



Integrating Green and Sustainable Practices with Navy's Remediation Projects

Environment, Energy & Sustainability Symposium
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Tanwir Chaudhry – Consultant NAVFAC ESC
Karla Harre – NAVFAC ESC
Issis Rivadineyra – NAVFAC ESC

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NAVFAC Emphasis on Sustainability



- **DON Environmental Strategy, April 2008**

- Vision "Sustaining our Environment, Protecting our Freedom"
 - Links accomplishing Navy's warfighting mission with our responsibility to safeguard the natural systems upon which our quality of life depends.

- **Opportunities exist within the NAVFAC Environmental Restoration (ER) Program to minimize a remedy's environmental footprint and support EO 13423**

- reducing energy and greenhouse gasses; promoting renewable energy; reducing water consumption, air emissions, waste generation, community impacts; and improving safety

- **"Green / Sustainable" optimization of Navy ER Sites will:**

- Complement current optimization approaches
- Draw on already existing methods and technologies
- Demonstrate commitment to long-term stewardship

Navy's Path Forward



- **DON Optimization Workgroup recently tasked by HQ**
 - Determine how Optimization and Tiger Team reviews could incorporate and evaluate methods to utilize green / sustainable engineering and reduce environmental impacts of remedies
- **Defining scope and developing Navy's general approach**
 - Consider sustainability during remedy selection and optimization of existing remedies
 - Life cycle approach
 - Parameters (GHG footprint, energy use, resources consumption (water, land), air emissions, community impacts (noise, odor, traffic) collateral risk)
 - Determine metric(s) of success



Navy's Path Forward (cont.)



- **Case Studies for Lessons Learned**

- Plan to apply & evaluate sustainability tools at ~6 Navy sites. Selection of sites and tools is in progress
- Sites in remedy selection and remedy O&M phases
- Focus on existing tools

- **DON Optimization Policy & Guidance Documents**

- Currently optimize for cost, performance of the remedy, and timeliness in meeting cleanup objectives
- Does not mention minimizing a remedy's environmental footprint
- Sustainability considerations to be included in future revisions of guidance documents

Navy's Path Forward (cont.)



- **Outreach to Navy RPMs**

- Fact sheet
- RPM Newsletter articles
- T2 e-mail announced USEPA Green Remediation Primer and Website
- Navy/Marine Corps Cleanup Conference Presentations
- Future RITS Topic

- **NAVFAC ESC Participation / Partnering**

- SURF Meetings, including supporting development of a white paper
- ITRC Team - Green Sustainable Remediation Team
- FRTR Sub group - Green Remediation
- Partner with AFCEE and USACE to address sustainability from DoD perspective

- **NAVFAC ESC proposal to Navy Environmental Sustainability Development to Integration (NESDI) Program**

- Proposal Under Review for FY10 Start

Example – Sustainability Evaluation of Soil Remediation Alternatives



- **Navy site in remedy selection phase**
- **Remediation Alternatives**
 - S2: Limited excavation, off site disposal, engineered cap, ICs, & monitoring
 - S3: Excavation, off site disposal, ICs, & monitoring
 - S4: Limited excavation, off site disposal, SVE, ICs, & Monitoring
- **Battelle performed this evaluation**
- **Feasibility study under review**

