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VAPOR INTRUSION – DEFINING THE PROBLEM & MANAGING THE SOLUTION

DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER RICHMOND

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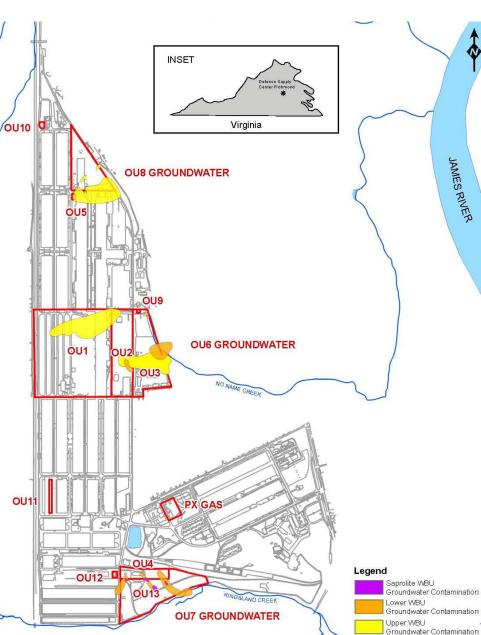
Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98) Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18

Installation Background



- Defense Supply Center Richmond's core mission is to supply products with a direct application to aviation
- Installation placed on National Priorities List (NPL) in 1987
- Primary Contaminants of Concern (COCs) include:
 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Metals, and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)

OU Overview



OU 1- Open Storage Area Soil

OU 2- Area 50 Source Area Soil

OU 3- National Guard Source Area Soil

OU 4- Fire Training Source Area Soil

OU 5- Acid Neutralization Pits Source Area Soil

OU 6- Area 50/ Open Storage Area/ National Guard Area Groundwater

OU 7- Fire Training Area Groundwater

OU 8- Acid Neutralization Pits Groundwater

OU 9- Interim Action (OU 6 Groundwater)

