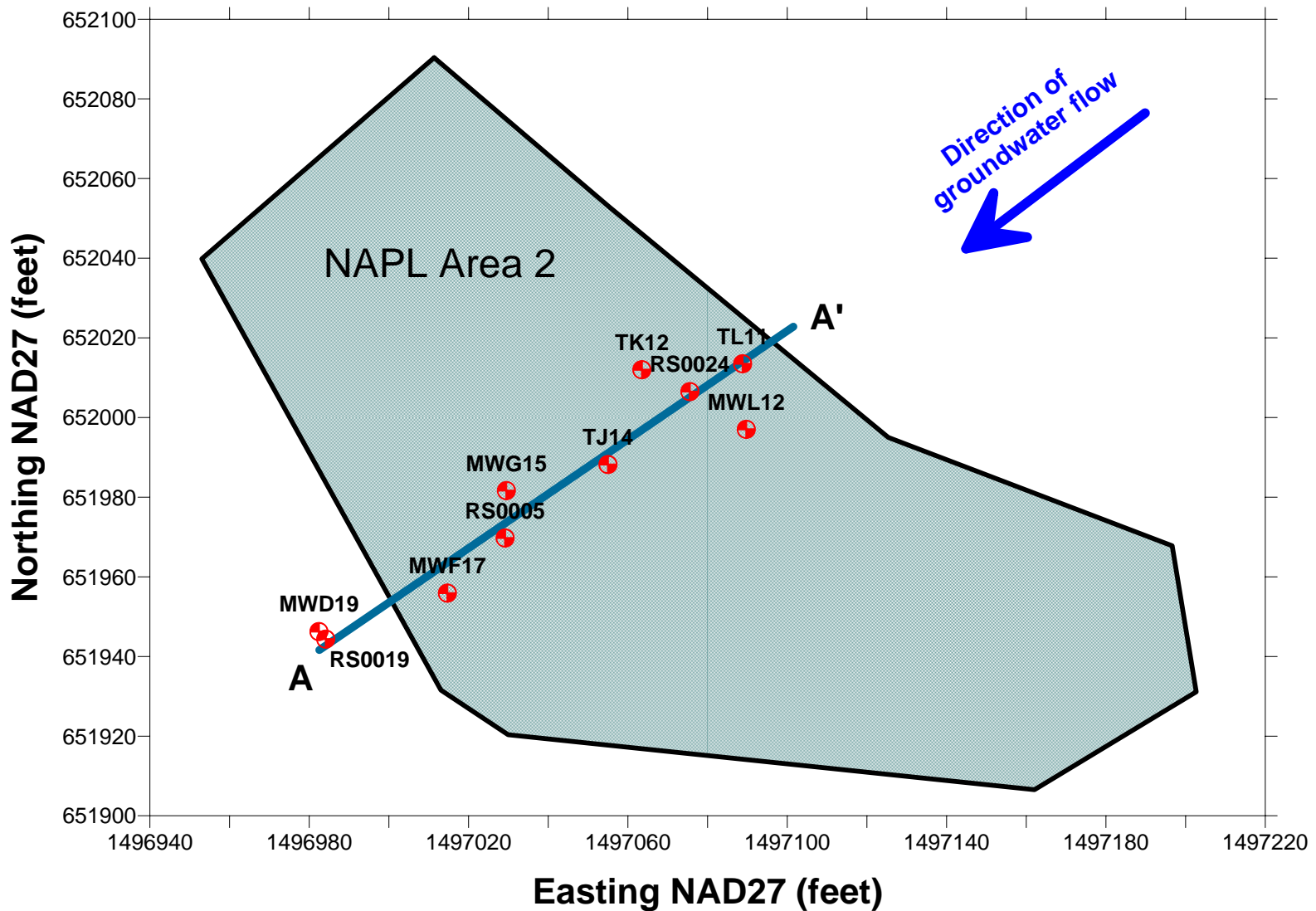
Contracting Lessons Learned

- Use of performance based design build contract facilitated system modification during construction
 - Additional hydraulic control wells
 - Second power control unit
 - Installation of additional electrodes
- Multiple line of evidence approach required to reach consensus on termination decision
 - Communication and data management critical
- Contract performance metrics required modifications to optimize operations to meet overall treatment performance goals
 - Initial contract expectation for consistent heat-up proved unrealistic

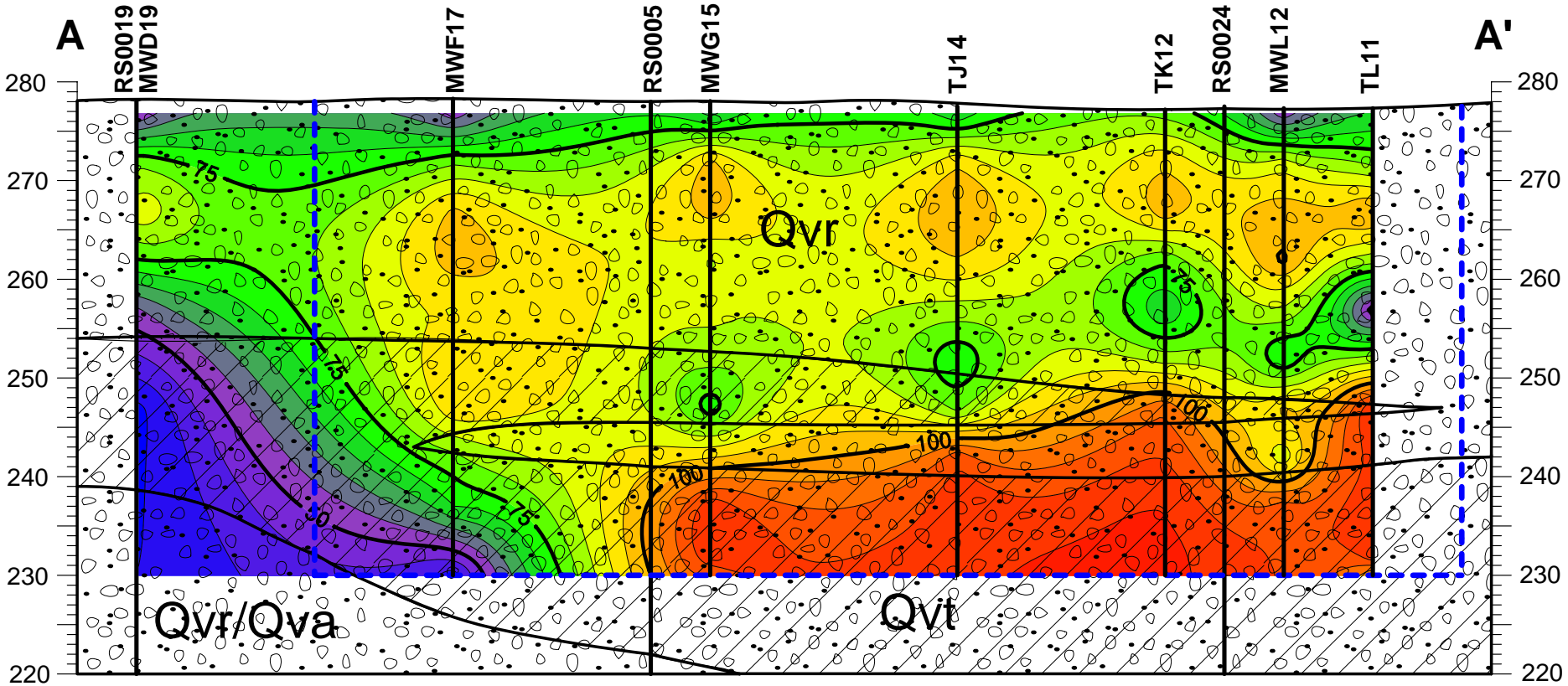
CSM Heterogeneity Impacts

- Heat up of subsurface highly variable and controlled by complex stratigraphy and hydraulic gradients
 - Horizontal hydraulic conductivity values range 850-16 ft/day
 - Vertical hydraulic conductivity values range 590-.9 ft/day
- Hydraulic control difficult to measure
 - Differences in head that are relatively small difficult to measure
 - Pressure transducers measure average vertical head

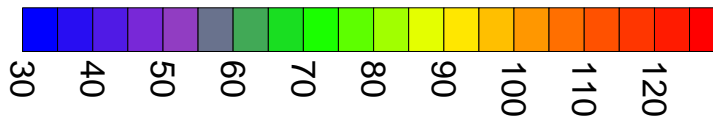
NAPL Area 2 Cross-Section A-A' Plan View



