

EPA Internet Seminar



December 2003



Initial Site Screening Using Dynamic Field Activity: Calloway Drum Recycling Site Auburndale, Polk County, Florida



**ecology and
environment, inc.**
International Specialists in the Environment

1

Jeff – Introduction of seminar

Speakers



Perry Kelso, PG

Senior Geologist Ecology & Environment, Inc. –
Tallahassee



Joseph McGarrity

Environmental Specialist – Florida Department
of Environmental Protection Superfund Site
Screening Bureau of Waste Cleanup

2

Jeff – Introduction of speakers

FDEP Site Assessment Program

Background

Cooperative Agreement with EPA Region IV

CERCLA site assessments

- Prescreening evaluations

- Preliminary assessment

- Site inspections

- Expanded site assessments

- Combined and integrated assessments

Targeted brownfields assessments

- Phase I and Phase II Environmental assessments

- Contamination assessments

- Risk assessments

- Source removals (future activity)



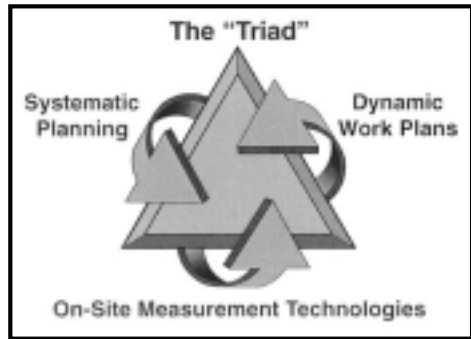
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Joe – FDEP SSI discussion

Main point:

To promote the concept of using **field-based analysis** and **field-based decision making** to achieve project goals with increased certainty that the overall results are reliable (i.e. certainty that nothing was overlooked).

CERCLA Site Assessment Objectives



CERCLA Objectives

- HRS score documentation
- Limited sampling points (biased)
- Limited overall cost

FDEP Objectives

- Meet CERCLA objectives
- Support state and local agency needs
- Use flexible workplans and field-based analysis to reduce sampling uncertainty

Soil Assessment Objectives

FDEP Approach

Site specific/flexible
XRF field analysis
TVA (FID, PID)
headspace analysis
Color-Tec analysis



Soil exposure

0-3 In (DOH, ATSDR)

- Residential/public use

0-2ft (HRS)

- Residential/Public use
- Industrial/commercial use

Site Categorization

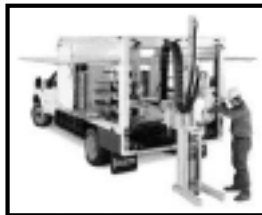
Document contaminant
source and waste quantity
Collect data to support
contamination assessment
needs
Evaluate soil conditions as
related to land use

Groundwater Assessment Objectives

FDEP Approach

Document observed release

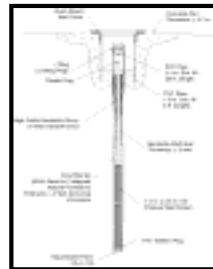
Document level 1 or level 2 actual contamination (municipal, public, private potable wells)



Groundwater gradient/contaminant delineation

Temporary wells, microwells, direct push, permanent wells (PVC and stainless steel)

Geophysical surveys/stratigraphic evaluation



Workplans/DQOs

HRS minimum requirements

Definitive analysis (CLP)
Limited sample quantities
(<10 samples)
Pre-determined sampling
locations (Based on site file
information)



High Analytical Certainty
Low Sampling
(Site Coverage) Certainty



FDEP SSI approach

Use low-cost field-based
analyses to maximize
sampling coverage (30 to 40
samples)

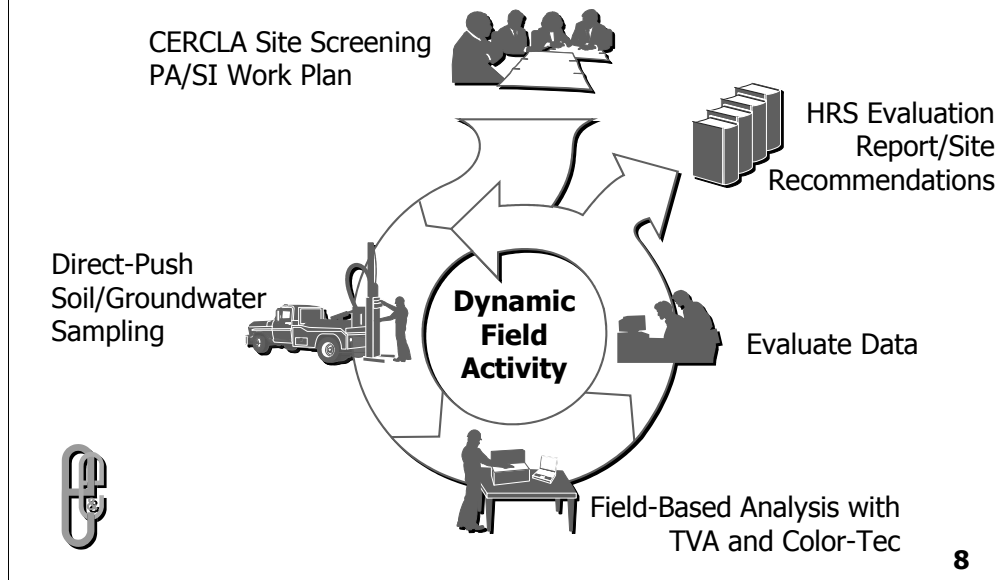
Use field data to focus
required CLP sampling
locations on "hot-spots"