OU 10- Former Building 68 Soil

OU 11- Transitory Shelter 202 Soil

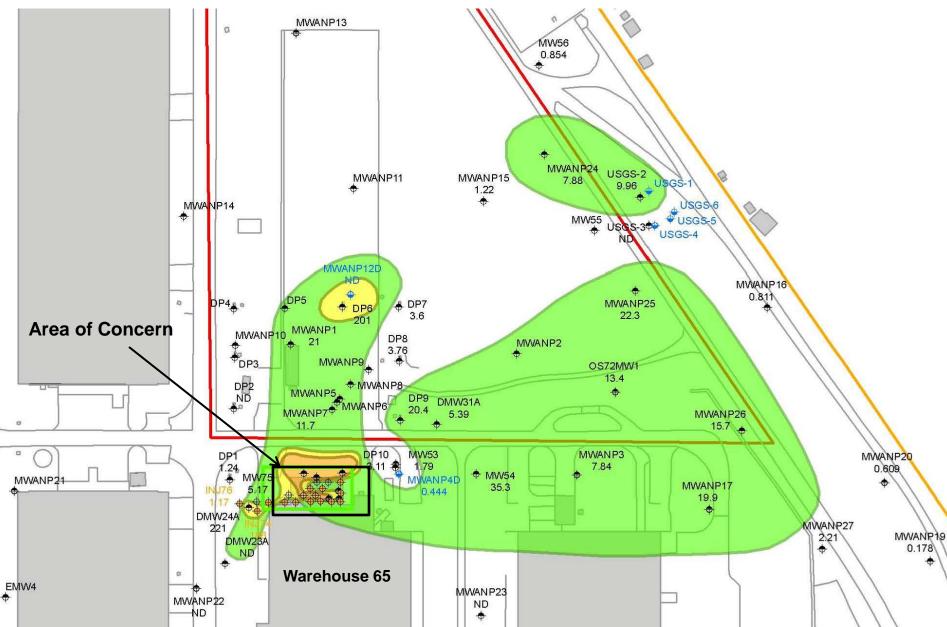
OU 12- Former Building 112 Soil

OU 13- PAH Area Soil

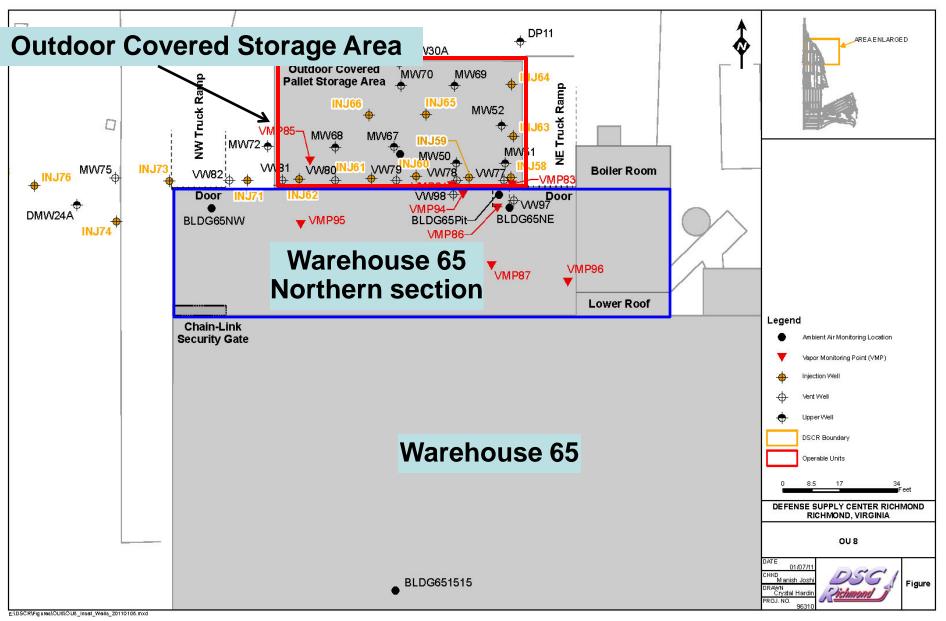


Vapor Intrusion - Defining the Problem

OU 8 PCE Plume (Sept 2010)



OU 8 - Warehouse 65 Site Map



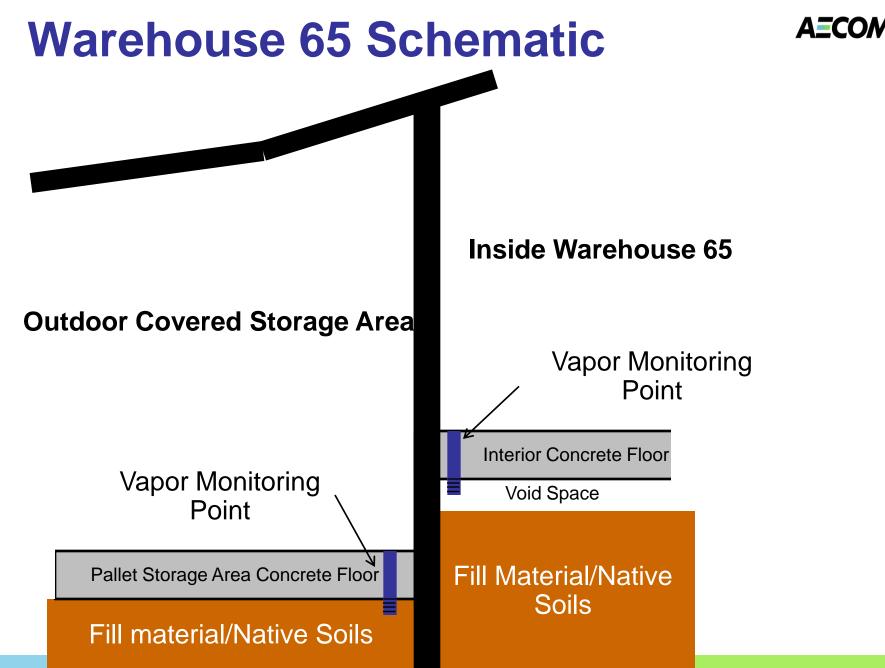
Conceptual Site Model

- A<u>=</u>COM
- Past industrial operations in northern portion of Warehouse 65 resulted in groundwater contaminated with PCE and TCE
- Northern section of Warehouse 65 currently used as storage area – no permanent occupancy
- Outdoor covered storage area used for storing pallets
- Vapor sampling conducted underneath outdoor covered storage area and Warehouse 65. Indoor air samples collected in Warehouse 65
 - PCE, TCE, cisDCE detected in subsurface vapors (200 to 3,900 ppbV)
 - PCE, TCE detected indoor air (ND to 2 ppbV)
 - PCE levels slightly above EPA indoor air screening levels (industrial)



