Welcome



Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting

Robins Air Force Base (AFB)

March 14, 2024

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Welcome and Program Introduction

Mr. Heyward Singleton RAB Installation Co-chair



Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AFB Air Force Base
- AMSL above Mean Sea Level
- AO Alternate Objective
- APS Advanced Profiling System
- AS Air Sparge
- CAP Corrective Action Plan
- Cis-1,2-DCE Cis-1,2-dichloroethene
- COC Contaminant of Concern
- CPT Communication Test Point
- CSM Conceptual Site Model
- EAB Environmental Advisory Board
- ERD Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
- ft bgs feet below ground surface
- GA EPD Georgia Environmental Protection Division
- HDD Horizontal Directional Drilled
- HVS High Volume Sampling
- JP-8 Jet Propellant Number 8



Acronyms and Abbreviations

- Ik Relative Hydraulic Conductivity
- iSOC In-situ Oxygen Curtain
- JP-4 Jet Propellant Number 4
- LNAPL Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
- μg/kg microgram per kilogram
- μg/L microgram per liter
- μg/m³ microgram per cubic meter
- MNA Monitored Natural Attenuation
- O&M Operations and Maintenance
- PCE Tetrachloroethene
- PFM Passive Flux Meter
- ppb part per billion
- ppm part per million
- RAB Restoration Advisory Board
- RC Response Complete
- RL Remediation Level
- ROI Radius of Influence



Acronyms and Abbreviations

- **SSI –** Supplemental Site Investigation
- **SVE Soil Vapor Extraction**
- SWMU Solid Waste Management Unit
- **TCE –** Trichloroethene
- UST Underground Storage Tank
- VOC Volatile Organic Compound



Restoration Advisory Board



RAB Modifications

Fred Otto Restoration Program Manager/ RAB Manager

March 14, 2024



Restoration Advisory Board

Meeting time

- Meetings will begin at 6:00 pm (social period at 5:30 pm)
- Meeting frequency
 - Meetings will be semi-annual
 - March/September

Structure change to align with Air Force guidance

- Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) to RAB
- RAB Installation Co-chair
- RAB Charter and Mission/Vision Update





Supplementary Site Investigation (SSI) at Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 17 (OT017) – Robins AFB, Georgia

> Kip Gray, PhD Senior Engineer Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.

> > March 14, 2024



Overview

- Alternate Objective (AO) site overview
- SWMU 17 background
- SSI Phase 1 overview
- Area under Building 645
- Trichloroethene (TCE) hot spots
- Clay aquitard
- Path forward



AO Site Overview

- Sites with "complex attributes that have, to date, inhibited progress toward the achievement of RC [Response Complete]."
- AO site remedies are expected to require longer than 30 years to achieve Response Complete under current approach
- AO site activities
 - SSI activities to refine Conceptual Site Model (CSM)
 - Remedy Evaluation and Recommendation
 - Decision Document amendment, as applicable

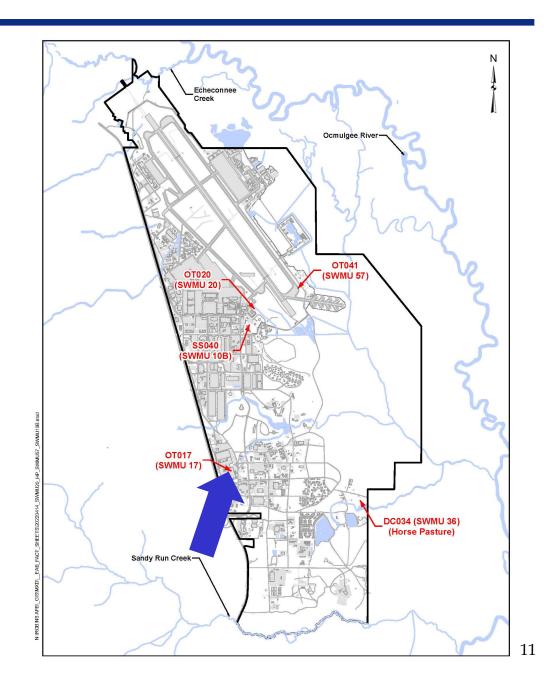
- Implementation of these tasks based on outcome of site investigations
- Continued remedial system operation and monitoring



AO Site Overview

Robins AFB AO sites

- SWMU 17 (OT017)
- SWMU 20
- SWMU 36
- SWMU 57
- SWMU 10B





SWMU 17 Groundwater COCs

сос	RL (µg/L)
Benzene	5
Chloroform	80
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	600
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	3,200
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	75
1,1-DCE	7
cis-1,2-DCE	70
PCE	5
TCE	5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70

Notes:

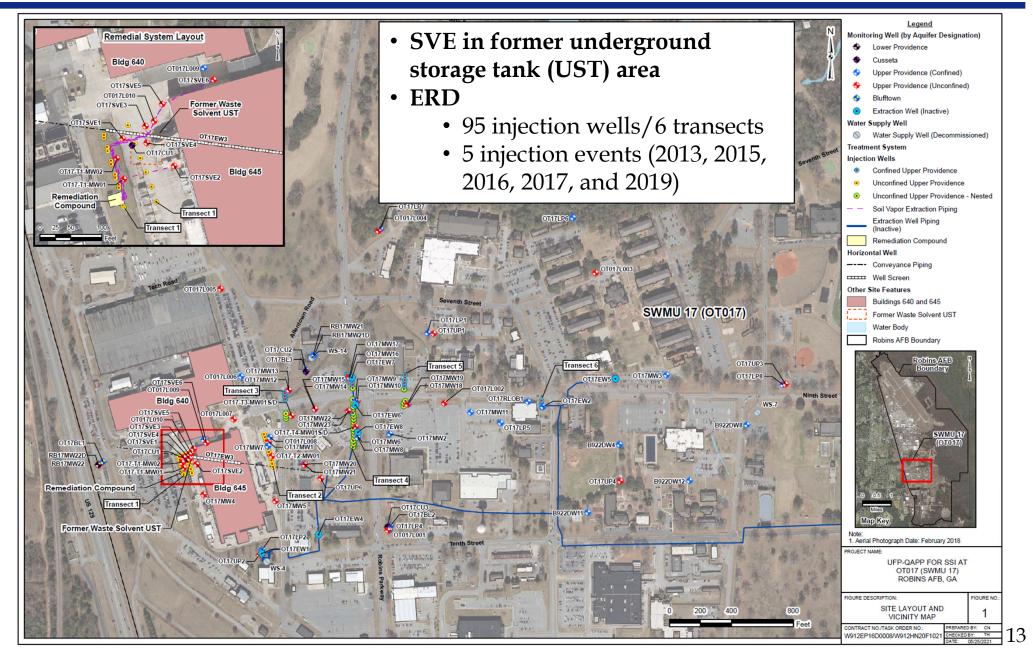
- cis-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-dichloroethene
- COC contaminant of concern
- DCE dichloroethene
- μg/L microgram(s) per liter
- PCE tetrachloroethene
- RL remediation level
- TCE trichloroethene

Source: Corrective Action Plan (CAP) [Cape, 2013]

Current CAP objectives

- Reduce contaminants of concern (COCs) in groundwater to below site-specific Remediation Levels (RLs)
- Selected remedy
 - Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) in Source Area
 - Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) injections (on hold during SSI)