NAPL Area 2 Cross-Section and Isotherm Plot

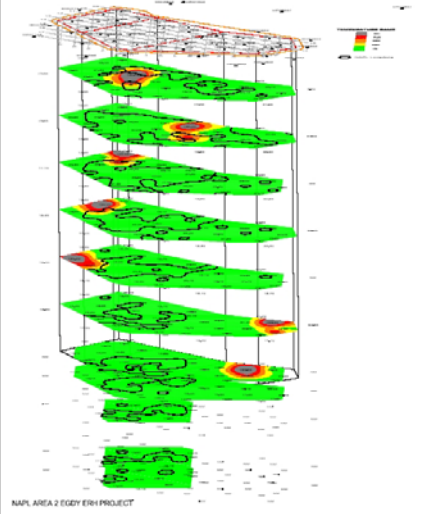


TemperatureColor Scale

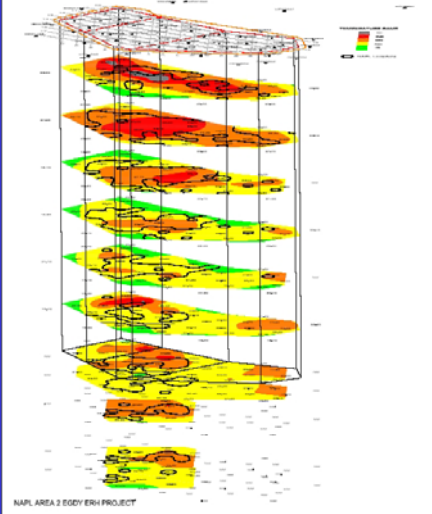


Temperatures measured
August 7, 2005

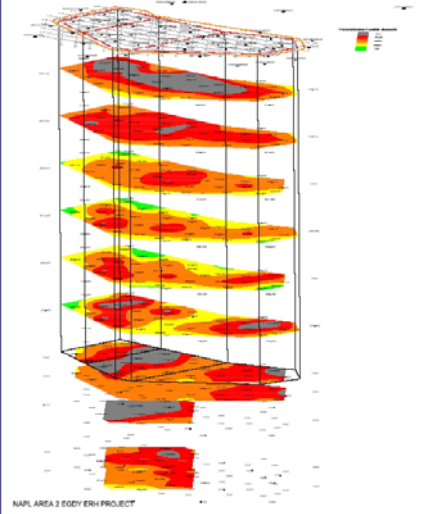
2005-02-15 Temperatures



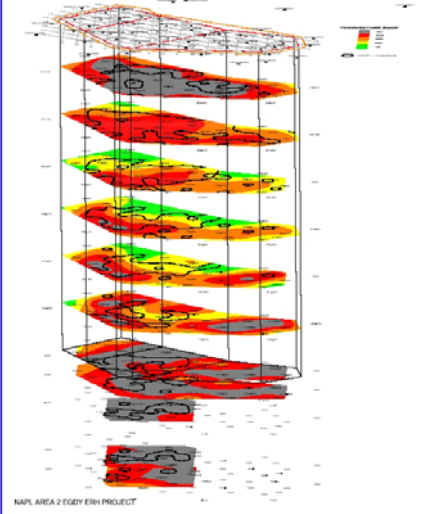
2005-03-11 Temperatures



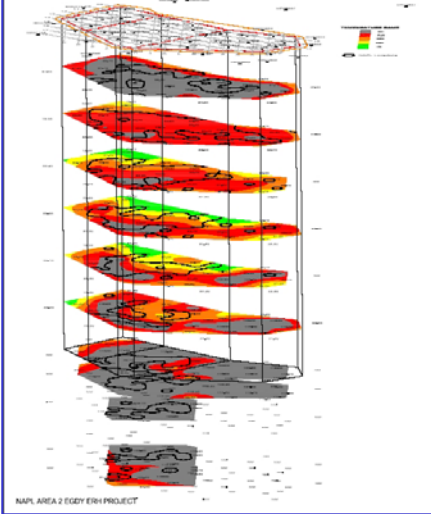
2005-04-01 Temperatures



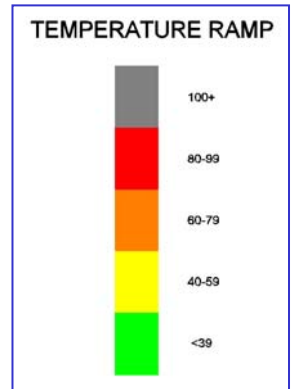
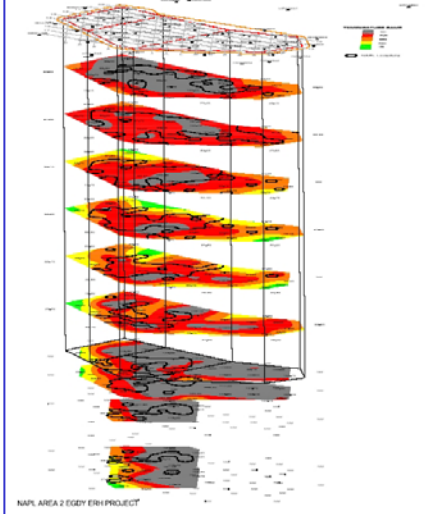
2005-05-13 Temperatures



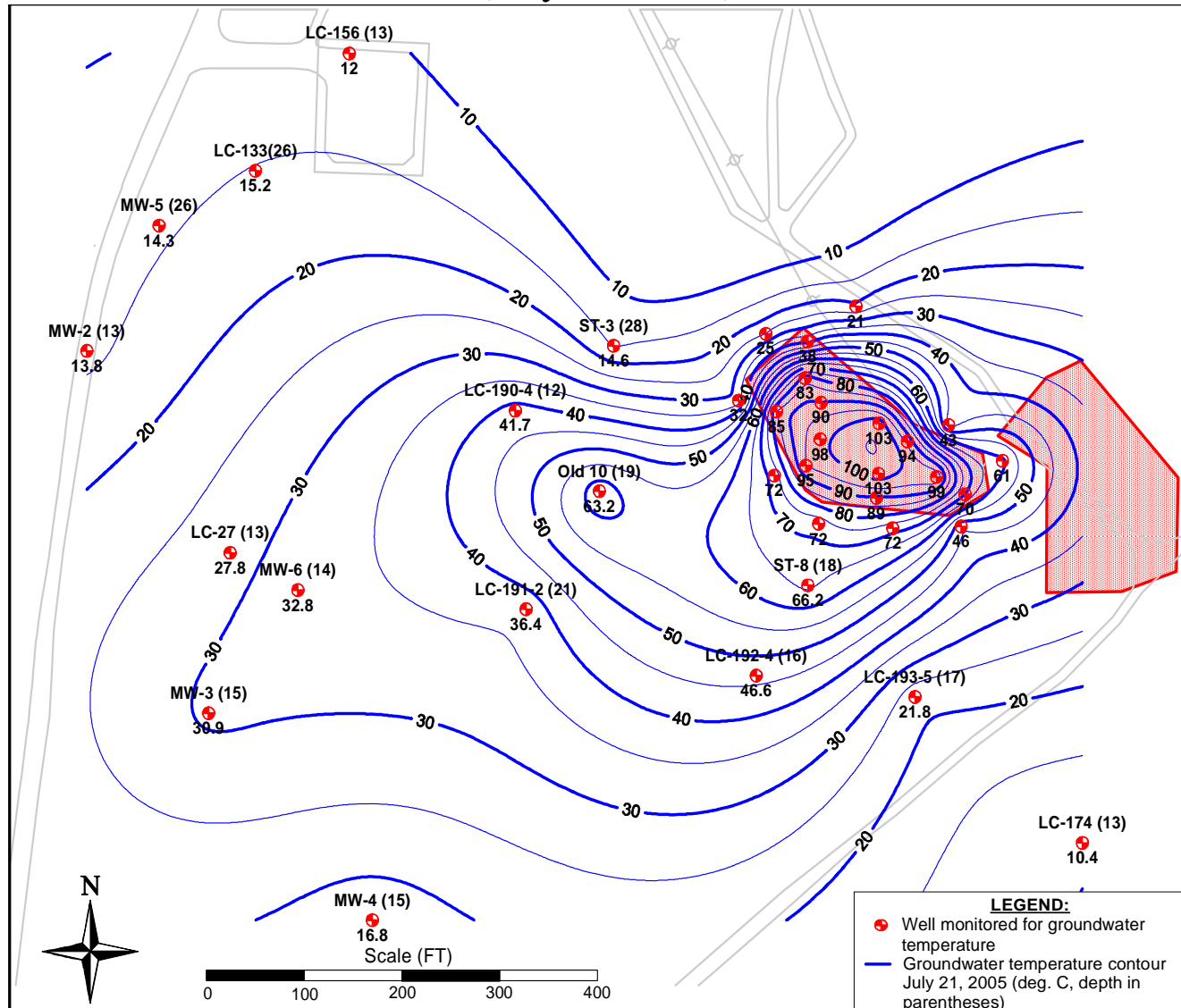
2005-06-24 Temperatures



2005-08-05 Temperatures



Groundwater Temperature Downgradient of NAPL Area 2 (July 21, 2005)



NAPL Mass Estimates

- Data Used:
 - Visual observations of NAPL in sonic core and air rotary cuttings.
 - Sonic soil core samples VOC and TPH analytical data.
 - Laboratory porosity.
 - Laboratory NAPL saturation.

