

A BREATH OF "FRESH AIR"

EVALUATING THE ROLE OF SEWER PATHWAYS IN VAPOR INTRUSION

Preliminary Results from ESTCP Project ER-201505

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Why Sewer VI?



Many examples of sewer VI. No good investigation protocol.



ESTCP Project Technical Objectives

Improve our current understanding of the role of preferential pathways at vapor intrusion sites.

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- Determine how commonly preferential pathways contribute to vapor intrusion.
- Develop improved conceptual model with key risk factors for sewer/utility tunnel vapor intrusion.
- 3

THIS

TALK:

Develop and validate an investigation protocol: initial site screening, field testing, delineation.



Present preliminary findings.



Understanding the Role of Sewers:

- <u>Groundwater to Sewer</u>
 <u>Attenuation</u>: What are VOC
 <u>Concentrations in Sewer</u>
 <u>Manholes</u>?
- <u>Sewer to Building</u>
 <u>Attenuation</u>: Do VOCs Move from Sewers into
 Buildings?
- <u>Updated Conceptual Model</u>: How Common Are Sewer Preferential Pathways?





WHERE: MANHOLES WITHIN FOOTPRINT OF GW PLUME (OR IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM)

HOW: COLLECT VAPOR SAMPLE FROM BOTTOM OF MANHOLE





Sites Tested:

- 1) Near USEPA Research House, IN
- 2) Moffett Field, CA
- 3) Houston, TX Dry Cleaner Sites
- 4) Near ASU Research House, UT
- 5) Bay Area, CA TCE Plumes





1) Near USEPA Research House





1) Near Indianapolis House







1) Near Indianapolis House



1) Near Indianapolis House (Duplex)



PCE Conce	ntrations:	
Median:	36 µg/m³	
Max:	353 µg/m³	(32x Indoor Air SL)
32% were >	10x Indoor	Air SL

Assumed PCE indoor air screening level = $11 \mu g/m^3$ (USEPA May 2016 RSL Tables (Residential))



2) Moffett Field



TCE Concentrations:Median: $97 \ \mu g/m^3$ Max: $1,494 \ \mu g/m^3$ (500x Indoor Air SL)65% were > 10x Indoor Air SL

Assumed TCE indoor air screening level = $3 \mu g/m^3$ (USEPA May 2016 RSL Tables (Commercial))



3) 9 Dry Cleaner Sites, Houston, Texas - PCE



Assumed PCE indoor air screening level = $11 \mu g/m^3$ (USEPA May 2016 RSL Tables (Residential))



3) 9 Dry Cleaner Sites, Houston, Texas - TCE



Assumed TCE indoor air screening level = $0.48 \mu g/m^3$ (USEPA May 2016 RSL Tables (Residential))



4) Near ASU Research House





TCE Concentrations (May 2016):Median: $40 \ \mu g/m^3$ Max: $1,100 \ \mu g/m^3$ (93x Indoor Air MAL)41% were > 10x Indoor Air MAL

Hill AFB TCE mitigation action level for indoor air 11.8 ug/m³ (2.2 ppbV)

Results from ESTCP Project ER-201501, <u>The VI</u> <u>Diagnosis Toolkit for Assessing Vapor Intrusion</u> <u>Pathways</u>. Thanks to Yuanming Guo, Paul Dahlen, and Paul Johnson. Contact Dr. Yuanming Guo at Yuanming.Guo@asu.edu

- 4) Near ASU Research House More!
 - Multiple rounds of testing (up to 277 manholes per round)



- TCE distributed sporadically in utility systems
- Conc range ND to 2,700 µg/m³
- > 50% of results greater than 10x Indoor MAL





5) Bay Area, CA TCE Plumes



Results from Entanglement Technologies, Inc. using their AROMA instrument. Contact Bruce Richman at 650-204-7875.



TCE Concentrations:Median: $4.5 \ \mu g/m^3$ Max: $1,315 \ \mu g/m^3$ (2,740x Indoor Air SL)49% were > 10x Indoor Air SL

Assumed TCE indoor air screening level = 0.48 µg/m³ (USEPA May 2016 RSL Tables (Residential))



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 Manholes?
- <u>Sewer to Building</u>
 <u>Attenuation</u>: **Do VOCs Move** from Sewers into
 Buildings?
- <u>Updated Conceptual Model</u>: How Common Are Sewer Preferential Pathways?









KEY QUESTIONS:

Gas flow from sewer line into building? Attenuation factor?

Sites Tested:

- 1) ASU Research House, UT
- 2) Indianapolis Duplex, IN
- 3) Office Building, Moffett Field, CA

1) ASU Research House

Sewer/Building Combination	Land Drain Manhole	Sanitary Sewer
Tested:	to House	Manhole to House
Attenuation	20x – 40x	60x – 80x

2) Indianapolis Duplex

Combined Storm/Sanitary	Upstream Manhole to	Downstream
Sewer Connection Tested:	House	Manhole to House
Attenuation	160x – more than 1000x	50x – 100x

3) Moffett Field Office Building

<u>YES</u> - detected tracer in all buildings tested

Range of Sewer to Building Attenuation?

	Land Drain System	Sanitary Sewer System
ASU House:	20x – 40x	60x – 80x
Indy Duplex:	Upstream Manhole 160x - >1000x	Downstream Manhole 50x – 100x
	Sanitary Manhole	Telephone Manhole
Moffett:	1300x - >2500x	45x – 50x

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Conceptual Model

Sewer/Utility Pathway: Conceptual Model

1) VOCs often detectable in sewers/utility tunnels close to VOC plumes in groundwater.

2) VOCs can move from sewers into buildings (50x to 1000x attenuation???)

KEY Sewer/Utility Tunnel pathway should be considered *POINT:* during VI investigations.

1) SEWER INTERSECTS CONTAMINATED GW

2) SEWER IN VADOSE ZONE ABOVE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER

KEY QUESTION:

How important is depth of sewer line relative to groundwater?

1) SEWER INTERSECTS CONTAMINATED GW

2) SEWER IN VADOSE ZONE ABOVE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER

PRELIMINARY ANSWER:

VOCs can be detected in sewer manholes in vadose zone above groundwater plumes.

Sewer/Utility Pathway: Conceptual Model

Screen In Conditions

1) SEWER INTERSECTS CONTAMINATED GW

2) **DISCHARGE INTO SEWER**

3) SEWER INTERSECTS NAPL

Possible Concern

SEWER IN VADOSE ZONE ABOVE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER

Sewer/Utility Pathway: Conceptual Model

Problems we have never seen:

 VOC migration through sewer backfill

VOCs <u>OUTSIDE</u> Sewer:

STCP

Who cares?

VOCs **INSIDE** Sewer:

Potential concern.

Buried utility lines

 (i.e., lines are NOT inside utility tunnel)

KEY Overly broad definition of "preferential pathway"*POINT:* creates confusion; makes it harder to find the real problems.

Sewer/Utility Tunnel Preferential Pathway

Next Challenges

- Screen in/screen out logic: When should we test the sewers for VOCs?
- Spatial/temporal variability: How many locations? How many times?
- Sewer screening levels: What VOC concentration inside a sewer manhole is a potential concern?

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