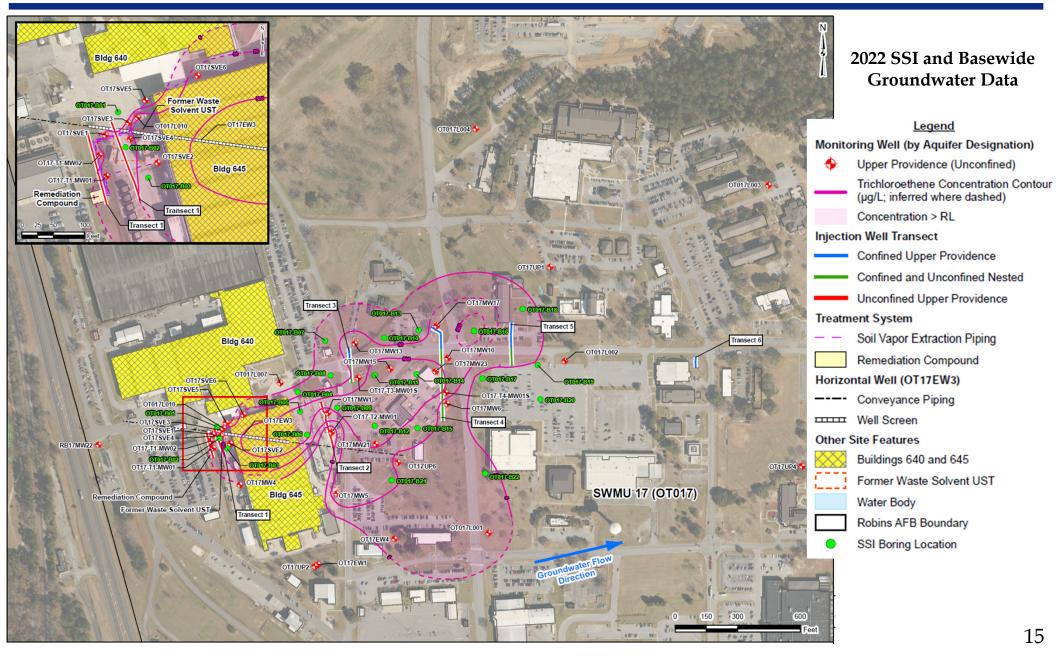




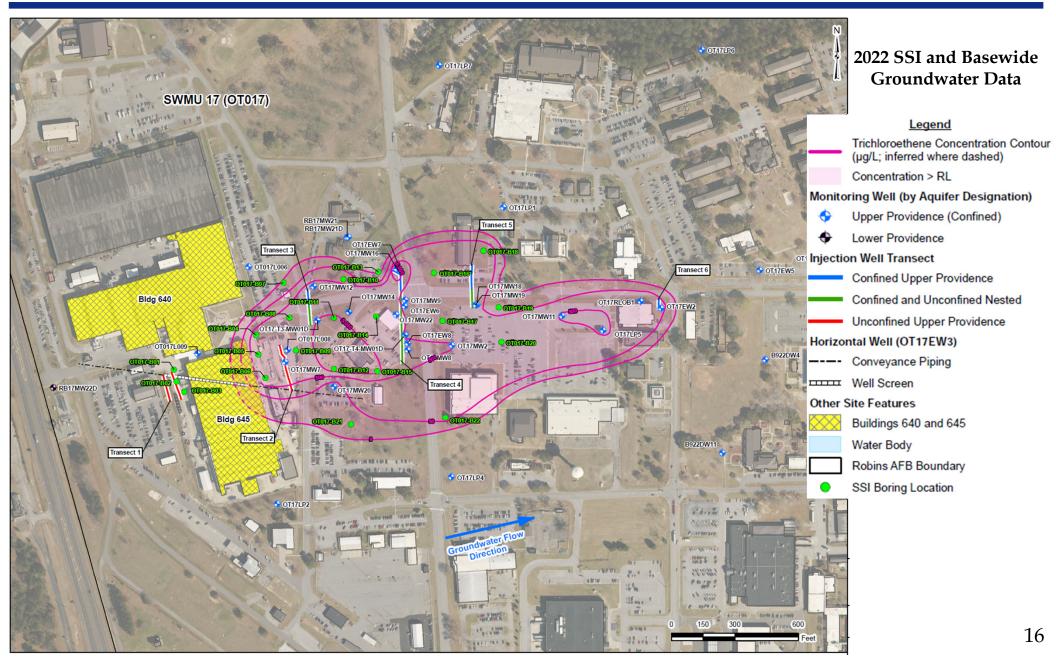


- Historical release of TCE to groundwater from a subsequently removed UST migrated beneath Building 645 due to groundwater flow
- Kaolinitic clay aquitard divides upper unconfined and lower confined groundwater aquifer and affects horizontal and vertical migration of COCs
- Discontinued pump and treat system has also affected impact extents

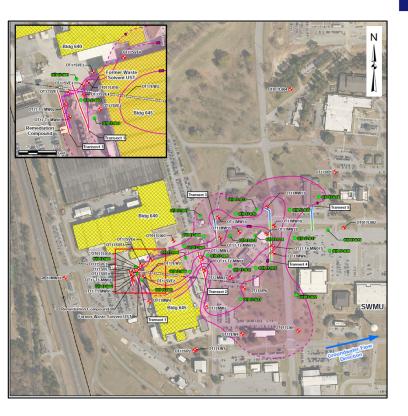












CSM data gaps

- Area under Building 645
 - What is extent and magnitude of impacts beneath Building 645?
 - Does source area plume connect to downgradient plume?

Evaluation of TCE hot spots

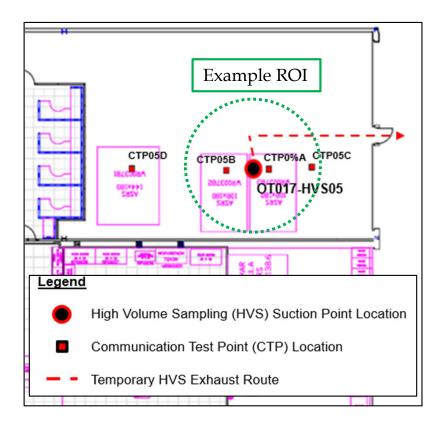
• What is extent of dissolved TCE plume greater than 100x RLs?

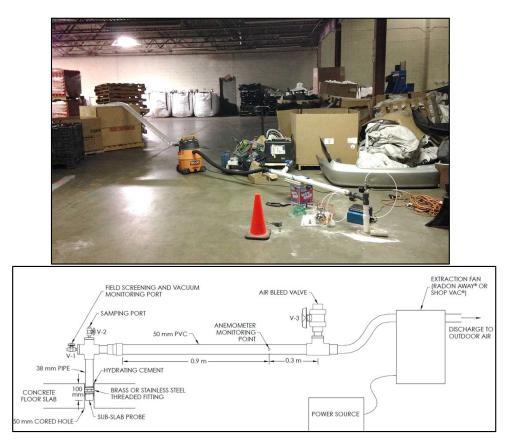
Evaluation of clay aquitard

- Are there preferential pathways, thin spots, and/or lateral discontinuities?
- Is there stored TCE mass within clay layer and is there potential for impacted clay layer to act as secondary source of groundwater contamination?



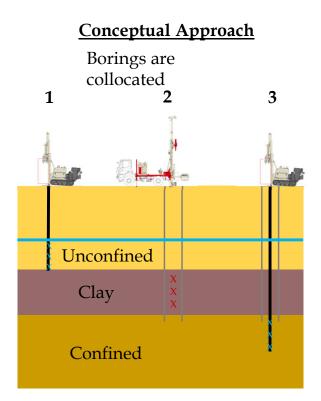
- High Volume Sampling (HVS) used to collect sub-slab soil gas
 - Assess potential for discrete vadose zone source beneath Building 645 slab
 - Estimate contributions of target volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to soil gas from groundwater







- Sequenced approach to minimize potential cross-contamination between unconfined and confined aquifers
- <u>Step 1:</u> Collect discrete groundwater samples from upper unconfined aquifer and measure relative hydraulic conductivity (Ik)
- Step 2A: Collect discrete soil samples in clay confining unit and observe lithology
- <u>Step 2B:</u> Temporary casing set from ground surface through aquitard to isolate upper and lower aquifers
- <u>Step 3</u>: Advance through casing and collect groundwater samples in lower confined aquifer and measure Ik





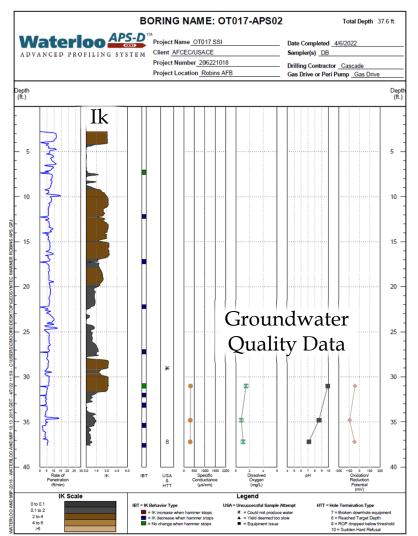
Waterloo Aquifer Profiling System (APS)