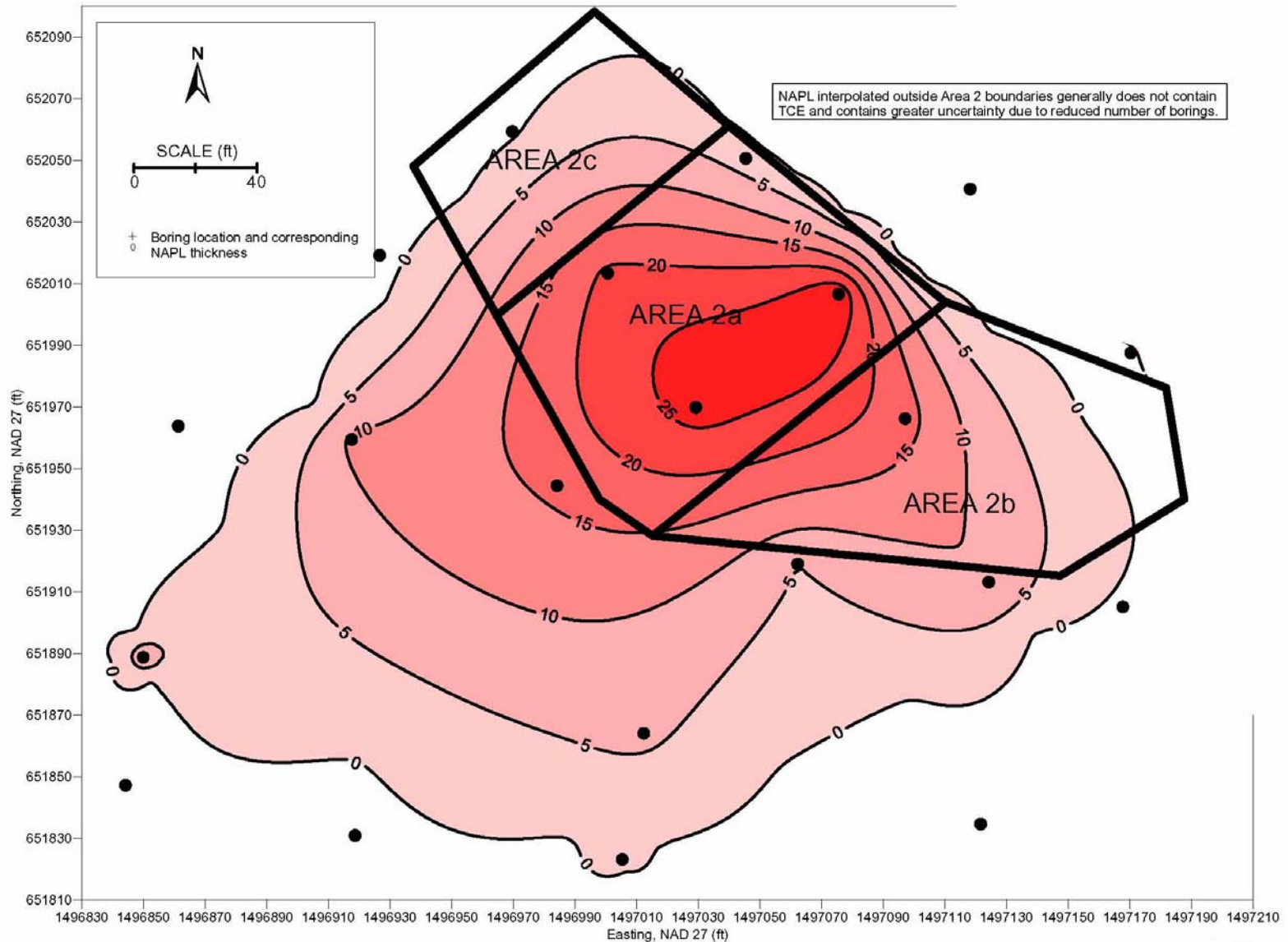
Primary Sources of Uncertainty

- Volume of subsurface contaminated with NAPL.
- NAPL saturation.
- Analyte mass fractions in NAPL.

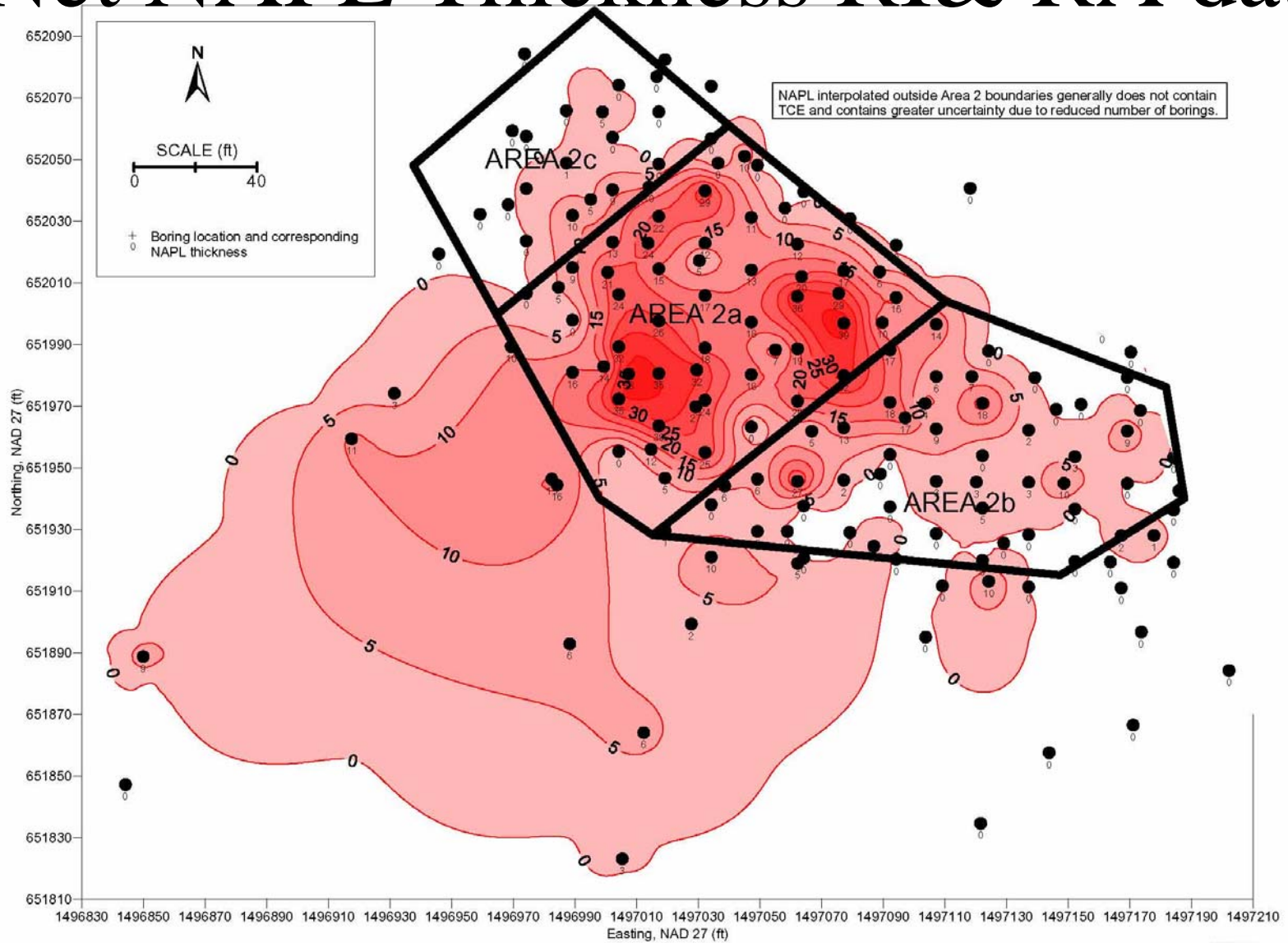
Estimated Initial Mass by Constituent & Area

| | TCE (Kg) | c-DCE (Kg) | TPH (Kg) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| AREA 1 | | | |
| Initial Mass Estimate | 11,800 | 5,300 | 79,100 |
| Revised Initial Mass Est. (range) | 3,800-13,400 | 1,700-6,000 | 25,000-89,700 |
| AREA 2 | | | |
| Initial Mass Estimate | 13,400 | 600 | 102,100 |
| Revised Initial Mass Est. (range) | 3,400-10,900 | 200-500 | 22,400-70,300 |
| AREA 3 | | | |
| Initial Mass Estimate | 43,000 | 2,400 | 19,100 |
| Revised Initial Mass Est. (range) | 4,200-13,700 | 200-800 | 2,300-7,400 |

