Temporal and Spatial VOC Distributions in Sewers and Land Drains that Act as Alternative VI Pathways

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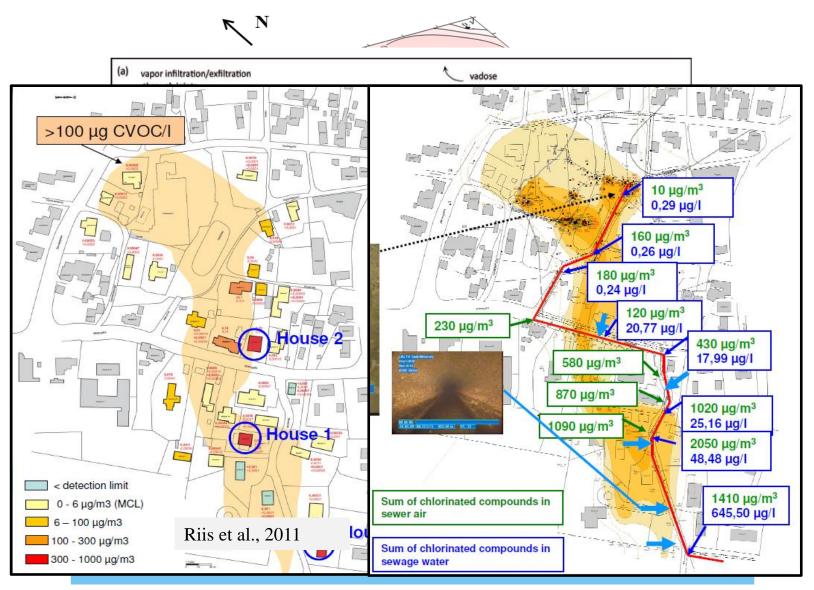
Palm Springs, CA. April 10, 2018







VI from Sewer/Land Drain



- VOCs in sewer or utility tunnels are detected at VI sites.
- VOCs can move from sewer or utility into buildings.
- Utility may distribute VOCs beyond groundwater plume boundary.



Can VOCs in Sewers and Land Drains be a Lineof-Evidence for at-Risk Building Identification?



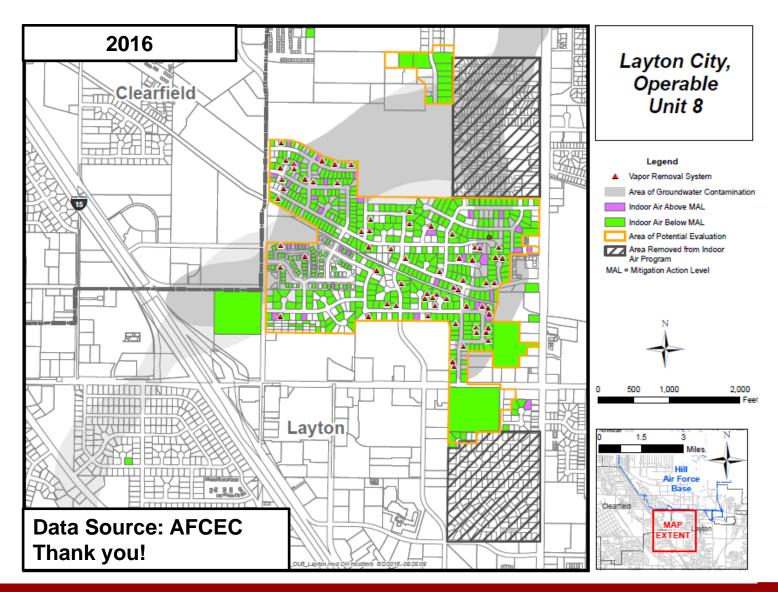
- Spatial distribution: Is there any spatial correlations between indoor air and sewer VOCs?
- Temporal variability: How many sewer samples does one have to take?