APS Tip



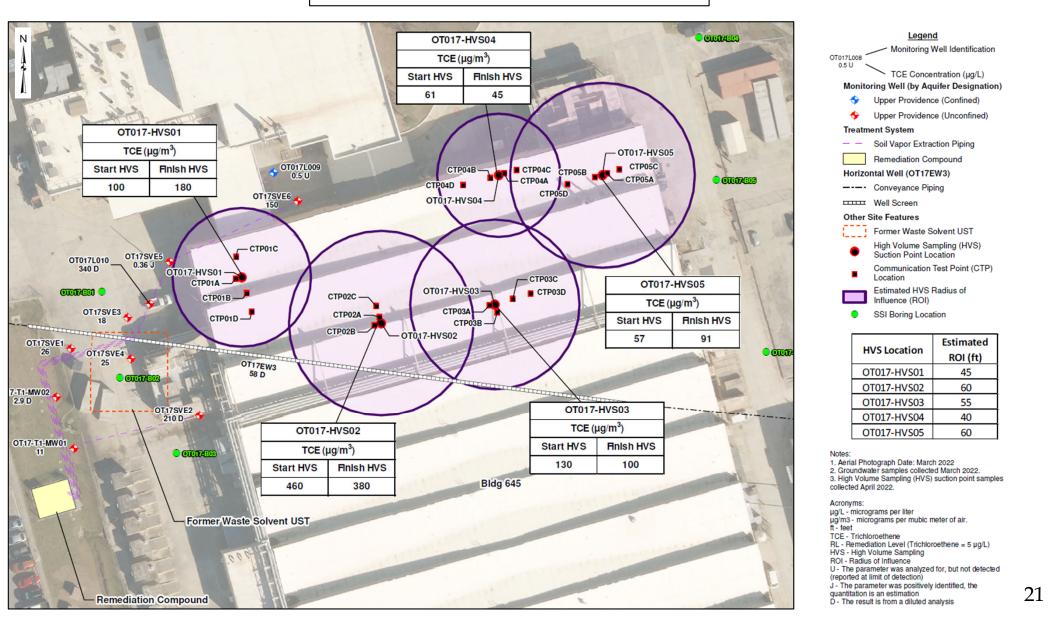
APS Groundwater Sample Collection



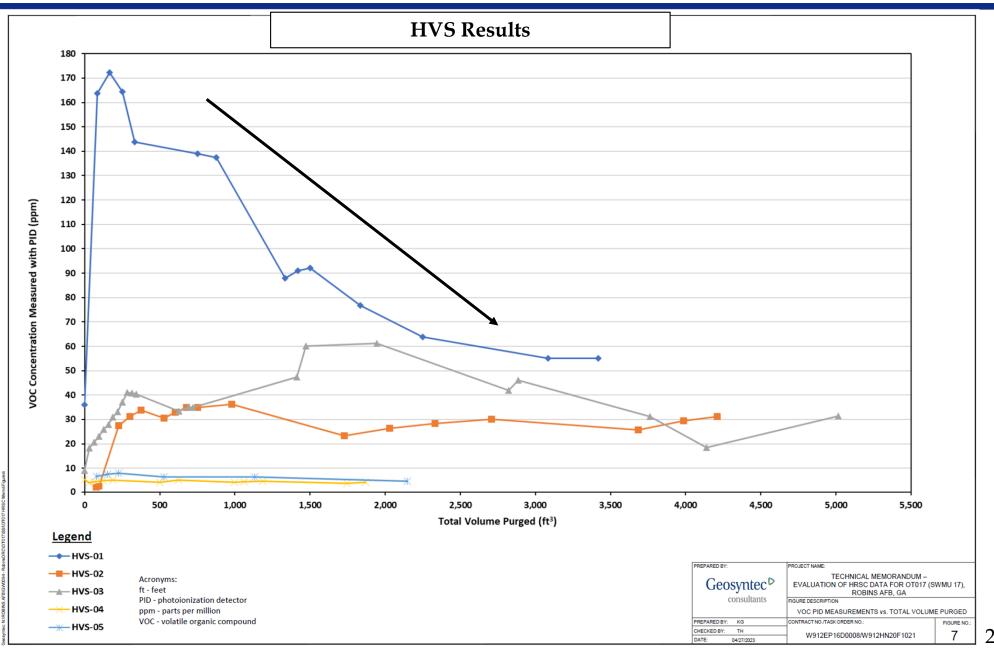
APS Data

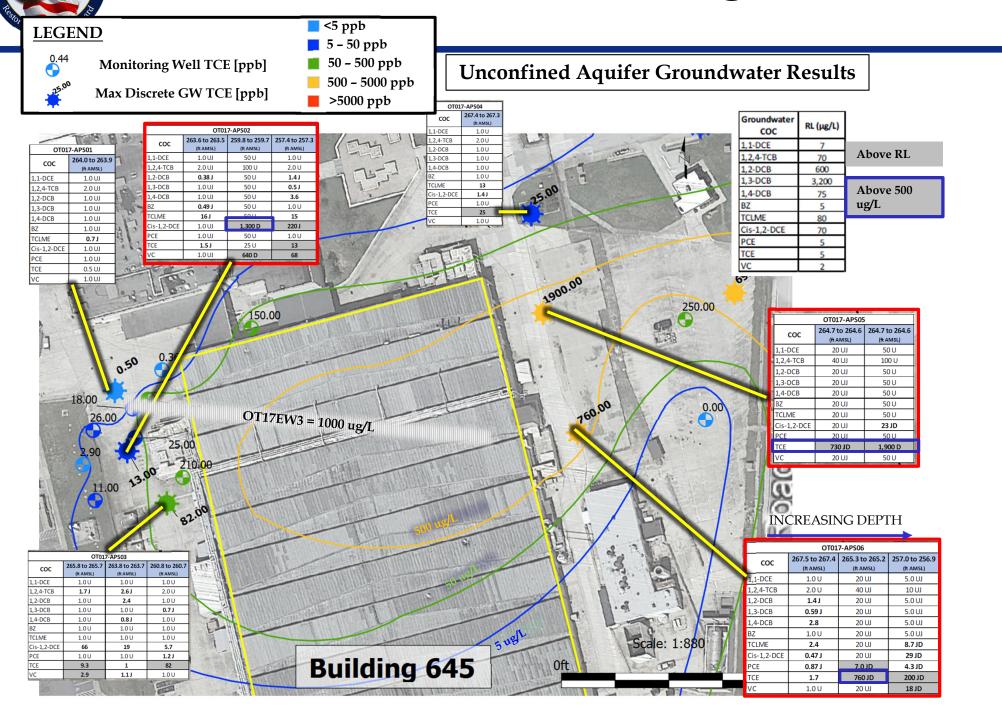


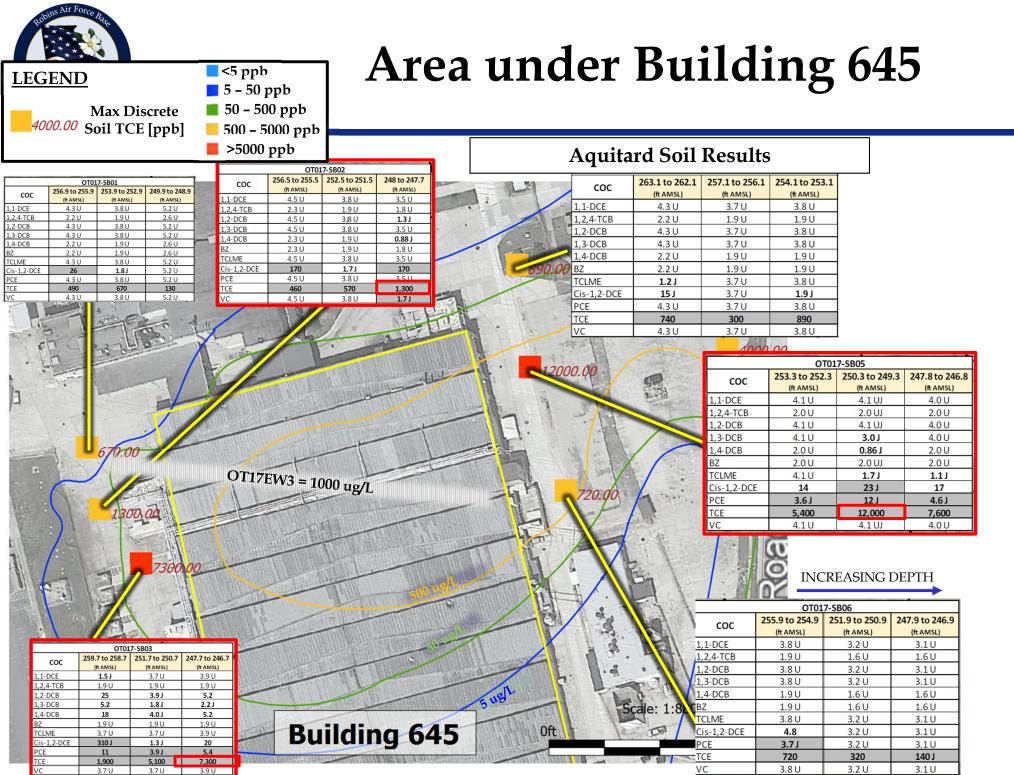
HVS Results