Warehouse 65 - northern section AECOM

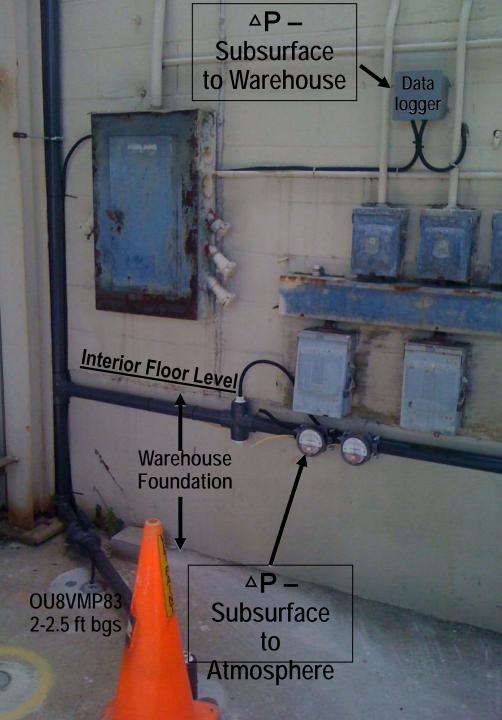




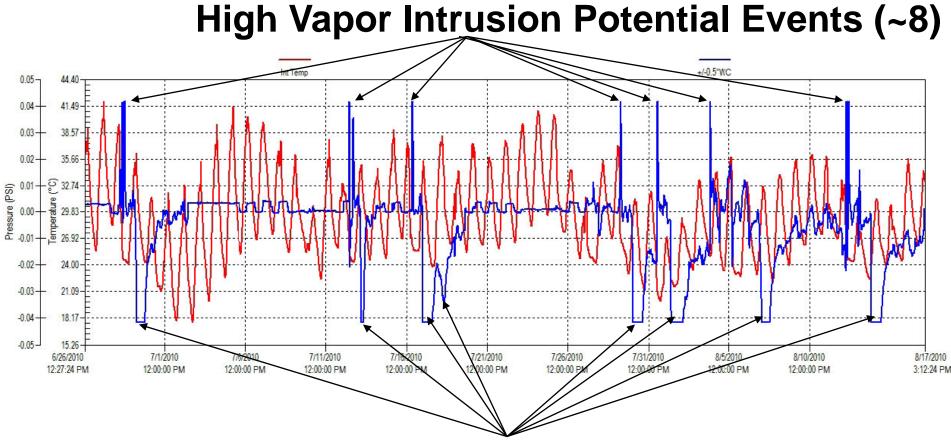


Vapor Intrusion – Managing the Solution

Pressure Differential monitoring used to evaluate potential for vapor migration into Warehouse 65



26Jun to 17Aug10 Pressure Profiles AECOM

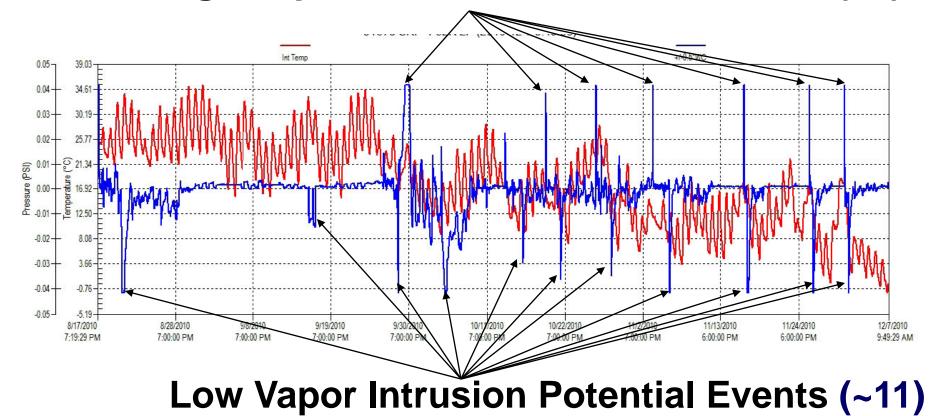


Low Vapor Intrusion Potential Events (~8)

Blue line – Pressure differential (Subsurface to Indoor) Red line - Subsurface temperature