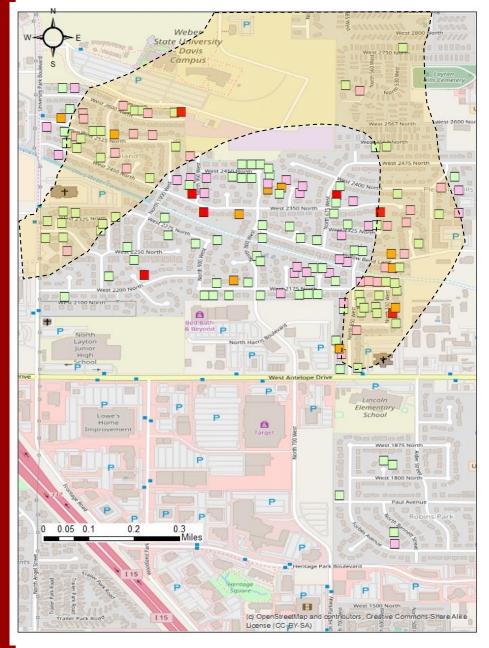
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Study Site: OU-8 near Hill AFB





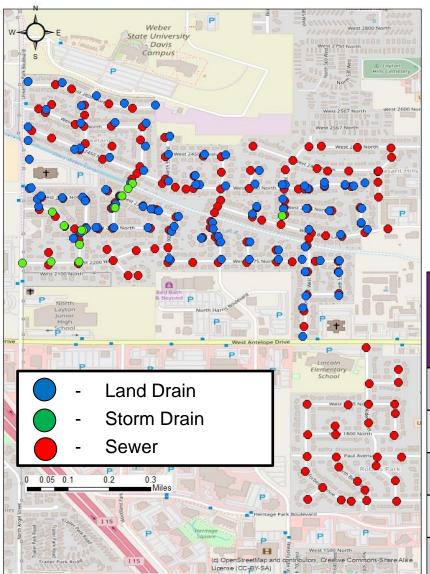
TCE Indoor Air Conc. in Residents

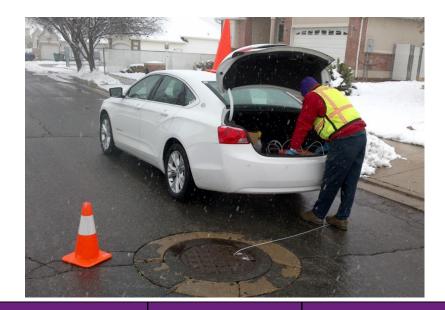
- Historic indoor air monitoring results in OU-8 from 1997 to 2015 (Thanks to Hunter Anderson and Mark Roginske from AFCEC).
- Maximum indoor air TCE monitor results.
- Data may or may not reflect contributions from indoor sources.

- TCE < 0.4 ppb_v
- TCE conc. 0.4 ~ 2 ppb_v
- TCE conc. 2 ~ 4 ppb_v
- TCE conc. > 4 ppb_v
- Groundwater Plume

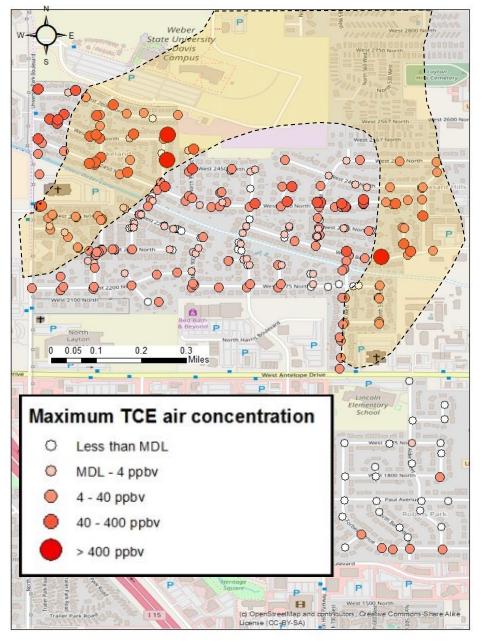
VOCs in Sewer/Land Drain: Quarterly Survey