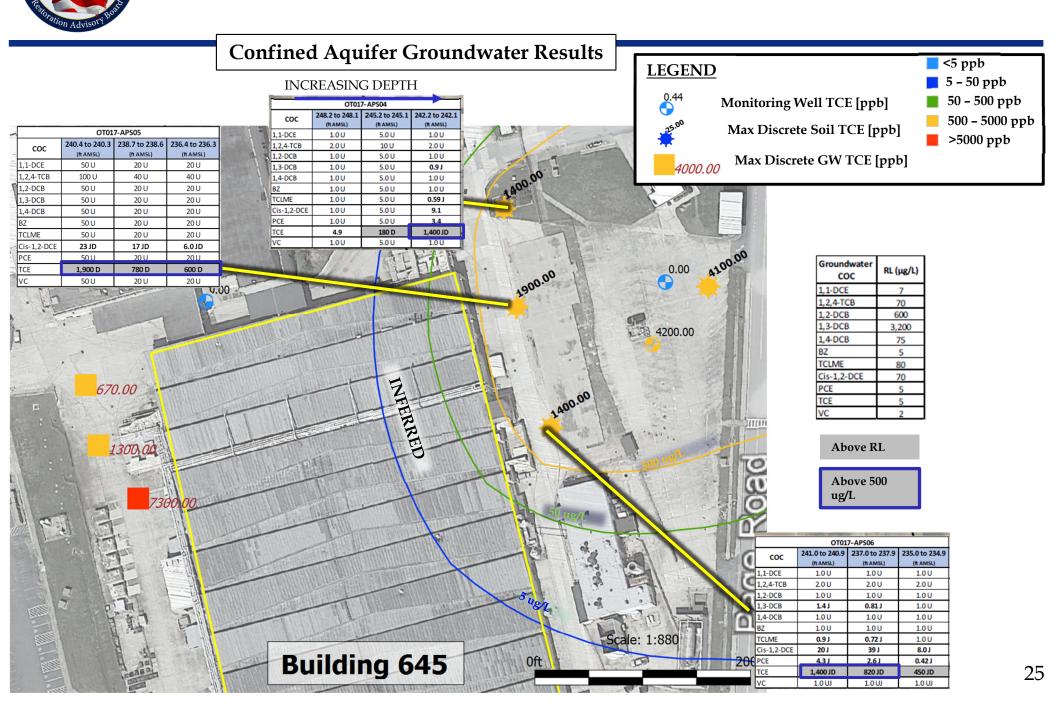




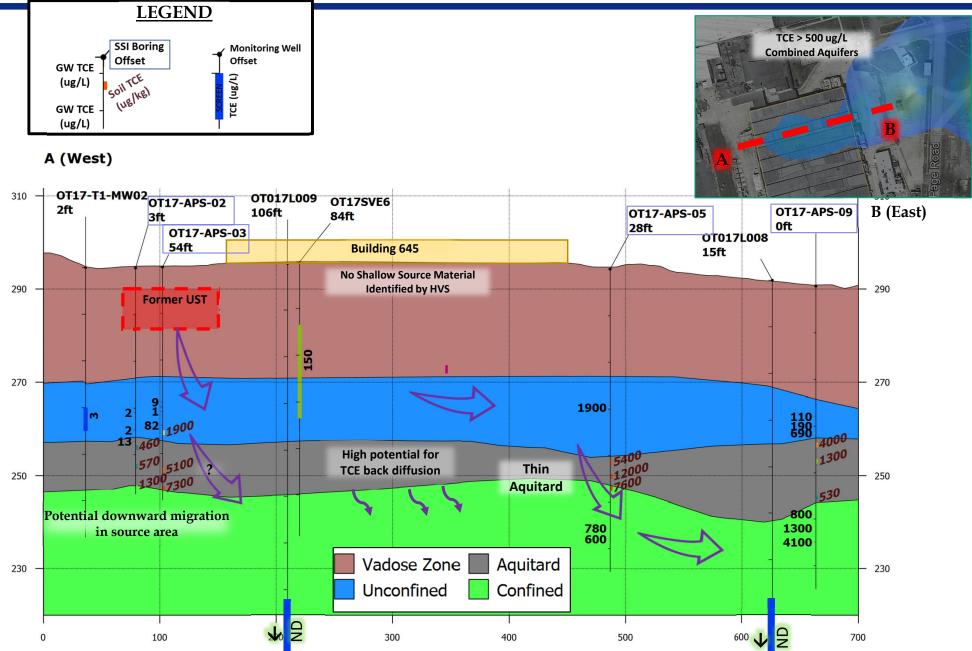






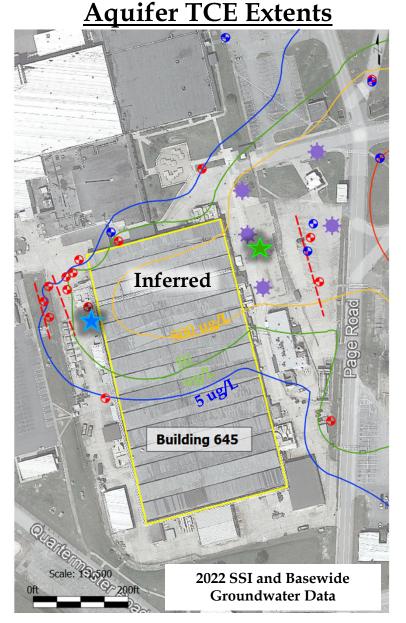




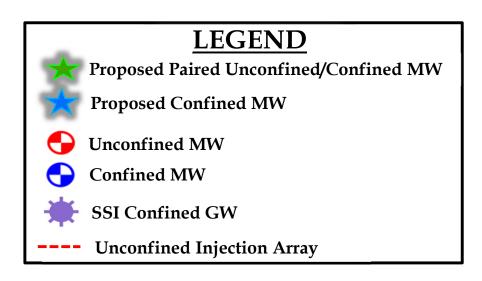




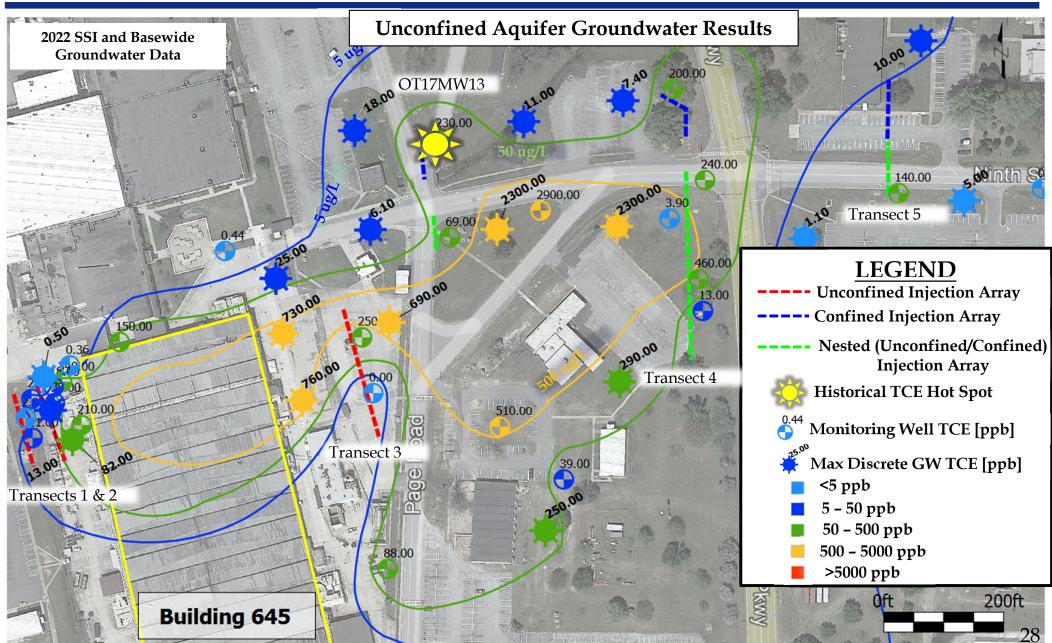
Combined Unconfined/Confined