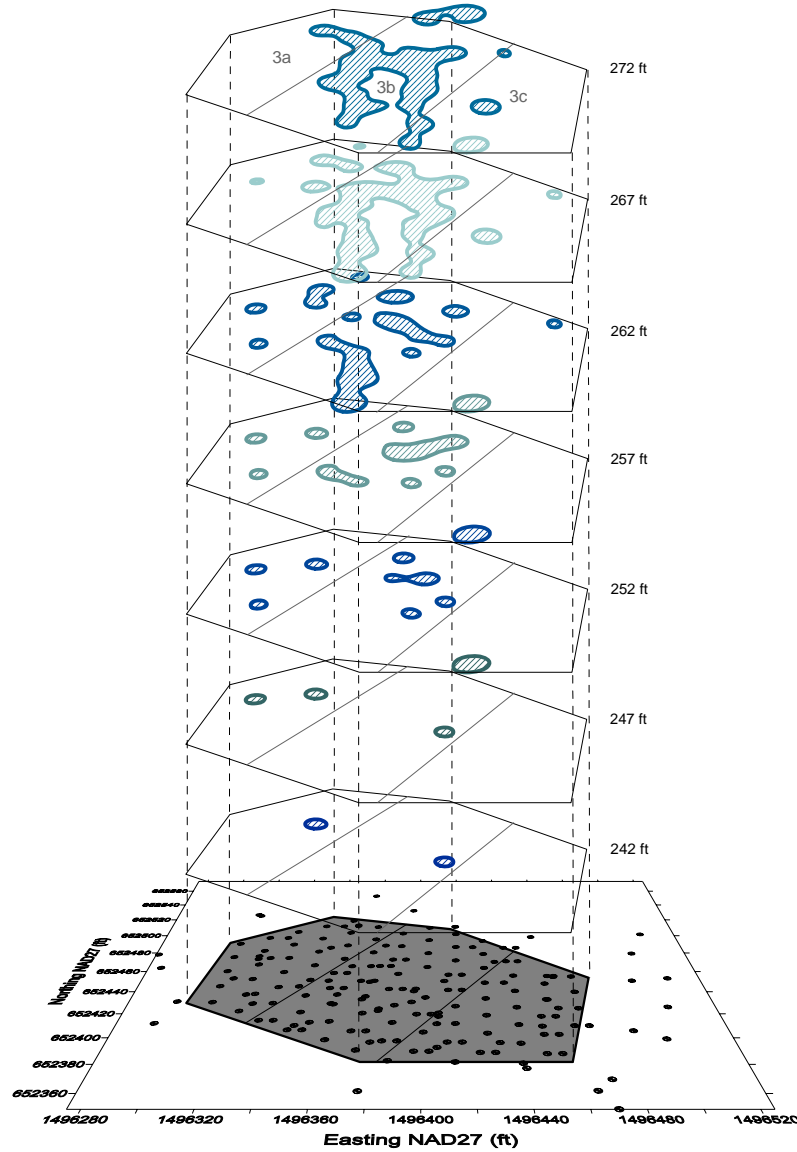
Net NAPL Thickness RI data



Net NAPL Thickness RI& RA data



Elevation (Ground surface = 278 feet)



Revised NAPL Extents in Area 3

Based on interpretation of TRS infrastructure borings (June-July 2006), soil core drill-back borings (April 2006), North Wind bioremediation cell borings (2003), and Phase II RI borings (2001-2002).