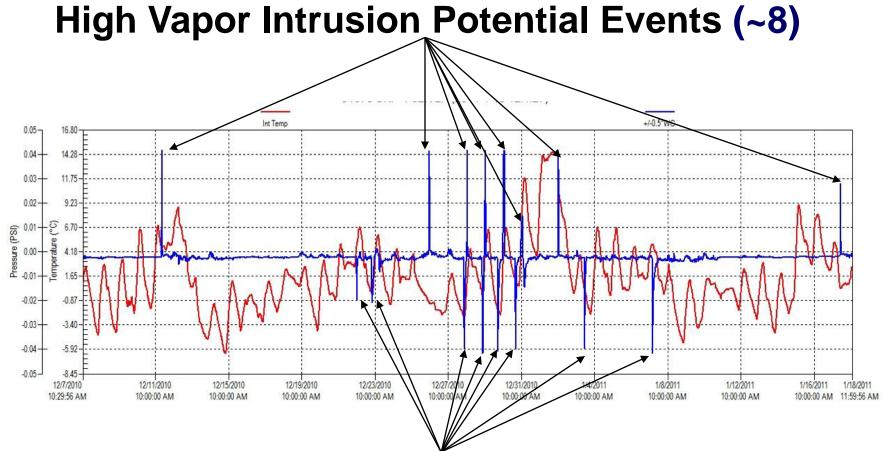
17Aug to 07Dec10 Pressure Profiles AECOM

High Vapor Intrusion Potential Events (~8)



Blue line – Pressure differential (Subsurface to Indoor) Red line - Subsurface temperature

07Dec10 to 18Jan11 Pressure Profile AECOM



Low Vapor Intrusion Potential Events (~8)

Blue line – Pressure differential (Subsurface to Indoor) Red line - Subsurface temperature

High vs. Low Vapor Intrusion A=сом Potential

Condition	Percentage of Total Time	Percentage of Workday Time
Subsurface Pressure Positive △P ≥0.01 psi	4.1%	2.4%
Subsurface Pressure Positive △P ≥0.02 psi	0.84%	0.39%
Subsurface Pressure Negative △P ≤-0.01 psi	13.5%	3.2%
Subsurface Pressure Negative △P ≤-0.02 psi	4.3%	1.2%

Assumes Business Hours: Monday-Friday; 0730-1700

Concentration Comparisons

Chemical - Location	Maximum Concentration (ppbV)	Ratio to Industrial Indoor Air Screening Level (EPA, 2010)	Apparent Attenuation Factor (Indoor/Subsurf.)
PCE - Subsurface	3,900	12,600 times Screening Level	0.00036
PCE – Indoor Air	1.4	4.5 times Screening Level	Not Applicable
TCE- Subsurface	360	315 times Screening Level	0.00083
TCE – Indoor Air	0.3	0.26 times Screening Level	Not Applicable

EPA Screening Levels: PCE= 0.31 ppbV, TCE= 1.14 ppbV

Solar Depressurization System



40 watt photovoltaic system

Connected to vent wells in Outdoor Covered Storage Area

Interior Subslab Depressurization A=сом System



0.5 HP Regenerative Blower



Connected to vent wells inside Warehouse 65

Summary

- Subsurface Vapors
 - PCE Up to 12,600 times above Industrial Indoor Air Screening Levels (0.31 ppbV)
 - TCE Up to 315 times above Industrial Indoor Air Screening Levels (1.14 ppbV)

Indoor Air

- Multiple VOCs detected
 - PCE 4.5 times above Industrial Indoor Air Screening Level (0.31 ppbV)
- Concentrations appear consistent despite
 - Adequate air exchange rates (e.g. Open overhead doors)
 - Stack effects Wind, Heating, Roof vents, etc.
- No permanent occupants in northern section of Warehouse 65 – minimal exposure
- Risk assessment under preparation



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Summary

- Subsurface to Warehouse Differential Pressure
 - Positive Pressure in subsurface 0.4 to 4% of time
 - Potential vapor intrusion events are short duration, transient events
- Subslab depressurization
 - Outdoor wells depressurization system (solar) operation ongoing
 - Indoor wells depressurization system (mechanical) operation ongoing
 - Radius of influence, pressure monitoring ongoing to evaluate effectiveness
 - Quarterly monitoring of subsurface vapor concentrations ongoing

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MORE EXPERTS, THINKING MORE INNOVATIVELY, DESIGNING MORE INTELLIGENTLY, MANAGING MORE PRODUCTIVELY, PARTNERING MORE POWERFULLY.