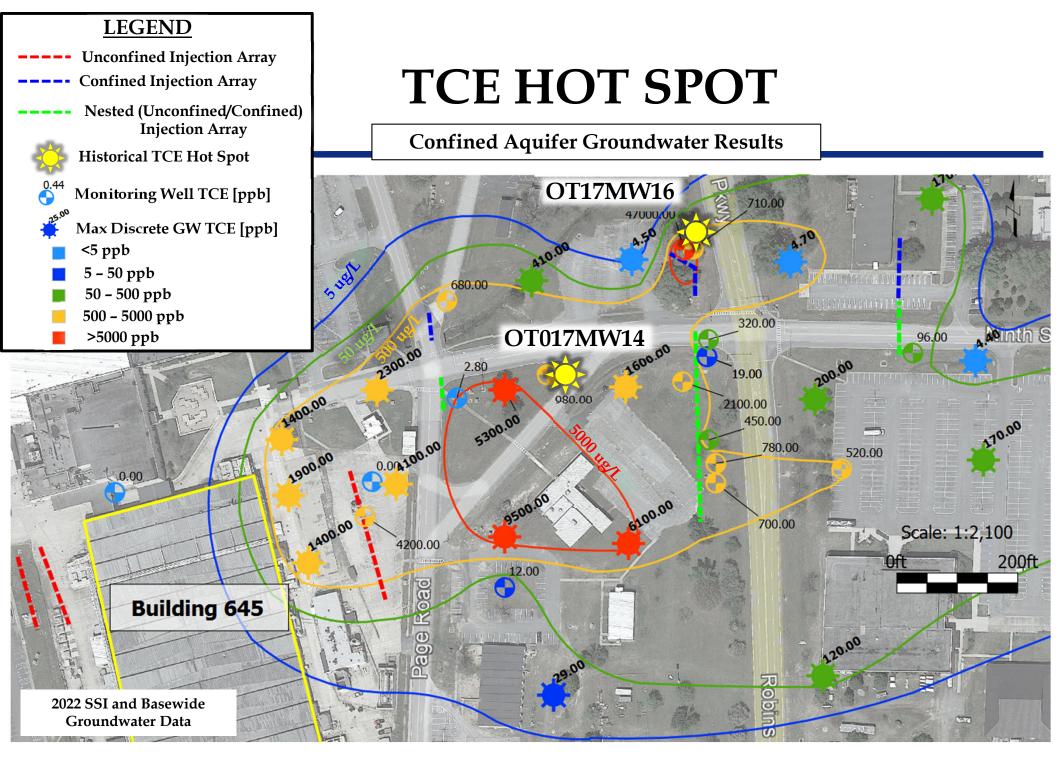


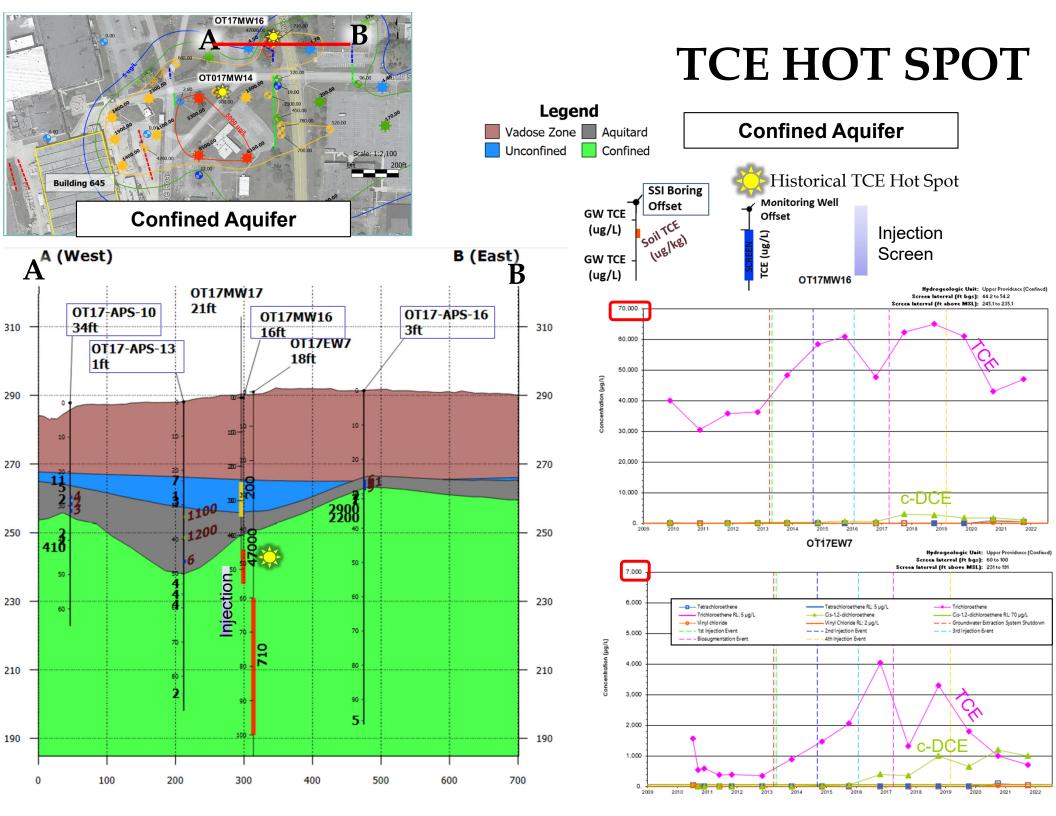
- Path forward
 - Install confined aquifer monitoring well in proximity to former UST area
 - Install paired monitoring wells east of Building 645