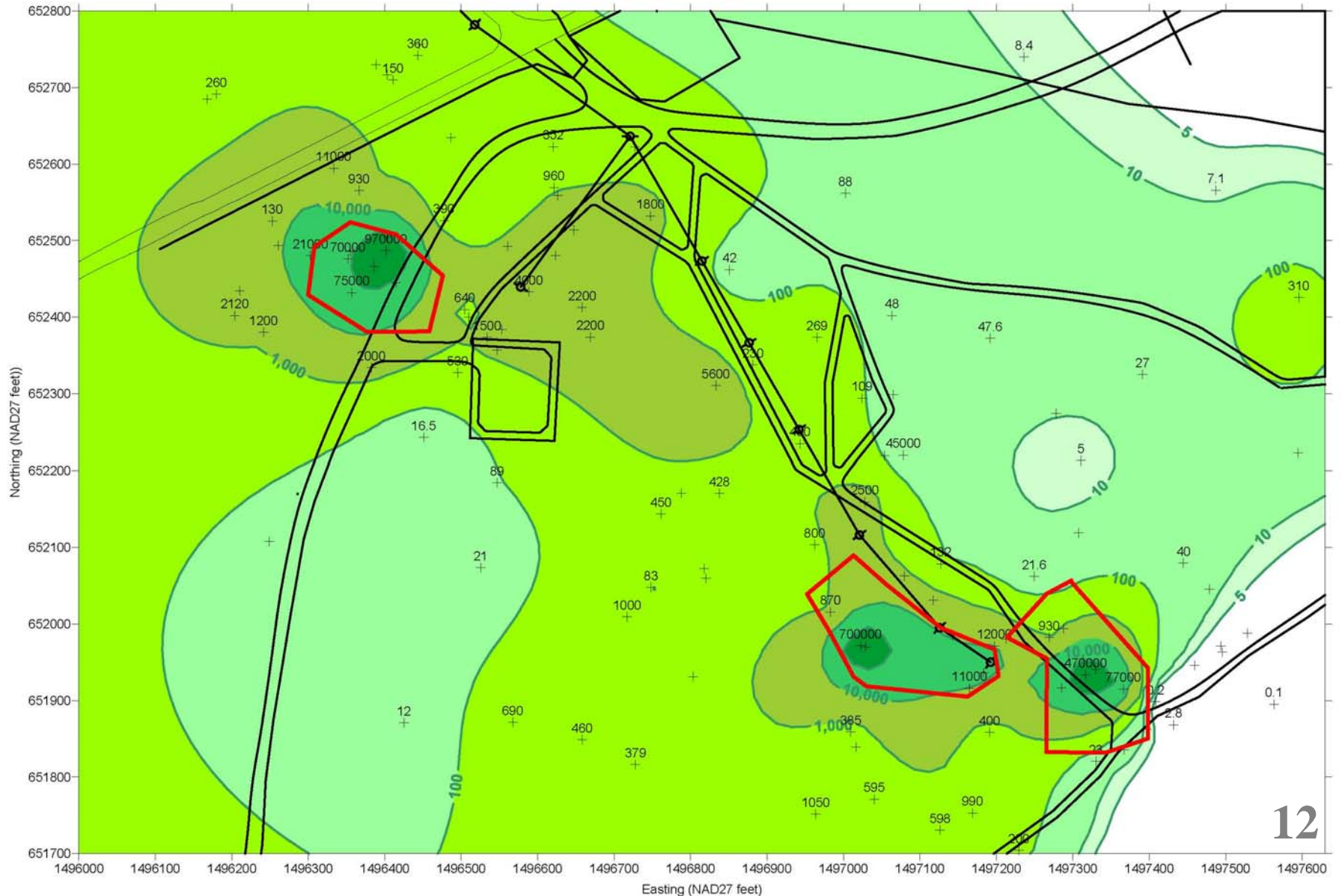
Drawing created 7/20/06

Thermal Treatment Performance

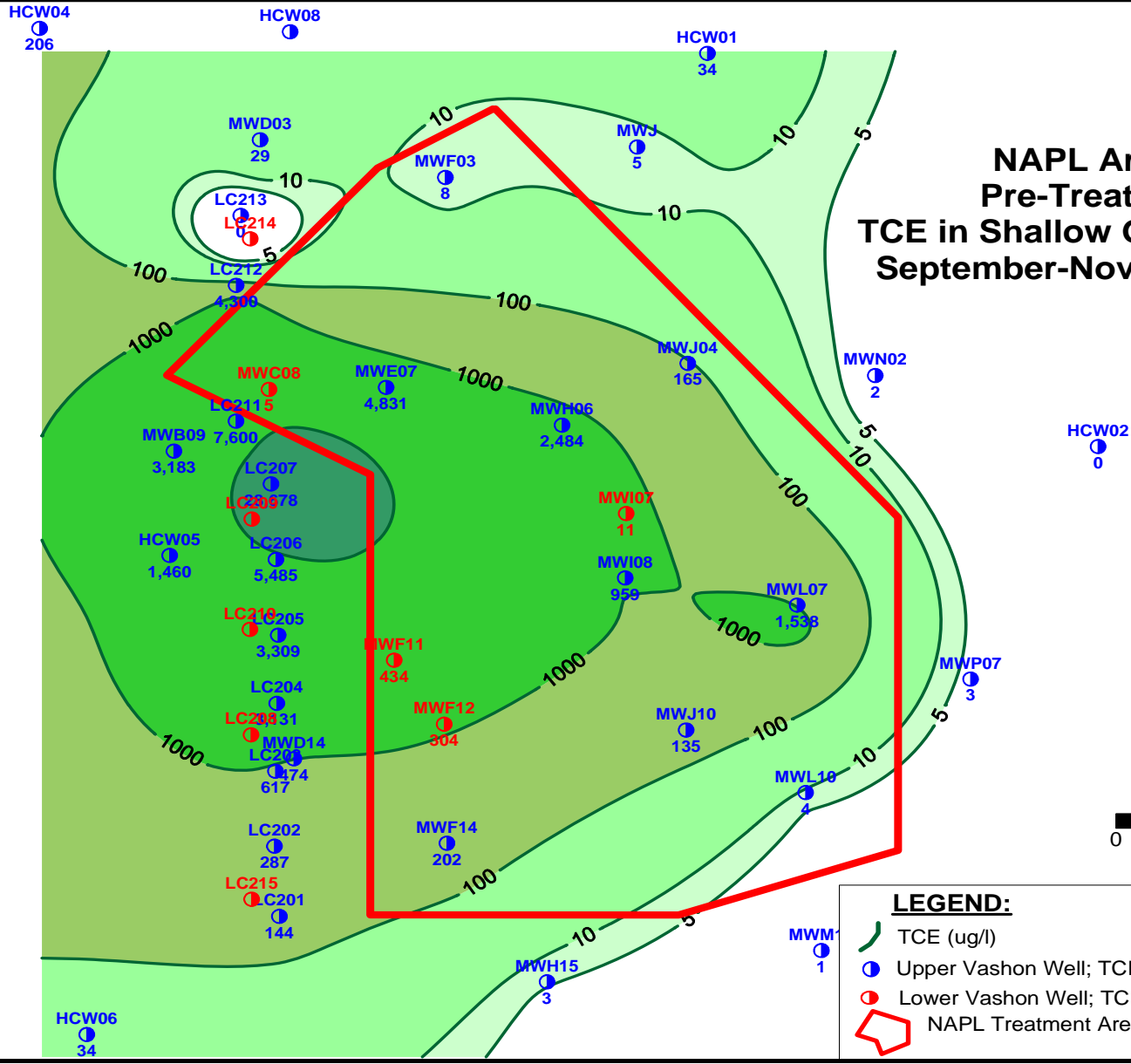
Lessons Learned

- Groundwater concentration reductions significant
- All soil TCE concentrations reduced to < 1261 ppb in Area 1 and < 544 ppb in Area 2 ug/kg
- > 50% of soil samples ND at 100 ppb TCE
- Groundwater data indicates surgical treatment
- Data suggest potentially significant in situ destruction of contaminants
- No foreseeable rebound

EGDY Contamination

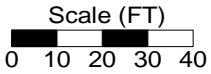


NAPL Area 1 Pre-Treatment TCE in Shallow Groundwater September-November 2003

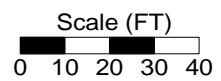
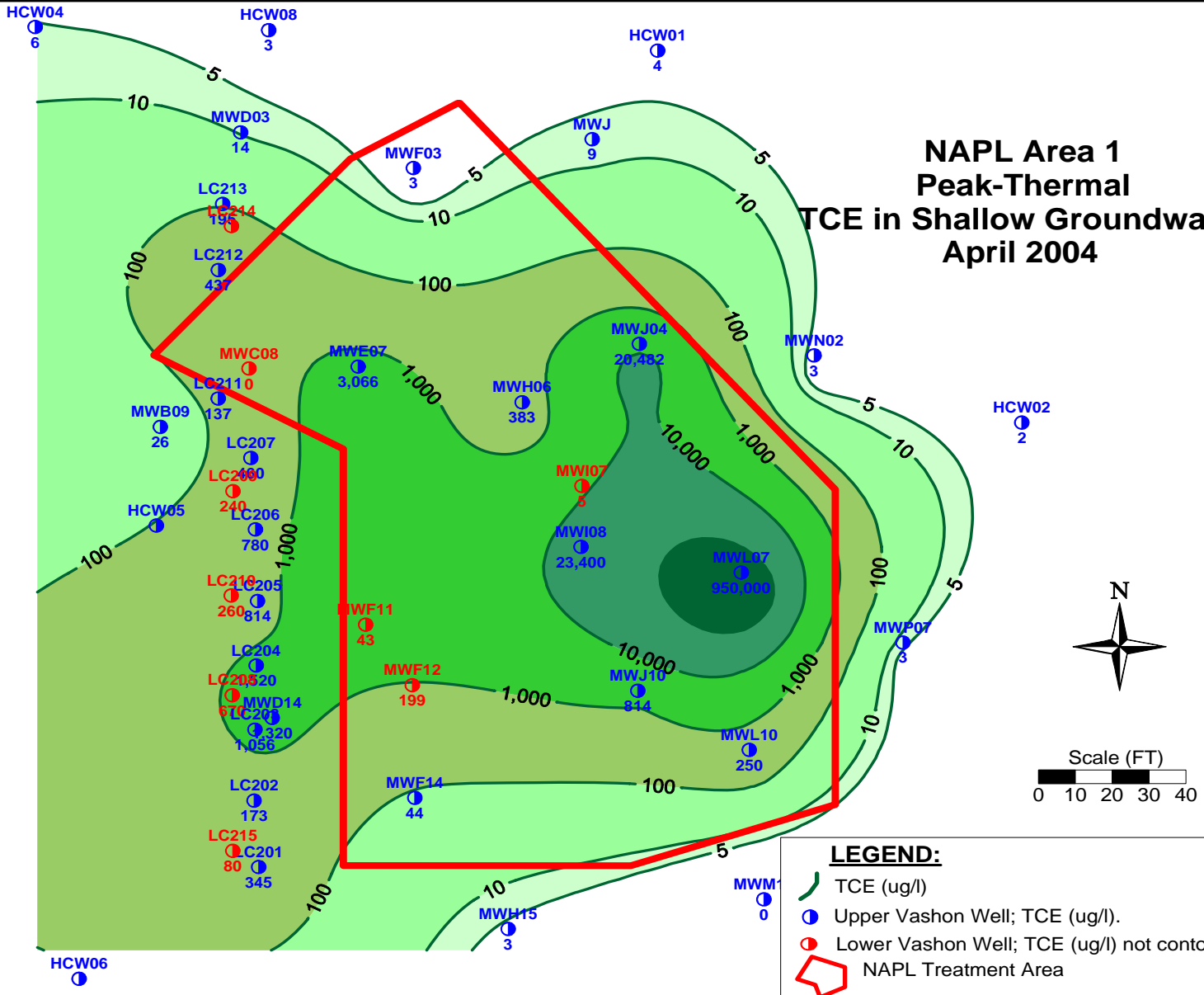


LEGEND:

- TCE (ug/l)
- Upper Vashon Well; TCE (ug/l).
- Lower Vashon Well; TCE (ug/l) not contoured.
- NAPL Treatment Area



