

# USING SUBSURFACE TRANSPORT RESEARCH TO ACHIEVE *Moving Science into Action* AGENCY OUTCOMES

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## Approach

Research on subsurface contamination provides the scientific basis for answering the questions of agency decision makers.



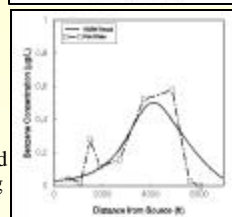
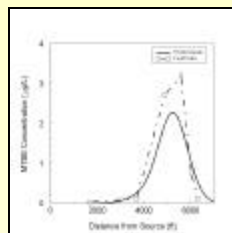
Four examples are given:

- Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) Transport
- Gasoline Composition Change
- Exotic Chemicals as Tracers
- Tools for Site Assessors



To read more on these themes see: <http://www.epa.gov/nerl/nerlmtbe.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/athens/onsite>

## Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) Transport



### Questions:

How is Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) transported in the subsurface? What are the impacts to drinking water aquifers in a location where there have been significant numbers of releases?

### Use of ORD Research:

ORD has worked with the State of New York in studying MTBE transport in the aquifers of Long Island for over eight years. Work on well characterized sites lead to findings concerning MTBE transport in the drinking water aquifers of the Island. By studying several plumes that are located in very similar hydrologic and geologic settings, key variables causing differing transport behavior could be isolated. This led to the observation that there were significant impacts from releases that occurred with relatively low amounts of MTBE in fuel, that MTBE could mostly leach from the fuel sources and that concentrations were proportional to the amount of MTBE in the fuel.

### Impact:

This information was supplied to the 1998 EPA Blue Ribbon Panel on MTBE who viewed this detailed information as a unique and valuable input to their deliberations as it illustrated the magnitude of the problem on Long Island.

## Gasoline Composition Change

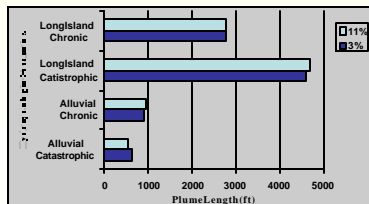
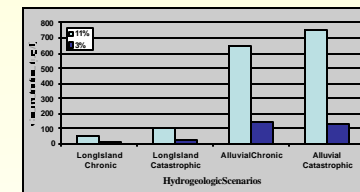
### Question:

Would reducing the amount of MTBE in gasoline from 11% to 3% be protective of the environment?



### Use of ORD Research:

A proposed "compromise" solution to the problems generated by MTBE was to reduce the amount of MTBE in gasoline from 11% to 3%. A modeling and theoretical study was undertaken to evaluate this proposition. The models were based upon the work done with NYSDEC on Long Island. Transport of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and MTBE had been modeled successfully and the calibrated models were used as a starting point for investigating the differences between 3% and 11%. Model results showed that reducing the amount of MTBE in gasoline reduced the groundwater concentrations proportionately, but reduced the plume lengths by a much smaller amount. A theoretical analysis also bore out this result.



### Impact:

As a result of this work, a complete ban on MTBE was proposed, rather than a reduction to 3%.

## Exotic Chemicals as Tracers

### Question:

If certain chemicals were used as tracers in gasoline, would there be adverse environmental impacts?

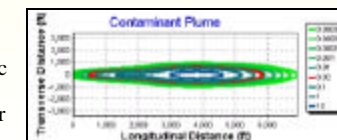
### Use of ORD Research:

A series of exotic tracers was proposed for use in gasoline tank tightness testing. A suite of 11 chemicals were proposed, based mostly on their ability to be measured by analytical instruments. Since the properties of these chemicals were unknown, the EPA-developed SPARC (SPARC Performs Automated Reasoning in Chemistry: See Right Image) property estimator was used to estimate the environmental partitioning behavior of these chemicals. As a result it was discovered that there would be significant impacts to the air, and that the chemicals would behave in ways similar to chlorinated solvents if themselves released. Subsurface transport models were again used to determine how transport would occur in comparison to other components of gasoline (benzene and MTBE: See Bottom Right Image).



### Impact:

This work provided input to the scientific understanding of potential impacts to the Office of Underground Storage Tanks for use in decision making.



## Tools for Site Assessors

### Problem:

There is widespread lack of knowledge for contaminant transport among State Agency employees and private sector consultants that assess leaking underground storage tank sites (LUST).

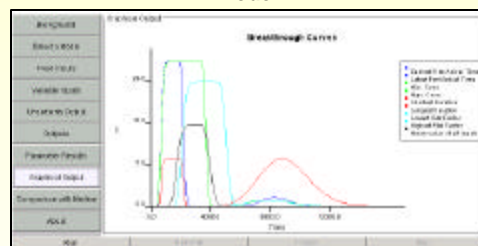
### Use of ORD Research:

ORD has developed a suite of on-line calculators and training materials to provide prepackaged data and formulae to aid in assessing LUST sites. These include methods to estimate transport properties, models, unit conversions and scientific demos. The website at <http://www.epa.gov/athens/onsite> contains the calculators and background information to help understand the basis of the calculations. The calculators are divided into four categories: **Parameter Estimates**, **Simple Transport Models**, **Unit Conversions** and **Scientific Demos**. The purpose of these calculators is to provide methods and data for common calculations used in assessing impacts from subsurface contamination.

### Impact:

Since their inception in 1998 the calculators have been used by several state agencies, EPA Regional Offices and private consulting firms. Some state agencies have, in fact, mandated use of the calculators for certain tasks. From the weblogs we know that there has been a steady increase in usage of the site.

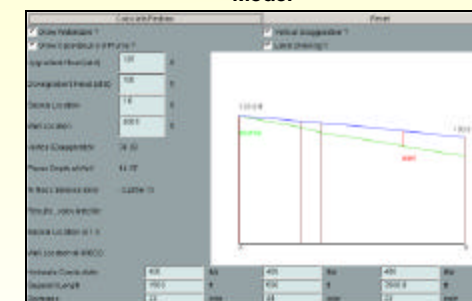
### Model



### Scientific Demo



### Model



### Parameter Estimate