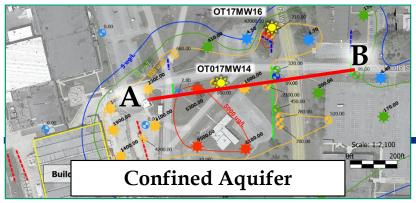


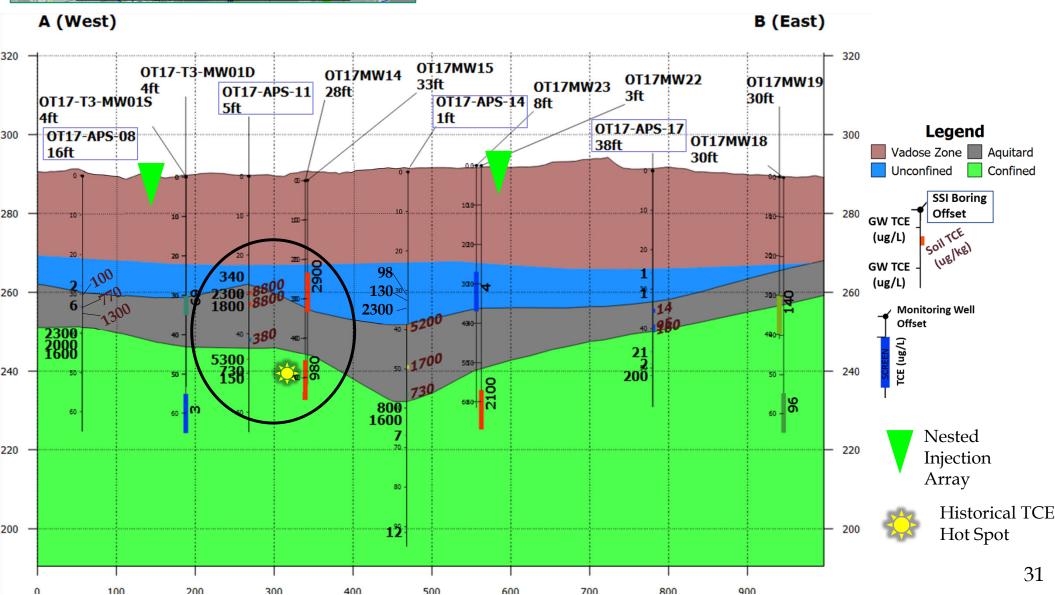


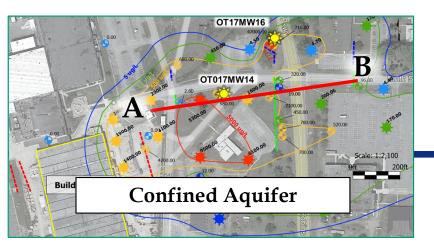




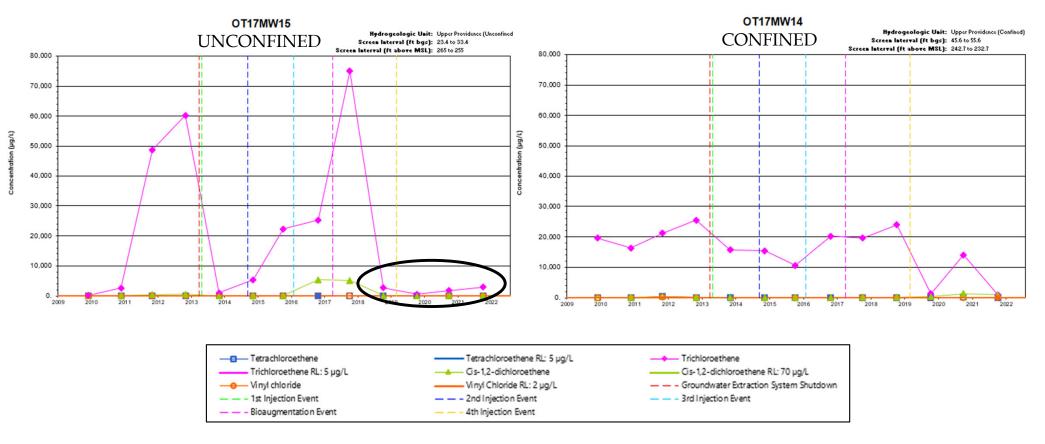


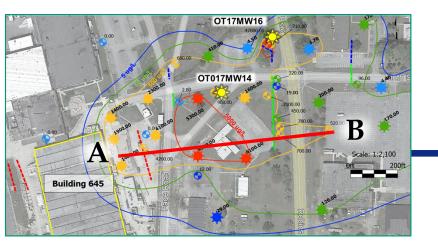


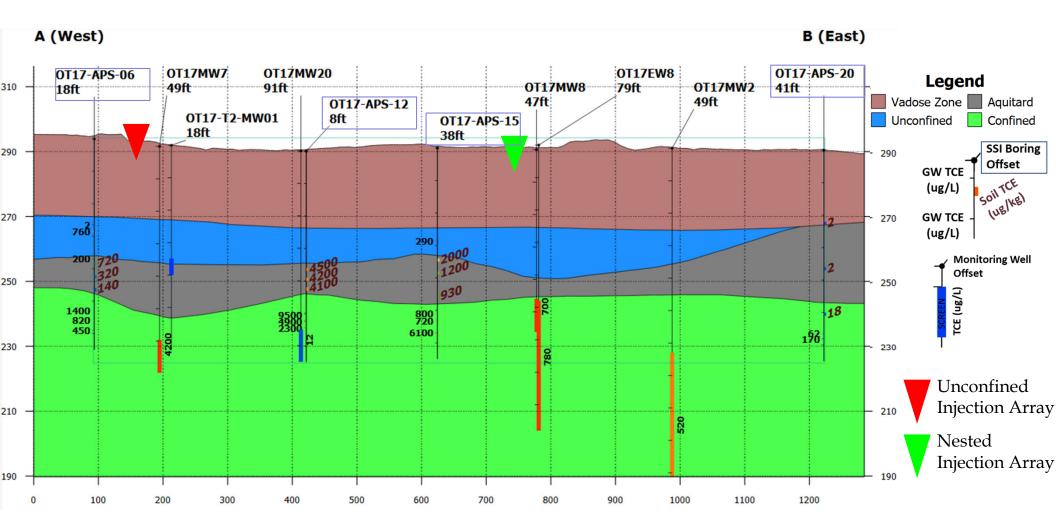




Collocated OT17 MW15 and -MW14







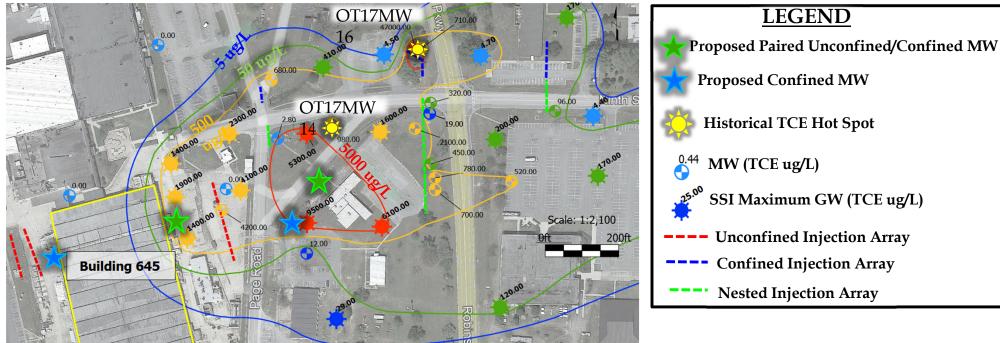




Key Findings

- Unconfined hot spot limited in extent
- Treatment of confined aquifer hot spot less effective
- Path Forward:
 - Install additional monitoring wells to refine future remedy footprint

Confined TCE Plume





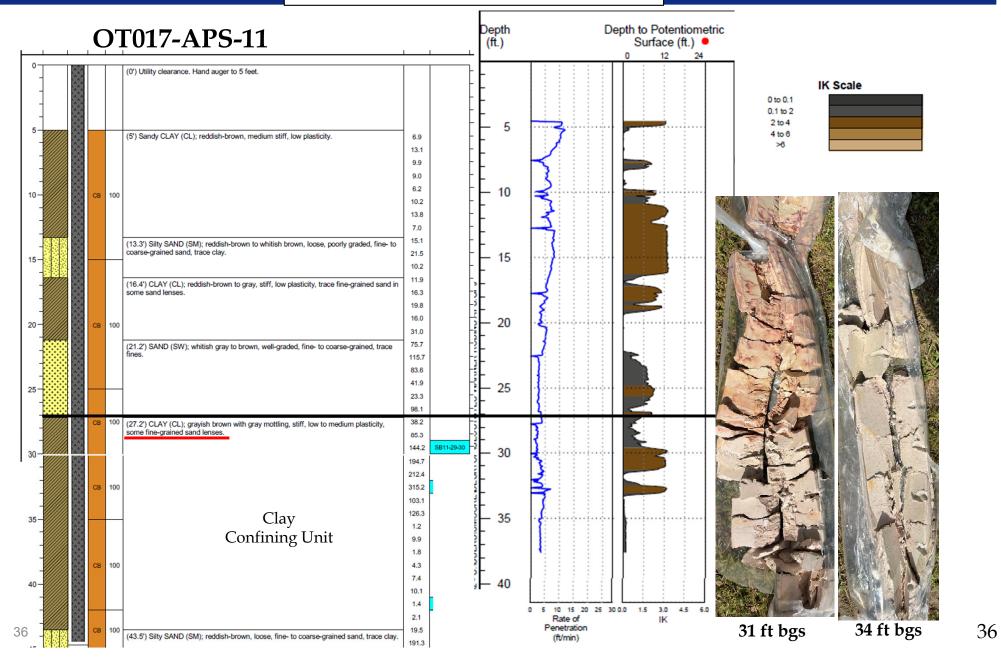
Clay Aquitard

- Potential aquitard unit encountered at each location
- Described as grayish brown, low plasticity clay, with varying amounts of sand
- Median clay unit thickness: 11 feet
 - Less than 4 ft thick at OT017-B05 (east of Building 645)
- Sand lenses encountered in some locations may act as preferential flow paths



Clay Aquitard

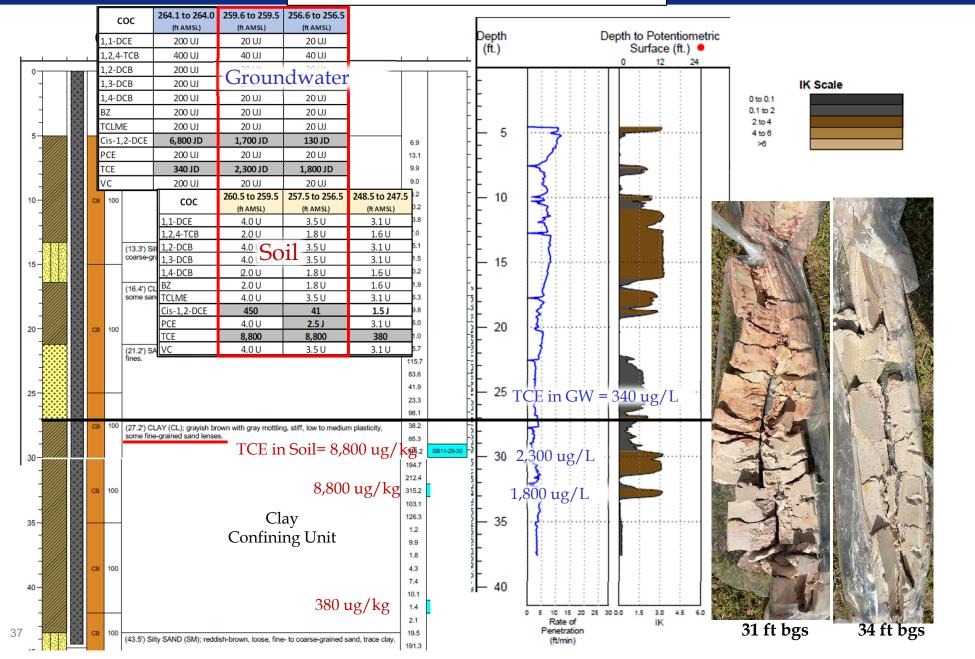
Index of Hydraulic Conductivity (Ik)



