

# Combining ISCO and ISB Under a Performance-Based Project Delivery

### Former Alameda Point NAS - Alameda, CA

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#### Former Naval Air Station Alameda

- Former oil refinery 1890-1920
  - Tarry Refinery Waste (TRW)
- Wetlands filled 1927
  - Alameda Airport
- Naval Air Station 1936-1997

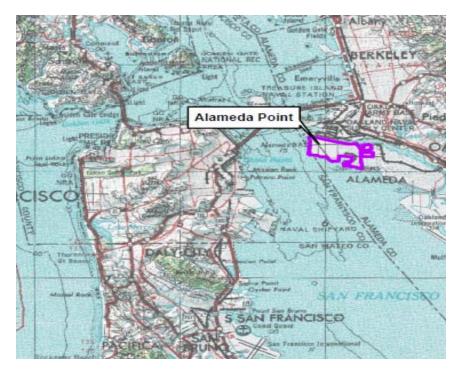
## Three Sites Remedial Design thru Long-term Monitoring

- Sites 9 & 19 MNA - NFRA

#### IR Site 13

- Fuel Release(s) Benzene and Ethyl Benzene
- Vapor intrusion exposure pathway
- Groundwater use prohibited

## Site Background







### Alameda Point Project Attributes

Performance-based Fixed Fee Contracting and Project Delivery

- 10% Retention of Construction Costs until Commercial Remedial Goals
- Turnkey Eight Project Documents (RD, RAWP, SAP, LUC-RD, WMP, etc.)

#### **Combination of Remedial Technologies**

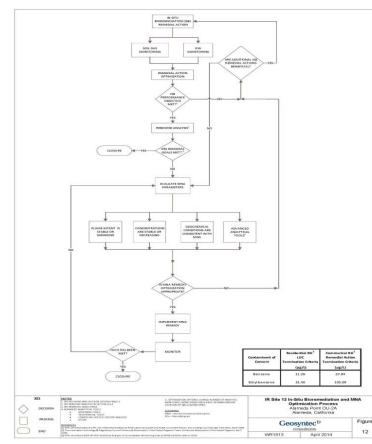
- Navy Specified In-situ Bioremediation (ISB)
- TRW made ISB-only not viable
- Geosyntec Offered In-situ Chemical Oxidation Enhanced ISB

#### **Combination of Delivery Methods**

- Passive (Direct Emplacement) and Active Delivery (DPT)
- Auger Borings
- Biovent Wells
- Three Phases Direct Push Injections







### Performance-based Project Delivery

### **Performance Objectives**

- Reduce Concentration 90%
- Dissolved Oxygen Greater than 4 mg/L
- **Decisions and Decision Criteria** 
  - Biovent Operational Mode
  - Continued ISB Evaluation Criteria
  - MNA Transition
  - Remedy Optimization Criteria

#### Land Use Controls - Remedial Design





Contaminant of Concern	Residential RG LUC Termination Criteria (µg/L)	Commercial RG Remedial Action Termination Criteria (µg/L)
Benzene	11.26	37.84
Ethyl benzene	31.46	105.69

- The remedial goals (RGs) are the basis for measuring the success of remedial activities.
- Commercial vapor intrusion criteria are remedial action RGs
- Residential vapor intrusion criteria is the institutional controls termination criteria for residential reuse restrictions





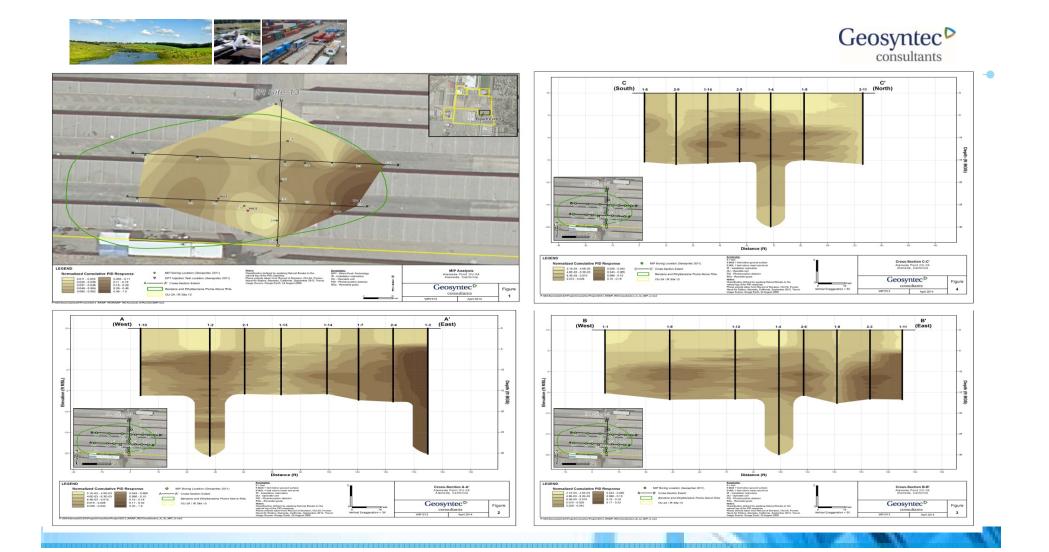
## **Pre-Remediation Activities**

### Map the geology and extent of benzene within the target remediation zone.

#### Activities included:

- Membrane Interface Probe (MIP) Investigation
  - Ratio of Photo-ionizing Detector to Flame-ionizing Detector response
- Injection Testing
  - Establish pressures and flow-rates for DPT Injections
- Biodegradation study
  - Evaluate limitations on aerobic biological degradation of benzene and ethylbenzne
  - Results indicated that O2 is the rate limiting factor