Sampled Manholes

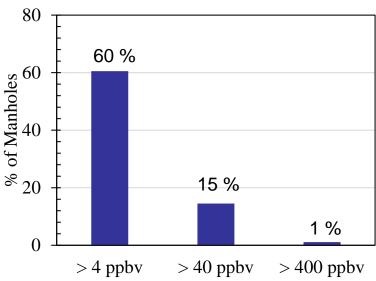




Event	Vapor Sample Locations	Water Sample Locations	
Jan 2016	82	25	
May 2016	119	41	
Aug 2016	268	67	
Dec 2016	277	73	
Apr 2017	276	75	

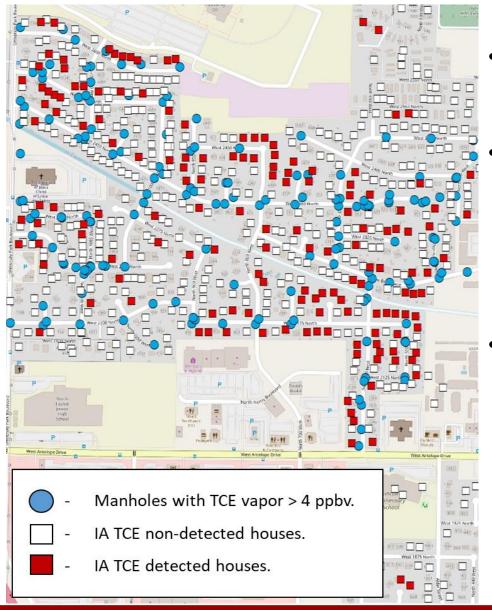


Maximum TCE Air Conc. in Manholes



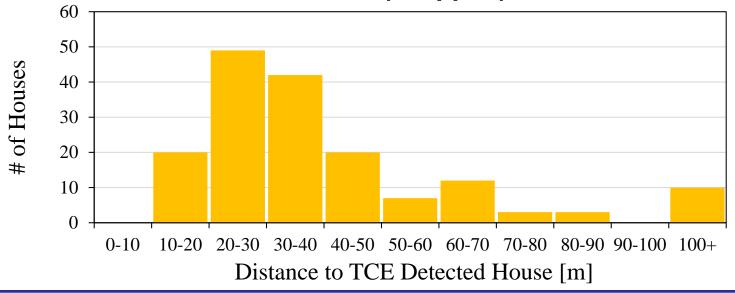
About 60% manholes have TCE vapor detected 10x greater than 0.4 ppb_v at least once.