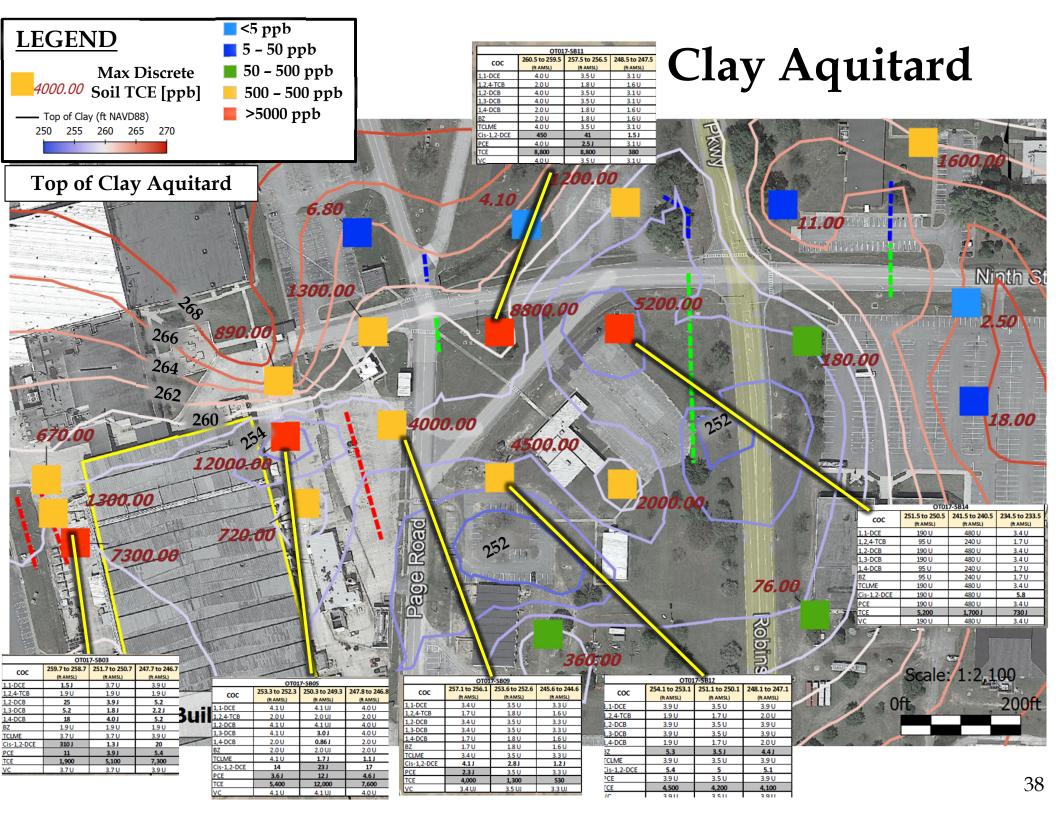


Clay Aquitard

Index of Hydraulic Conductivity (Ik)



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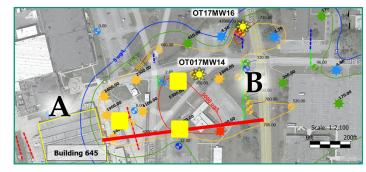


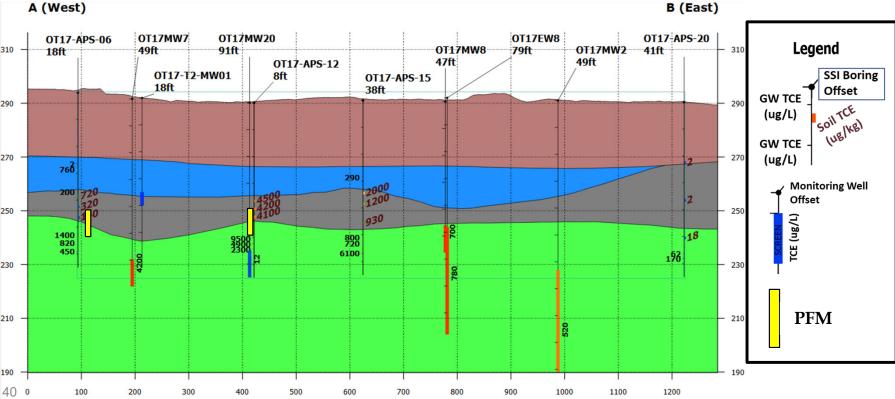
- Substantial TCE entrained within clay layer
- Impacts to clay extend far down gradient from former UST area
- Highest concentrations of clay TCE co-located with thin bowl-like depression east of Building 645
- Minimal daughter products present in clay indicates aquitard is not presently affected by ERD injections
- High potential for clay aquitard to act as a secondary source via back diffusion



Clay Aquitard

- Path forward recommendations:
 - Deploy passive flux meters (PFMs) to evaluate flux from clay to aquifer groundwater







Path forward

Ongoing Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

- Continue to run SVE in source area
- Additional Phase 2 SSI Activities (January March 2024)
 - Install monitoring wells to refine remedy footprint
 - Install PFMs to evaluate flux from clay aquitard







Restoration Advisory Board



SWMUs 59 & 60 (CG501 & CG502) -Update on Progress

Kip Gray, PhD Senior Engineer Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.

March 14, 2024





- Site background
- CAP addendum
- Construction activities
- Path forward



Site Background

- Located in flightline area
- 1995: Petroleum contamination discovered due to presumed historical release(s) from active/inactive buried fuel lines
- Inactive fuel line transported Jet Propellant Number 4 (JP-4) until mid-1990s and abandoned in place in 2000
- Active fuel line transported JP-4 until mid-1990s when Robins AFB converted to Jet Propellant 8 (JP-8) for aircraft fueling
- Historical release of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) resulted in groundwater plume
- Numerous investigations have found no evidence of ongoing leak



SWMU 59 and 60 Location



Site History

2002: CAP Objectives			
•	SWMU 59 and 60 combined CAP due to proximity and similar nature of contamination		
•	Reduce residual LNAPL to minimize continued release of fuel-related constituents into groundwater		
	Deduces on control field volce in duding		

- Reduce or control fuel-related VOCs, including benzene, in source area groundwater
- Minimize downgradient migration of VOCs in groundwater
- **2002** Remedy
 - Air sparge and soil vapor extraction (AS/SVE) selected for source areas
 - Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) for downgradient areas

Contaminants of Concern (COCs)			
Parameter	SWMU 59 Groundwater RL (µg/L)	SWMU 60 Groundwater RL (µg/L)	
Volatile Organics			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	12	12	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	12	12	
Benzene	5	5	
Toluene	1,000	1,000	
Ethylbenzene	700	700	
n-Propylbenzene		240	
Semivolatile Organics			
Naphthalene	6.5	6.5	
Parameter	SWMU 59		
Parameter	Soil RL (µg/kg)		
Volatile Organics			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	117		
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	63		
Benzene	120		
Toluene	24,000		
Ethylbenzene	22,700		
m,p-Xylene	357,000		
n-Propylbenzene	788		
Semivolatile Organics			
Naphthalene			
Notes: RL = Remediation Lev	Source:	CAP (CAPE, 2001	

RL = Remediation Level $\mu g/L$ = micrograms per liter

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

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Site History

2012 – 2013: System modified due to diminishing decreases in contamination

- AS converted to biosparge by reducing air injection flowrate
- SVE shut down
- Horizontal directional drilled (HDD) biosparge wells installed to expand treatment area downgradient
- In-situ submerged oxygen curtains (iSOC[®]) to expand treatment area upgradient



Site History

- 2014 2019: SSI and source area investigations due to fluctuating concentrations
- Key Findings
 - Residual LNAPL identified
 - Beneath taxiway, near pipeline, and below water table
 - Residual LNAPL appears immobile and non-recoverable
 - Residual LNAPL is acting as ongoing source contributing to downgradient plume