# Remedial design focused on increasing and maintaining oxygen concentrations using multiple delivery methodologies







## Combining ISB and ISCO

Partial oxidation of complex wastes improves bioavailability

Challenges include:

- Selecting the dosage of chemical and biological amendments
- Determining the temporal separation of amendments
- Determining performance monitoring metrics to guide effective technical decision making

When properly implemented, can effectively minimize the overall remediation program costs and time





### ISCO DOES NOT STERILIZE SOIL

Journal of Ozone Science and Engineering (1965 forward)

Marvin et al (1998)

 Continuous ozone – decreased population density and stressed community Klens et al (2001)

Populations decreased, released DOC stimulated aerobic activity
Droste et al (2003)

Persulfate/permanganate stimulated reductive dechlorination

- Fernandez et al (2004)
  - NaMnO<sub>4</sub> IRM stimulated reductive biological activity
  - Case Example #2
- Azadpour-Keeley et al (2004)

No change in community structure - stimulated activity briefly
Sahl and Munakata-Marr (2006)

- The Effects of In Situ Chemical Oxidation on Microbiological Processes: A Review





## **Amendment Selection**

Klozur® CR - 50:50 of sodium persulfate and calcium peroxide

- Provides short-term ISCO to partially oxidize non-target long-chain hydrocarbons
- Provides long-term source of oxygen and base to maintain neutral pH

#### PermeOx® Plus - calcium peroxide

- Hydrolysis of calcium peroxide induces the alkaline activation method
- Increase calcium hydroxide concentrations to propagate radical oxidative reactions

Limestone gravel

- Buffer pH to offset acidity from oxidation of hydrocarbon and iron

#### Atmospheric Oxygen

- Bioventing blowers injected over 100 liters/minute per well
- Passive turbines produced





### Passive

### - 69 12" auger borings to 15 ft bgs

- Klozur® CR in backfill
- Limestone gravel (buffer pH)
- Surface seal
- Provide primary porosity to enhance delivery and distribution

Active

- Replenish oxidant and oxygen
- Biovent wells in blowing (fan) and suction (wind-driven)
- DPT Locations adjusted to O&M data

## **Delivery Methods**





# **Biovent Treatment**



### System Layout

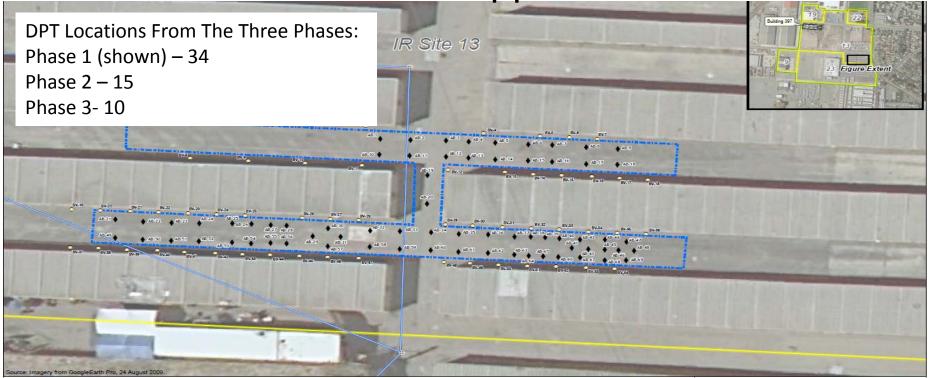




## **Direct Push Injection**



### Approach





# **Direct Push Injections**

Geosyntec<sup>D</sup>

### Three phases of DPT Injections

- First (August 2014) Klozur® CR
- Second (December 2014) Calcium Peroxide
- Third (March 2015) Klozur® CR
- First phase uniform distribution throughout the remedial area
- Second and third events
  - 15 Locations based on benzene, ethylbenzene in groundwater
  - 10 Locations selected based on DO values







# **Bioventing System**

## Oxygen delivery to vadose zone, capillary fringe and groundwater

54 46-cm auger borings to 3-m depth

- Klozur® CR in backfill
- Limestone gravel (buffer pH)
- Low Pressure Blowers

- Introduce air to stimulate microbial activity

- Wind-turbines in suction mode
  - Induce pressure gradients to enhance air distribution

Screens set from 1.5 to 6 ft bgs

- Tidal influence limited air injection in winter









## Results

Within 9 months benzene and ethyl benzene concentrations in groundwater reduced to below residential RGs or 90% from baseline

- All monitoring wells below residential RGs for ethyl benzene
- 3 of 4 monitoring wells below residential RGs for benzene
- MW-206 reduced from 865 ug/L to 62 ug/L for benzene still exceeds commercial level RGs

PID reading decreased 90% from baseline

Soil vapor oxygen greater than 20%







## Lessons Learned

- Navy was less agile than expected delays are the norm
  - One Year O&M option to be exercised by 30 Sept
- Tidal influence limited winter bioventing operations
  - Biovent fans overheated and required replacement
- Persulfate-based ISCO can be coupled to Aerobic ISB
  ISCO does not sterilize soil
- Shortened remedial timeframe and lower project costs