Spatial Distribution: Indoor Air vs. Sewer/Land Drain

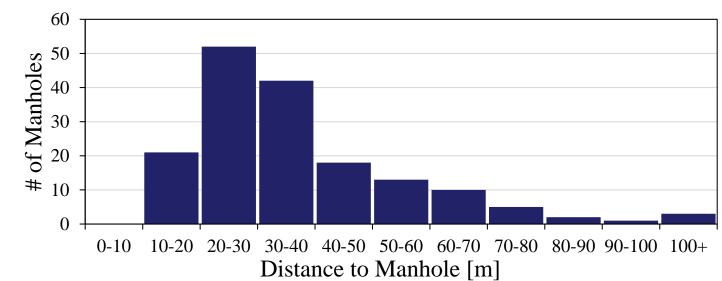


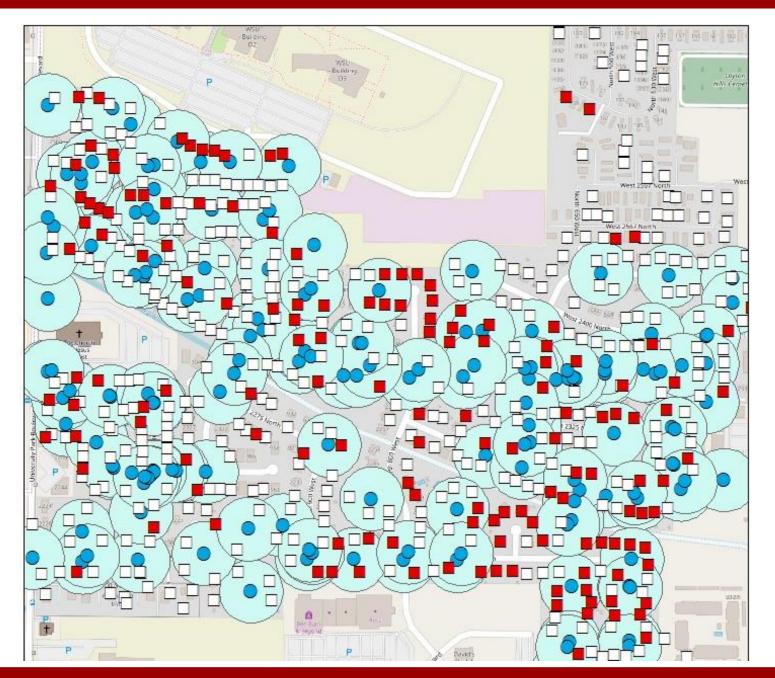
- Total of 668 houses were monitored at least once.
- Indoor air TCE was detected in 166 houses, and non-detected in 502 houses.
- TCE vapors in 109 of 276
 manholes were detected
 greater than 4 ppb_v at least
 once.

Distance: The nearest manhole (> 4 ppbv) to a TCE detected house



Distance: The nearest TCE detected house to a manhole (> 4 ppbv)





Spatial distribution:

Is there any spatial correlations between indoor air and sewer VOCs?

Key Points:

- TCE vapors are detected > 4 ppb_v in 60% manholes; and > 40 ppb_v in 15% manholes.
- TCE vapors are detected in sewer/land drain and indoor air both inside and outside groundwater plume.
- Further researches are need to evaluate the correlations.

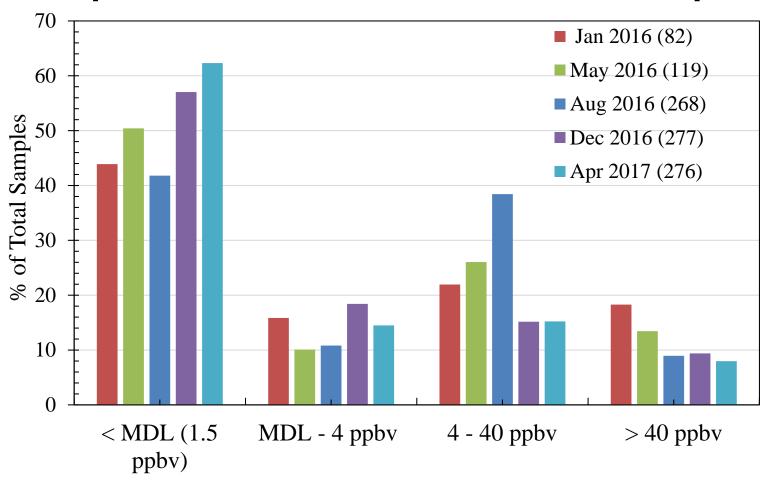
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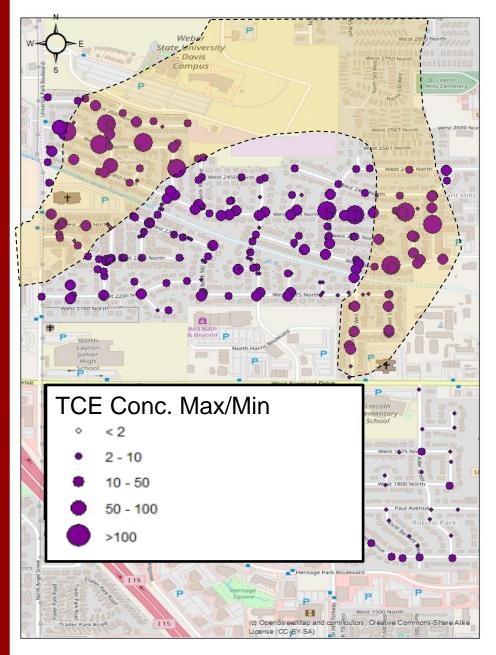
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Vapor Concentrations Distribution Changes over Time

[in all manholes: land drain, storm drain, and sewer]