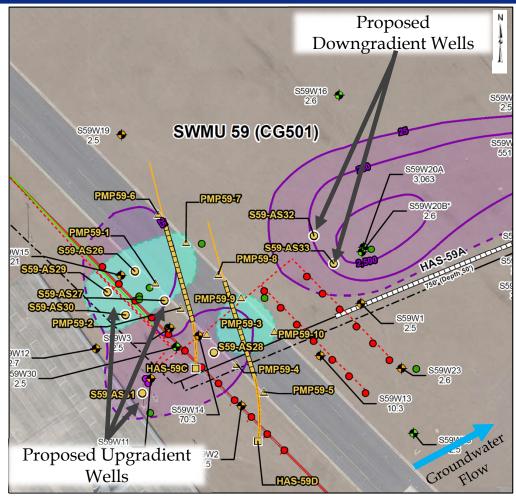


CAP Addendum

- Current biosparge system has been shown to be effective within its zone of influence
- Enhance remedial approach to address source area
- CAP Addendum: Updated approach to accelerate cleanup approved by Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) in October 2021
 - Expand biosparge system to target residual LNAPL under taxiways and in areas beyond current biosparge influence
 - Downgradient concentrations will attenuate



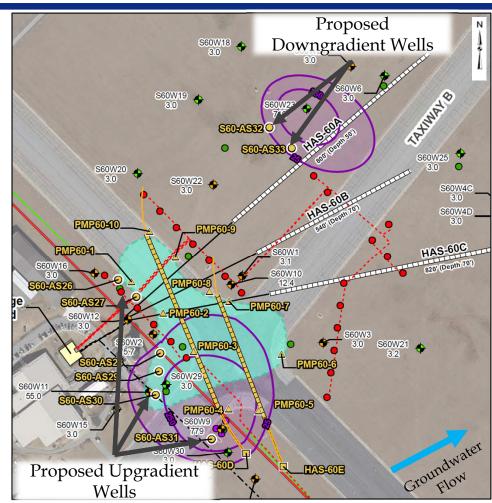
CAP Addendum



Proposed SWMU 59 Remediation Enhancements

Existing System:

- Vertical Biosparge Well
- HDD Bioparge Well
- iSOC[®] Well



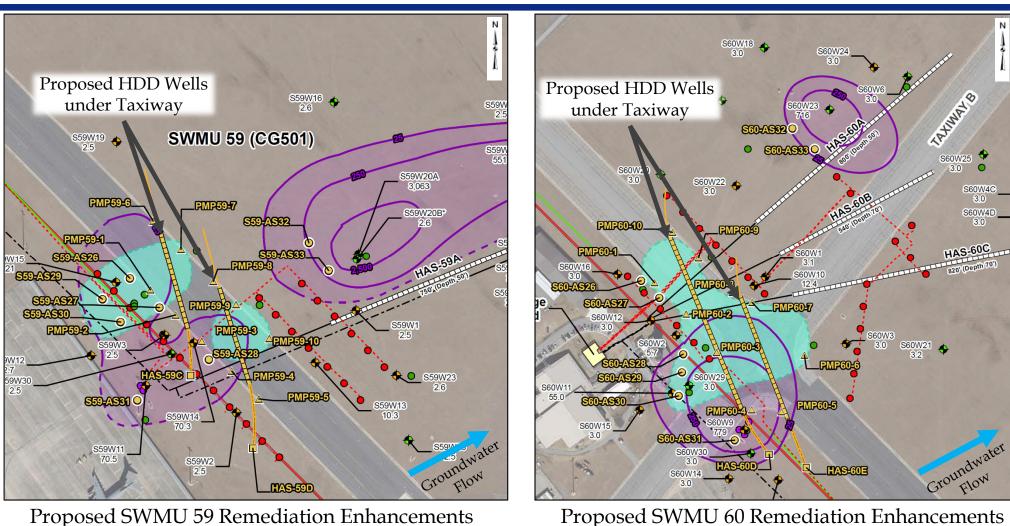
Proposed SWMU 60 Remediation Enhancements

Proposed System Enhancements:

- Proposed Vertical Biosparge Well
- Proposed HDD Biosparge Well
- △ Proposed Pressure Monitoring Point



CAP Addendum



Existing System:

- Vertical Biosparge Well
- HDD Bioparge Well
- iSOC[®] Well 0

Proposed SWMU 60 Remediation Enhancements

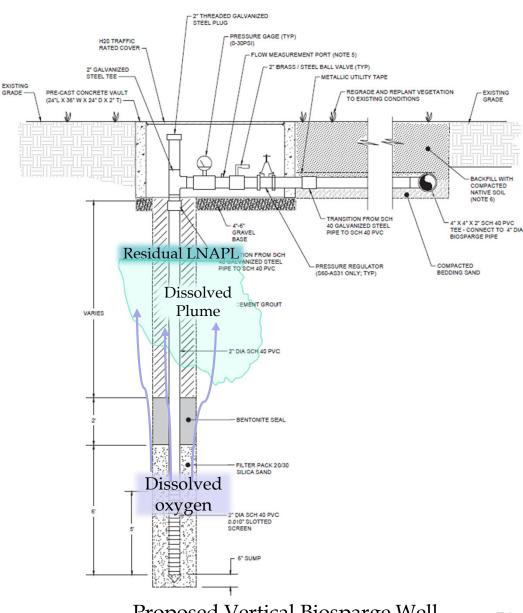
Proposed System Enhancements:

- Proposed Vertical Biosparge Well \mathbf{O}
- Proposed HDD Biosparge Well
- **Proposed Pressure Monitoring Point** \triangle



Remedial Design

- Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) Work Plan planning documents submitted to GA EPD in June 2022
- System enhancements at each SWMU
 - Six vertical biosparge wells to expand influence in upgradient areas
 - Two vertical biosparge wells to expand influence in downgradient areas







Vertical well drilling



Vertical well ready for temporary burial



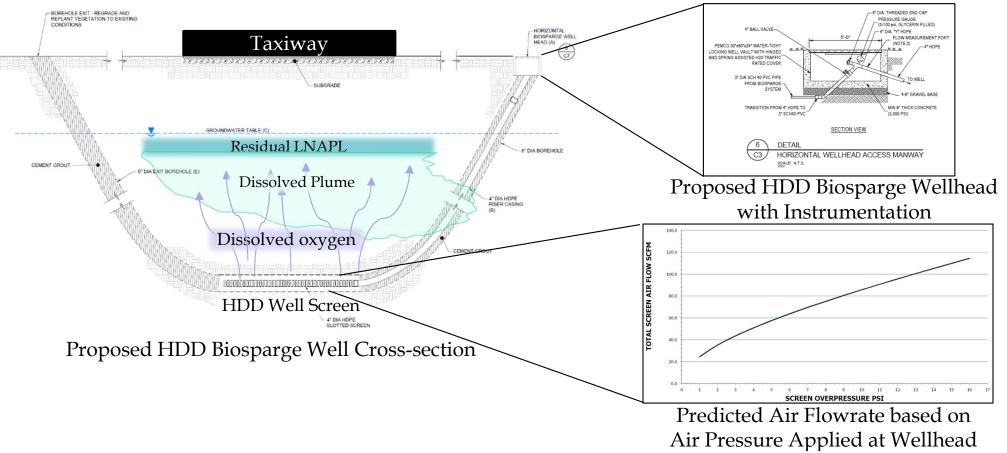
Installed vertical well



Remedial Design

System enhancements at each SWMU

- Two HDD biosparge wells to address areas underneath taxiway
- Custom well screens designed to provide uniform air distribution



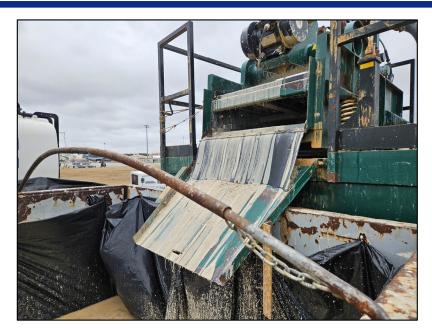




HDD drilling



Drill bit



Drilling mud recycler



Walkover receiver





HDD exit pit



Well material pullback



Borehole reamer



Grouting





Well development



Well capped for temporary burial



Path Forward

- Q2 2024: Construction of biosparge conveyance piping and mechanical components
- Summer 2024: Biosparging with expanded system components







New Business and Program Closing

Mr. Heyward Singleton RAB Installation Co-chair



Next RAB Meeting

Thursday, September 12, 2024





Please...

Complete the meeting evaluation and feedback form and return to sign-in table or leave at seat

Leave your name tag at the sign-in table or seat for the next meeting

Thank you!