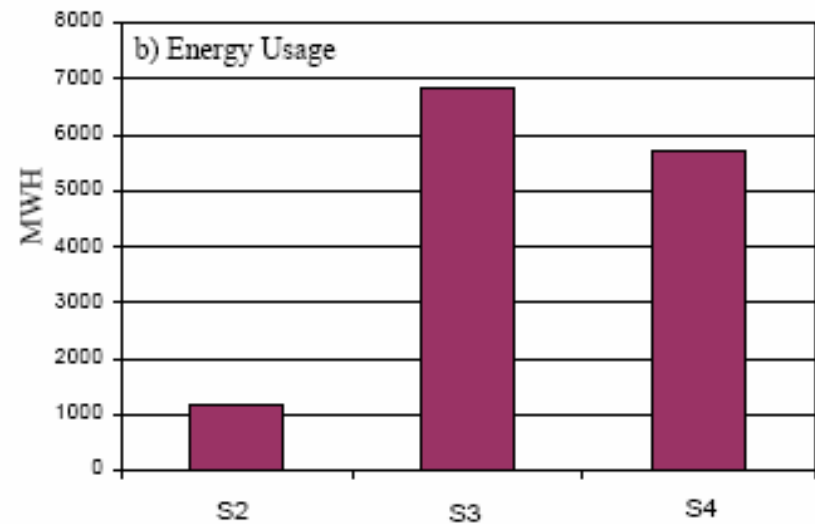
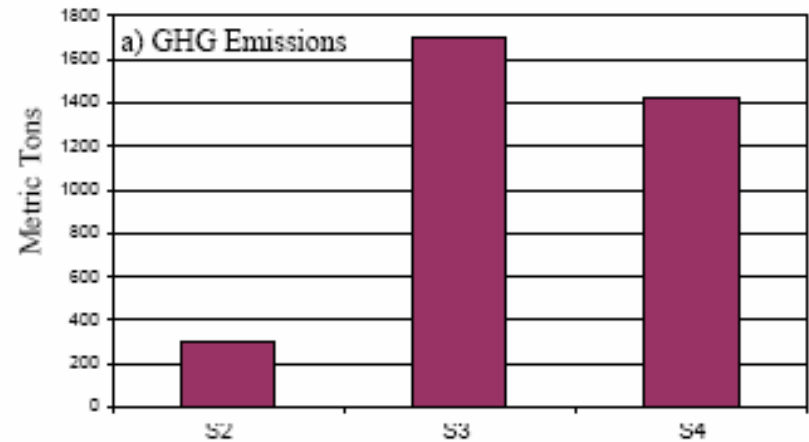
• Sustainability Parameters

- GHG Emissions: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, other gases - reported as CO₂ equivalents
- Energy Use: Electricity and fuel
- Air Emissions: NO_x, SO_x, PM, VOCs
- Collateral Risk: fatality and injury from on site remedial activity and off site actions (transportation)
- Resource Consumption

GHG Emissions and Energy Usage



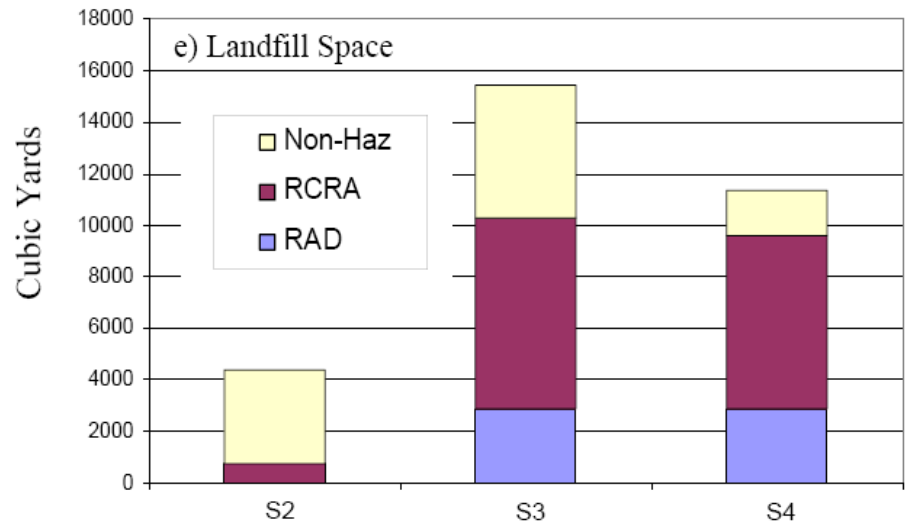
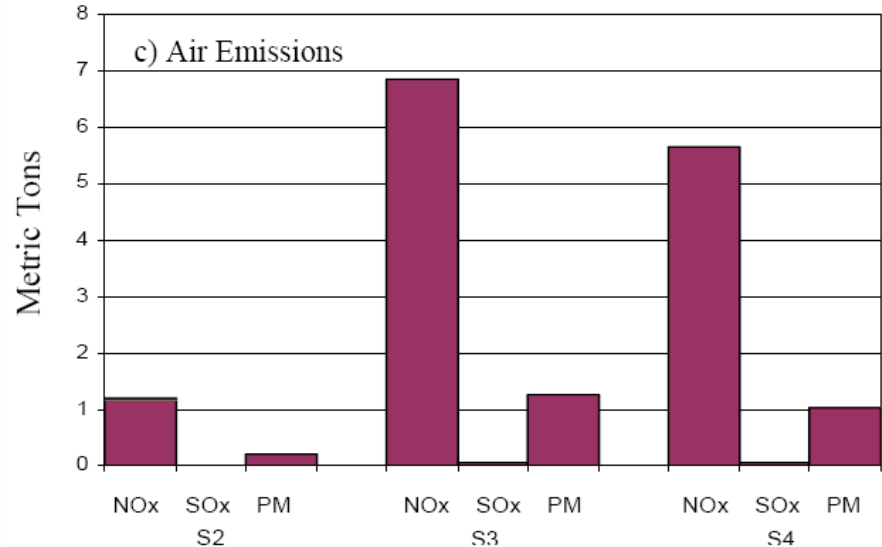
- GHG emissions and energy usage show similar trends
- Largest contribution - CO₂ emissions from fuel consumption during excavation and transportation
- Calculate life cycle impacts from remedy components and consumable materials



