

Winning with Green Remediation Practices at the Former McClellan AFB, Sacramento CA

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Overview



- McClellan History
- Remediation Programs
 - Groundwater
 - Soil vapor extraction
 - Fuels bioventing
 - Soil Cleanup
- Right Sizing
 - Reduces environmental impacts
 - Reduces energy demands
 - Increases sustainability
 - Saves taxpayers' money

Location and History

- McClellan was a large, industrial city
 - Sept. 1936 base opened
 - 1995 BRAC listed
 - July 2001 base closed





McClellan History

- McClellan's mission was repair depot and system management
 - Aircraft
 - Communications
 - Electronics
 - Space

5/18/2011

1979 groundwater contamination discovered







Background



- Extensive soil and groundwater contamination
 - Primarily solvents (TCE, PCE)
 - Metals (lead, cadmium, chromium)
 - Fuels (gas and diesel)
 - Radiological (Radium 226)
- Largest cleanup effort in the Air Force
 - 318 sites
- Interbedded (sand, silt, clay) geology presents challenges (low permeability)
- BRAC cleanup Team
 - Air Force

5/18/2011

- EPA Region IX
 - State of California



Remediation Programs

- Groundwater
- Soil vapor extraction
- Fuels bioventing
- Soil



"Right sizing" of programs has resulted in green successes in all four

Groundwater Cleanup

- 100 extraction wells
- 500 monitoring wells
- Approximately 1,450 gallons per minute
- More than 65,000 lbs of VOCs removed from 16 billion gallons of water





- Implemented air stripping alone as treatment for meeting de minimus VOC discharge standards (<2 lbs/day)
 - Eliminated energy-intensive thermal processes
 - Eliminated liquid-phase granular activated carbon (LGAC) to polish air stripper effluent
- Reduced overall carbon footprint
 - LGAC backwash
 - Carbon reactivation

Saves more than \$200,000/year in utility costs



- Eliminated satellite groundwater treatment system
 - Air stripper pre-treated hot spot before transporting water to main GWTP
 - As VOC concentrations were reduced, system became redundant
 - Reduced greenhouse gas production and realized energy savings of \$40,000/yr.





- Downsized hexavalent chromium ion exchange treatment system in 2009
 - Replaced two 500-cubic-foot resin vessels with one 60-cubic-foot resin vessel
 - Eliminates excess resin regeneration
 - Saves more than \$100,000 per year in decreased utility costs, resin subcontractor costs, and disposal fees



Sampling

- Converting from purge and bail to passive Hydrasleeve
 - Eliminates purge water generation
 - Eliminates onsite pump generator



Investigating solar power for



- Iong-term, sustainable energy
 - Private firm to install and operate solar atop capped landfill (SVE) and at GWTP
 - Air Force to purchase power through Power Purchase Agreement



- Implemented performance-based contract at former Davis Global Communication Site for groundwater cleanup
 - Existing pump and treat system replaced with sustainable in-situ bioremediation (passive vegetable oil injection)
 - Cost to complete reduced by \$15,000,000, along with reduced energy usage and greenhouse gas production



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Soil vapor is the gas in the spaces between soil particles underground.

Soil Vapor Extraction vacuums vapors below ground and treats them. The byproduct is harmless.

•Originally 16 systems pulling from 26 well fields



More than 1.5 million pounds of VOC contamination removed to date
 Many plumes reduced to the point SVE systems no longer needed
 Projected for 2011, 12 systems pulling from 8 well fields

Right Sizing Soil Vapor Extraction

- Optimizing well locations and shutting down units
- Aggressively reducing carbon footprint
 - eliminating thermal treatment processes
 - eliminating granular activated carbon for end stream polishing
 - Some plumes meeting
 de minimus and using
 direct discharge



Right Flow Soil Vapor Extraction



Optimize soil vapor treatment by modifying flow route through blower either pre- or

post-carbon treatment





Right Flow Soil Vapor Extraction



- Post-treatment flow through blower in summer reduces heat exchanger water use
 - Saves 450,000 gallons of water per system per year
 - Maintains optimal carbon adsorption





Fuels Bioventing



- Low carbon footprint
 Small blower
- Avoids excavation, transportation, and landfill disposal
- Uses less energy than thermal desorption





Soil Remediation



- AFCEE Sustainable Remediation Tool Model
- Alternatives analysis in feasibility study phase for more than 200 sites
 - Greenhouse gas generation and energy consumption
 - Off-site disposal vs. on-site consolidation of contaminated soil





- Habitat impact in sensitive habitats
 - Excavate of contaminants vs.
 leave in place

Questions?



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