TCE vapor concentration > 40 ppbv in about 10 – 15 % of sampled manholes



Variation in Vapor Concentrations

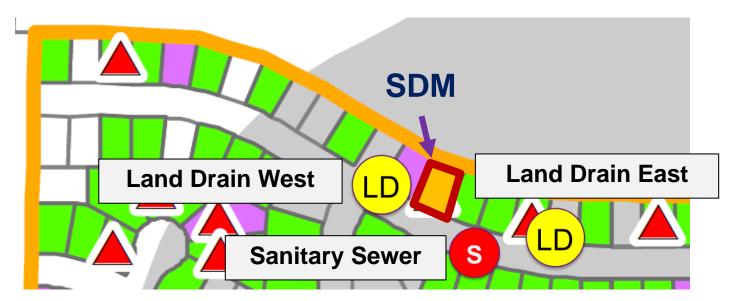
(from **268** manholes sampled at least 3X)

Variation (Max/Min)	# of Manholes		
< 10 x	178		
10 – 100 x	80		
> 100 x	10		

165 manholes TCE conc. > 4 ppb_v at least once

Variation (Max/Min)	# of Manholes		
< 10 x	85		
10 – 100 x	70		
> 100 x	10		

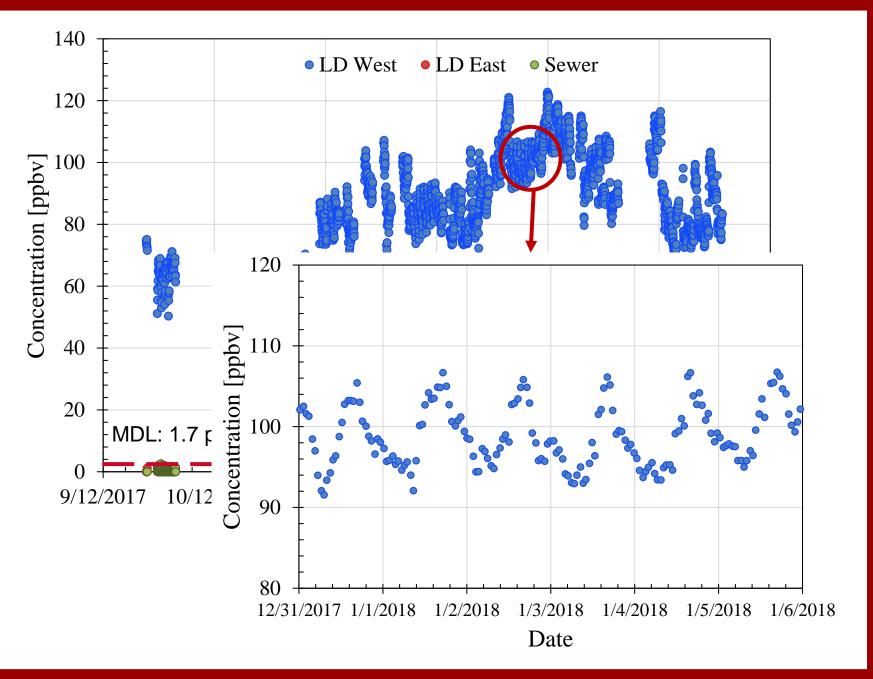
VOCs in Manholes: High-frequency Monitor





Snapshot Results [ppb_v]

	Jan-16	May-16	Aug-16	Dec-16	Apr-17
LD West	101.2	103.2	93.9	49.0	94.4
LD East	-	ND	ND	6.3	ND
Sewer	7.9	6.5	ND	ND	ND



Temporal variability:

How many sewer samples does one have to take?

Key Points:

- Temporal variability is mixed, about 66 % manholes varied less than 10x; whereas the variation for the rest may affect decision making.
- A diurnal trend was observed in one land drain manhole: from night- to daytime, TCE vapor concentrations varied less than 2X.

Future Research

- How to use external measures to identify at-risk buildings?
 - Static analysis on correlation between VOCs in sewer/land drain and indoor air concentrations.
 - CPM test validation
- VOCs temporal variability in sewer and land drain.



Thank you!

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