Air Emissions and Landfill Space



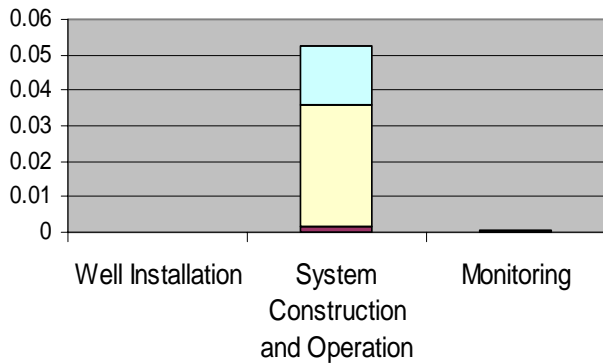
- Air emissions are mostly from heavy equipment use on site and transportation
- Largest source is diesel fuel
- Off site landfill disposal
- High cost for excavation and disposal of Rad waste in alternatives S3 & S4
- Total Cost:
 S2 - \$1.2 million
 S3 - \$10 million
 S4 - \$9.8 million



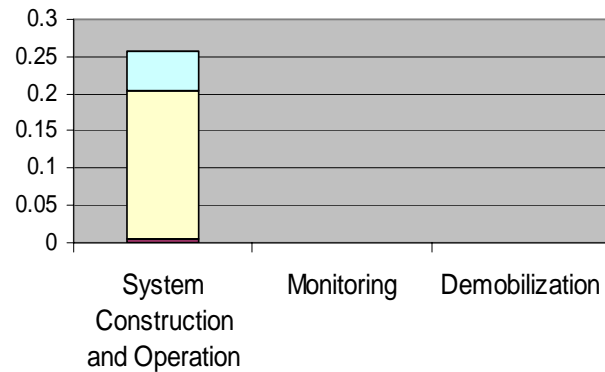
Collateral Risk - Injury



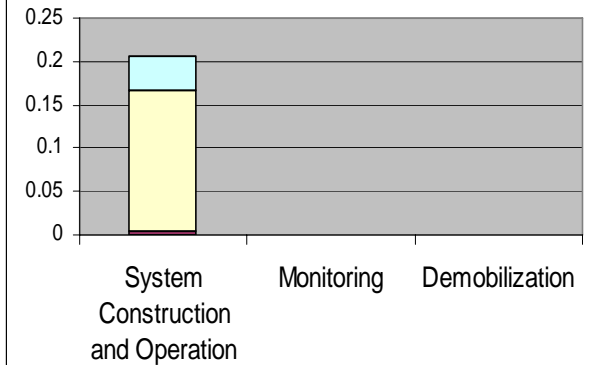
S2 - Collateral Risk - Injury



S3 - Collateral Risk - Injury



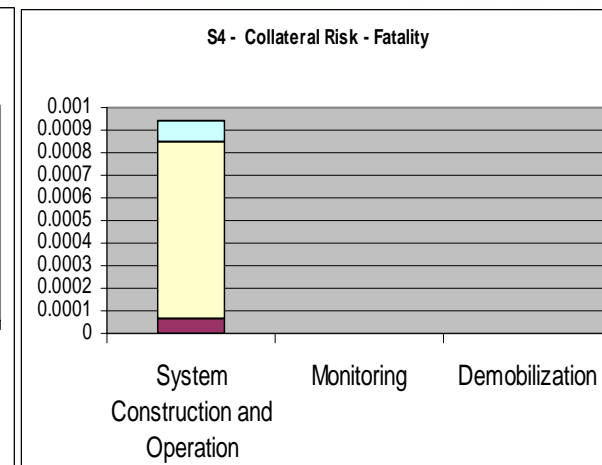
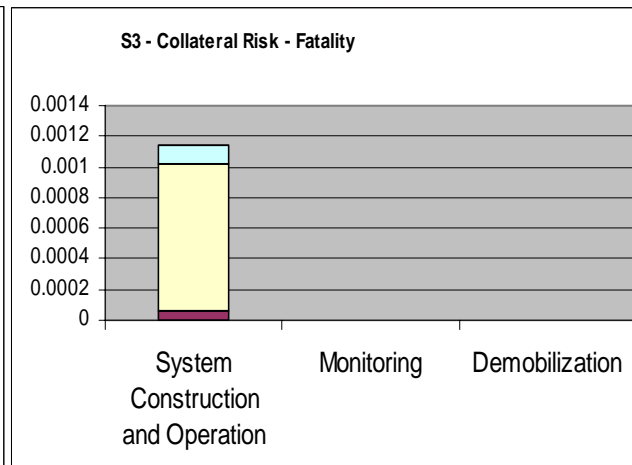
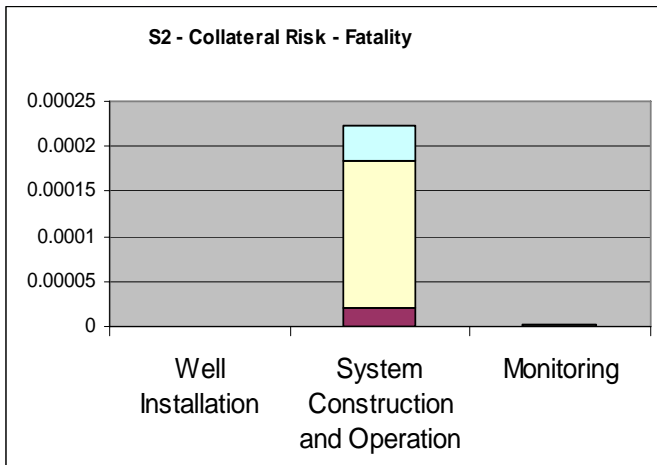
S4 - Collateral Risk - Injury



■ Equipment Use on site ■ Transportation - Personnel ■ Transportation - Equip/ Materials

- Injury risk is low for this site
- Most of the risk is from transportation of soil and fill

Collateral Risk - Fatality



■ Equipment Use on site ■ Transportation - Personnel ■ Transportation - Equip/ Materials

- Fatality risk is low for this site
- Most of the risk is from transportation of soil and fill

Renewable Energy Sources at ER sites



- On-going efforts to identify potential sites with high energy demand – potential candidates for renewable energy systems
- Some current applications
 - Remote sites in Adak Alaska installed wind turbines for free product recovery
 - Camp Pendleton Project – Excavated contaminated soil using clean diesel technologies, biofuels, and retrofitted equipment. Used rail for soil transportation to disposal facility



Summary



- **DON taking actions to integrate green / sustainable practices with remediation projects**
- **Informational resources becoming available to Navy RPMs**
 - RPM newsletter and T2 updates
 - Websites
 - Fact sheet
- **DON Optimization workgroup tasking**
 - Identify sites – in progress
 - Conduct case studies
 - Evaluate tools
 - Develop guidance
- **Working with other agencies for sharing lessons learned**

Questions