NAPL Area 1 Peak-Thermal TCE in Shallow Groundwater April 2004



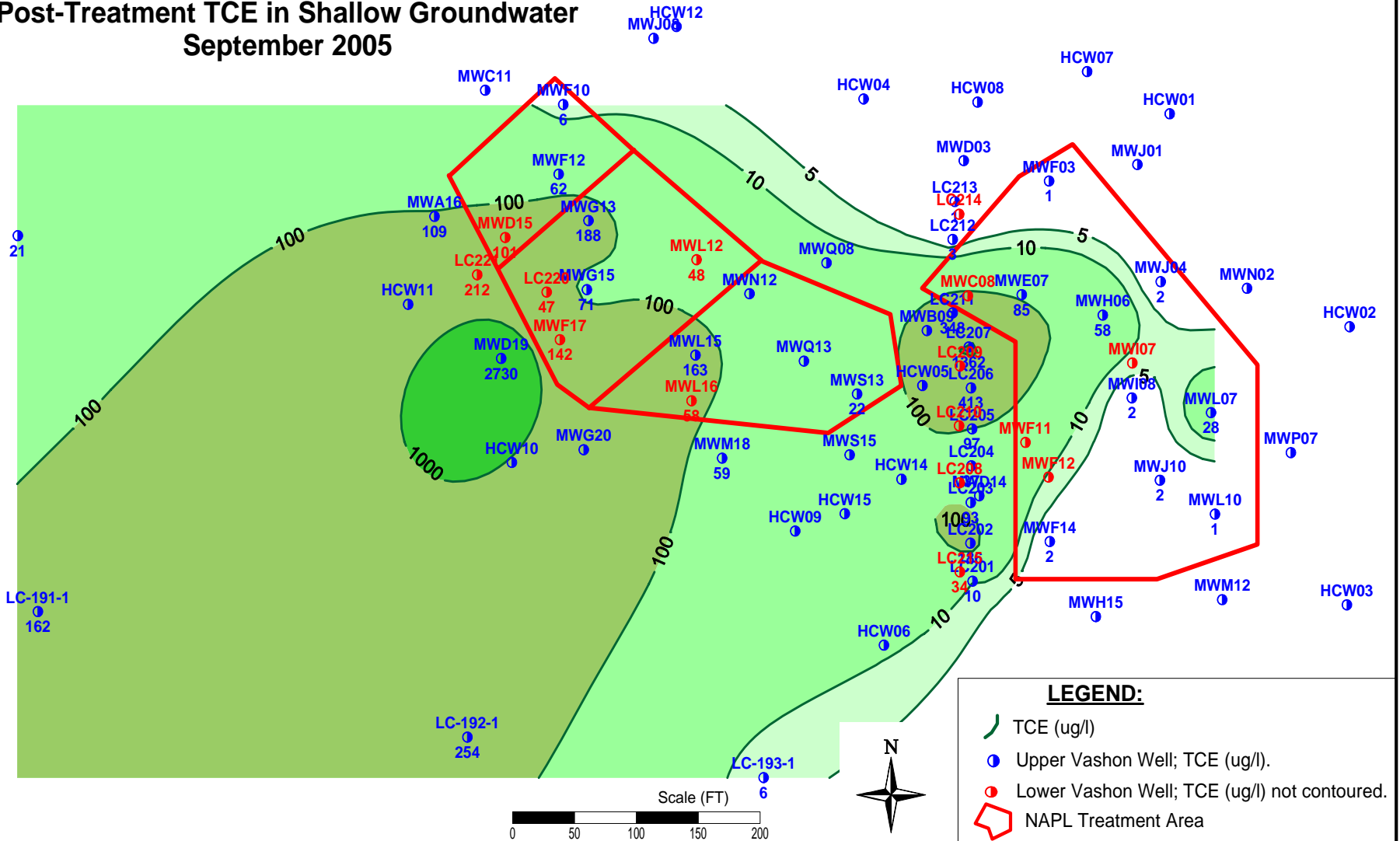
LEGEND:

- TCE (ug/l)
- Upper Vashon Well; TCE (ug/l).
- Lower Vashon Well; TCE (ug/l) not contoured.
- NAPL Treatment Area

NAPL Areas 1 & 2

Post-Treatment TCE in Shallow Groundwater

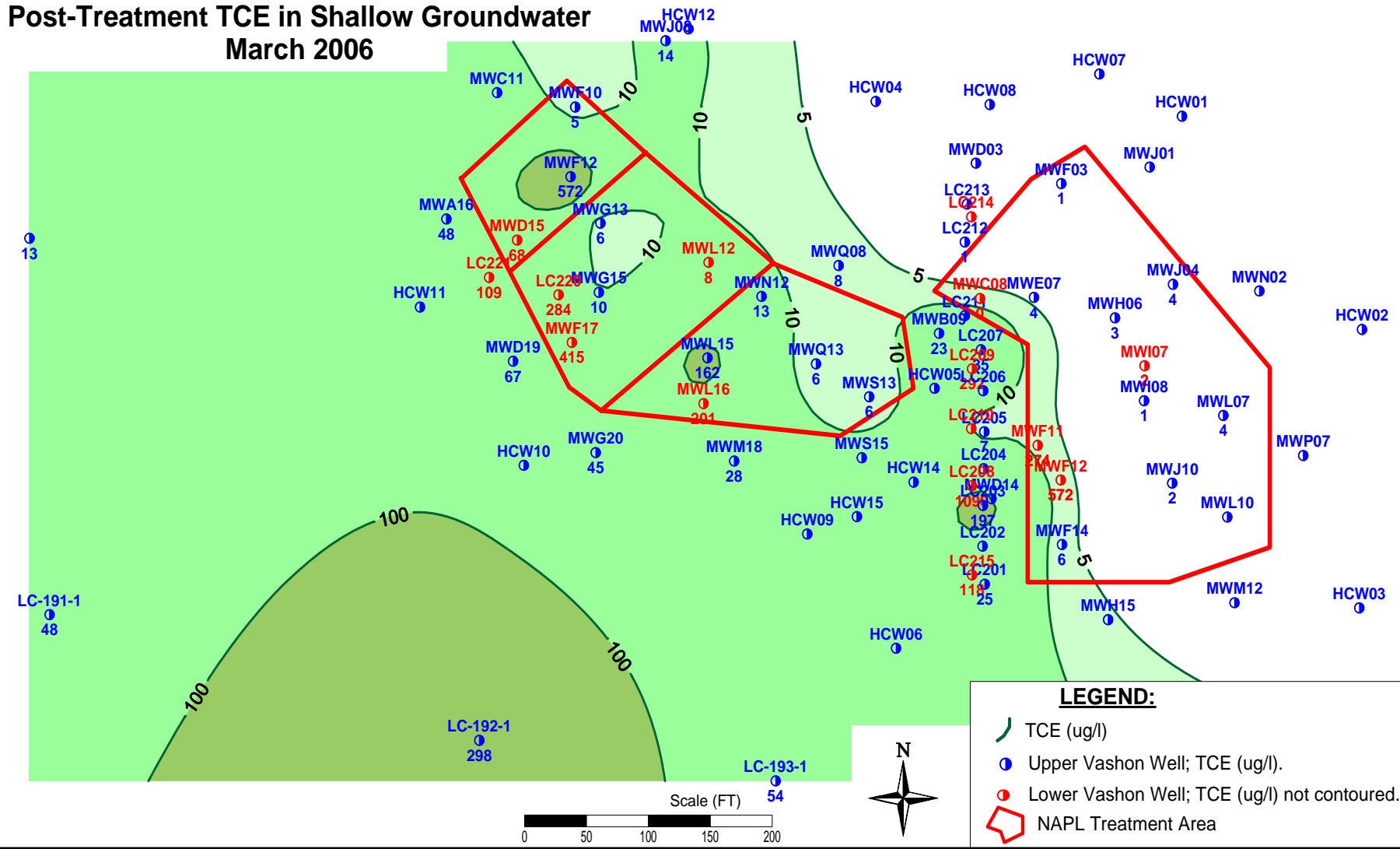
September 2005



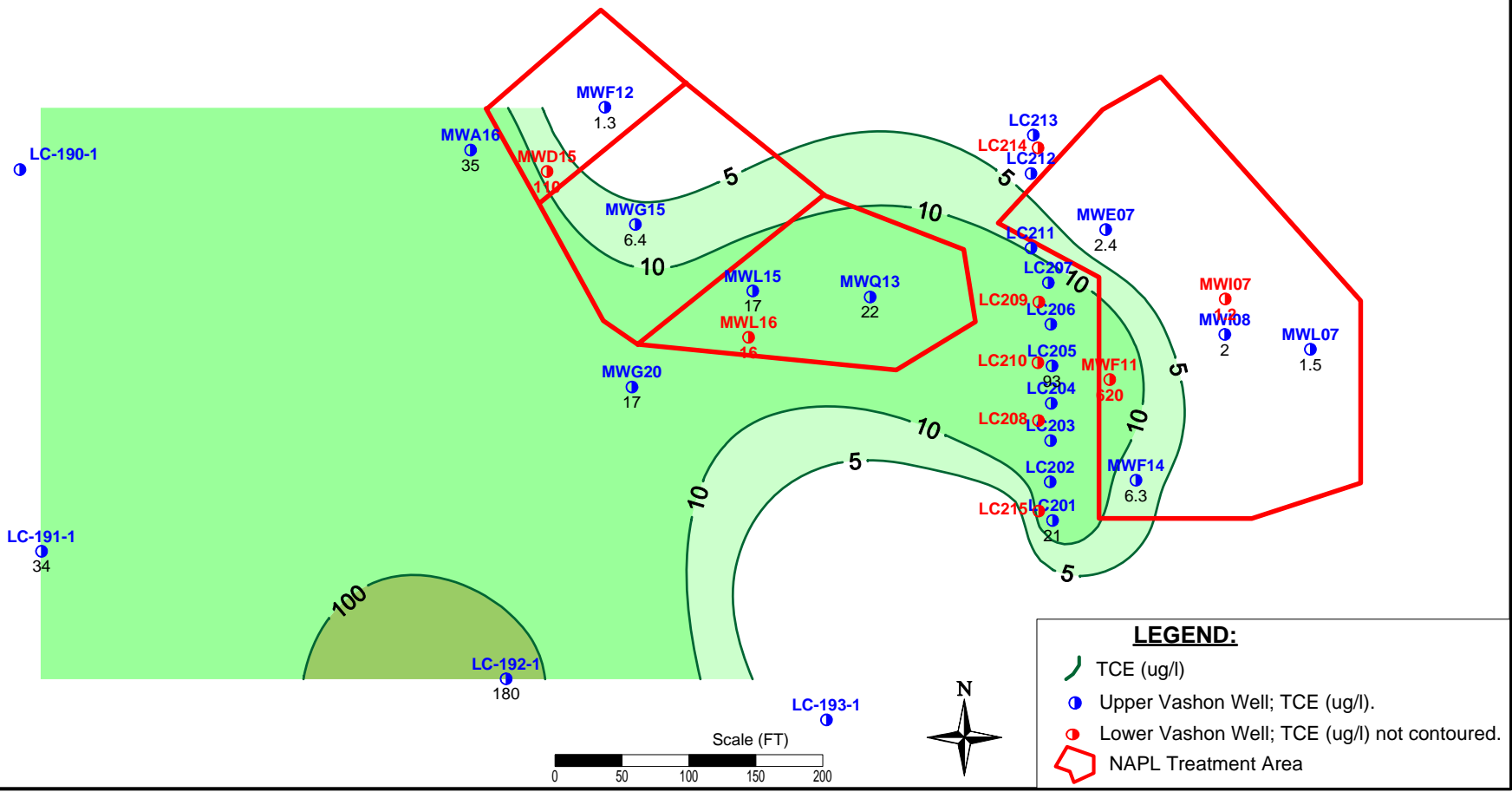
NAPL Areas 1 & 2

Post-Treatment TCE in Shallow Groundwater

March 2006



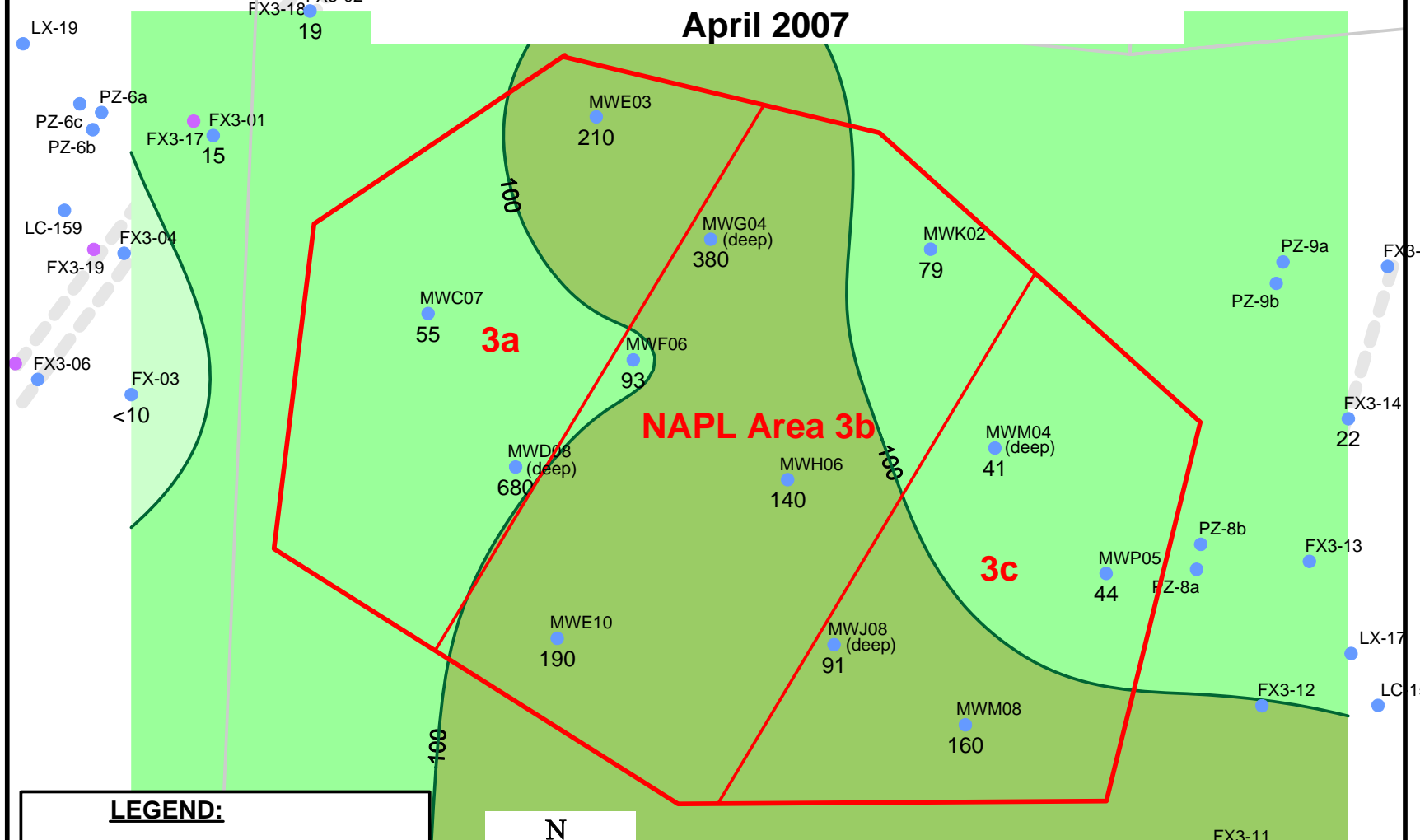
NAPL Areas 1 & 2
Post-Treatment TCE in Shallow Groundwater
April 2007



NAPL Area 3

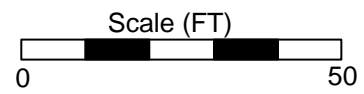
Post-Treatment TCE in Shallow Groundwater

April 2007



LEGEND:

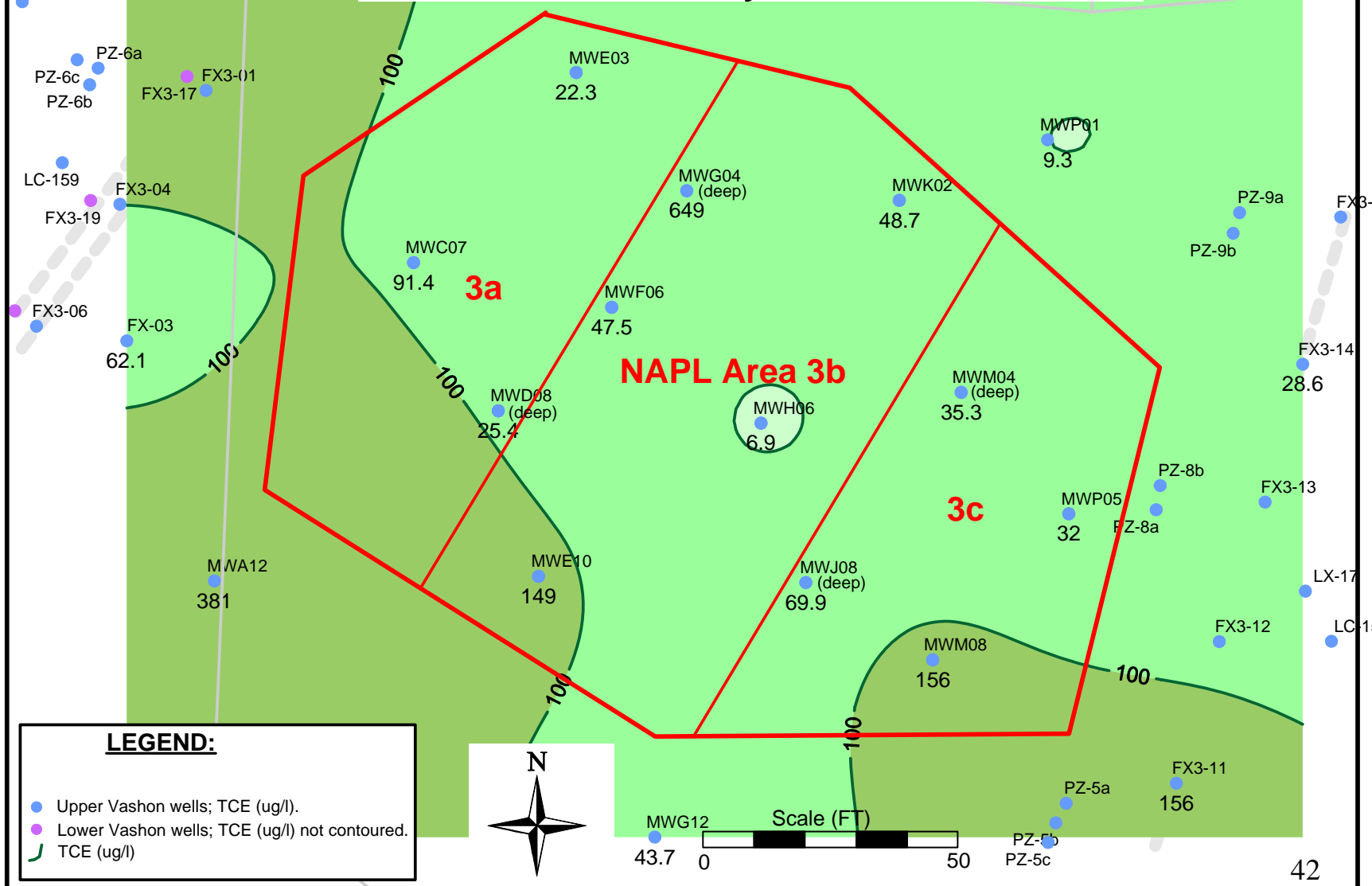
- Upper Vashon wells; TCE (ug/l).
- Lower Vashon wells; TCE (ug/l) not contoured.
- TCE (ug/l)



NAPL Area 3

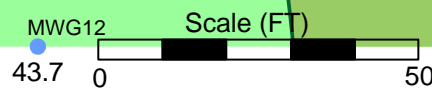
End of Treatment TCE in Shallow Groundwater

January 2007



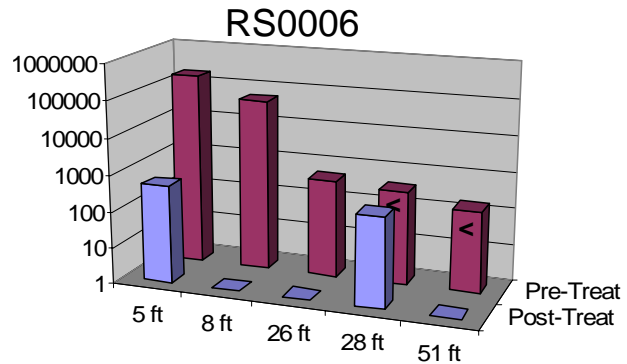
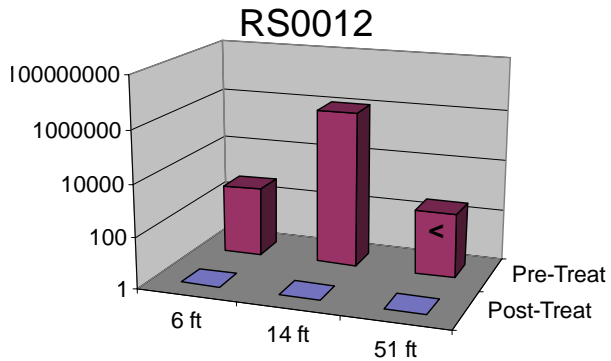
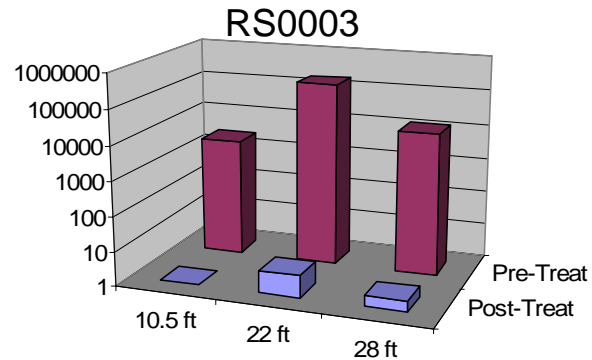
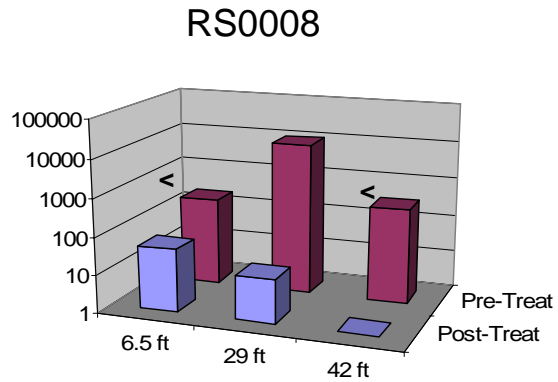
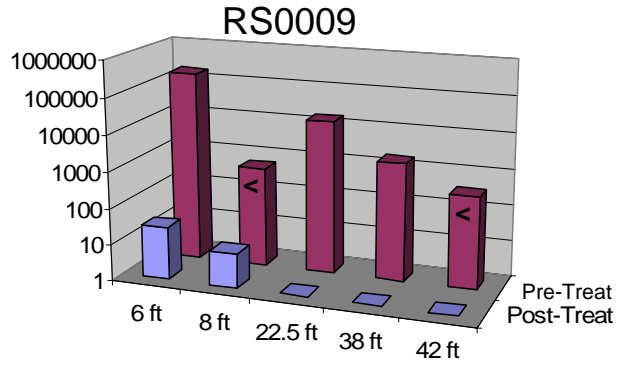
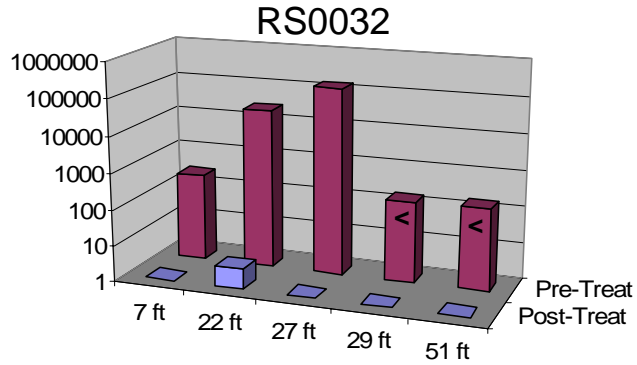
LEGEND:

- Upper Vashon wells; TCE (ug/l).
- Lower Vashon wells; TCE (ug/l) not contoured.
- TCE (ug/l)



NAPL Area 1

Pre- vs. Post-Treatment TCE Soil Concentration (ug/kg)



NAPL Area 2

Pre- vs. Post-Treatment TCE Soil Concentration (ug/kg)