All sampling locations are
flexible (based on field-based
analytical data)



High Analytical Certainty
High Sampling
(Site Coverage) Certainty

FDEP Site Assessment Program – Dynamic Approach Calloway Drum Recycling Site



Joe: Briefly discuss goals for Calloway Project, then hand over to Perry

Joe:

To achieve these goals for the Calloway project, we used a flexible work plan approach that combined low-cost field-based sample analysis with direct-push soil and groundwater sampling techniques

To control costs, fixed-laboratory analysis was limited to 10 biased-hot sampling locations. Therefore, to accurately score the site, these 10 samples had to represent the most contaminated areas of the site.

A higher quantity of low-cost, field-analysis sampling points were used to locate and confirm the hottest areas to focus the more costly, definitive, lab-based sampling efforts.

This approach required field-based data evaluation and real-time decision making, therefore, the use of qualified personnel with project-level decision-making authority was critical.

Because we used a relatively unknown field analytical technology at the site, I'll take a moment to preface the case study with a few slides describing the basic principals of the Color-Tec field method.

The case study will deal with how we applied this method and other innovative approaches to expedite the site investigation and ranking process and achieve our goals, which were to accurately score the site within a very limited budget and to have a fair degree of certainty that we had collected samples that represented the highest levels of contamination present on the site.

Color-Tec Method

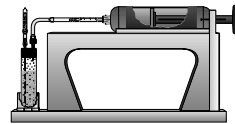
Field-based analysis of water and soil samples

Innovative combination of Sample Purging with colorimetric detector tubes

Detects low levels (ppb-range) of chlorinated compounds

Provides presence-or absence (qualitative) analysis

Provides tentative quantification of total chlorinated compounds (approximate concentrations)



9

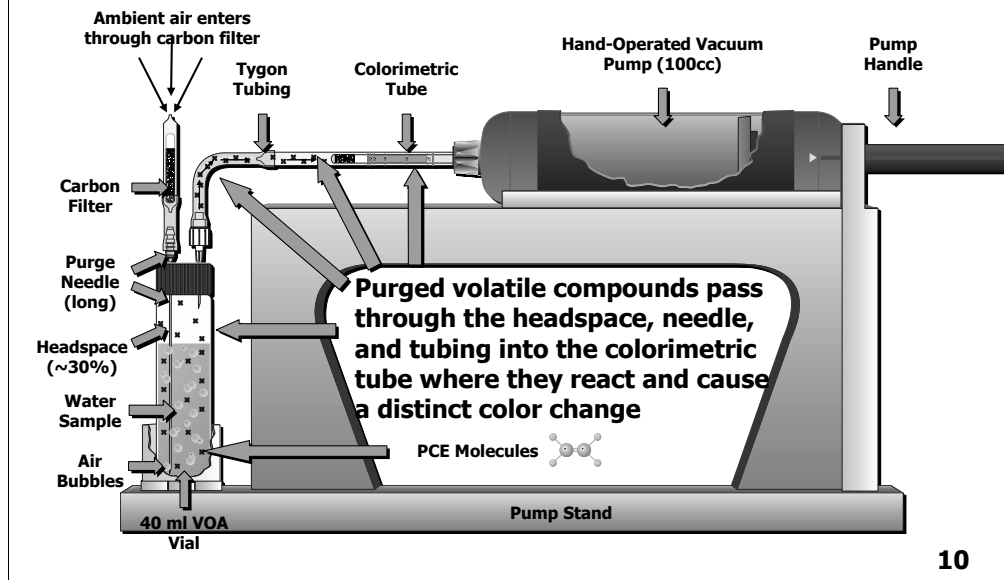
Perry:

Color-Tec is an innovative field-based analytical method that combines sample purging techniques with colorimetric tubes to detect very low-level concentrations of chlorinated compounds in soil and groundwater samples.

The method provides qualitative (presence or absence) analysis and tentatively quantifies total chlorinated compounds by providing approximate concentration ranges.

The operating cost is less than \$10.00 per sample. The procedure is fast, simple, and does not require dedicated field personnel to operate

Color-Tec Method – Purge and Analysis



Perry:

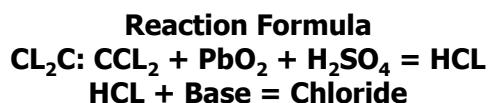
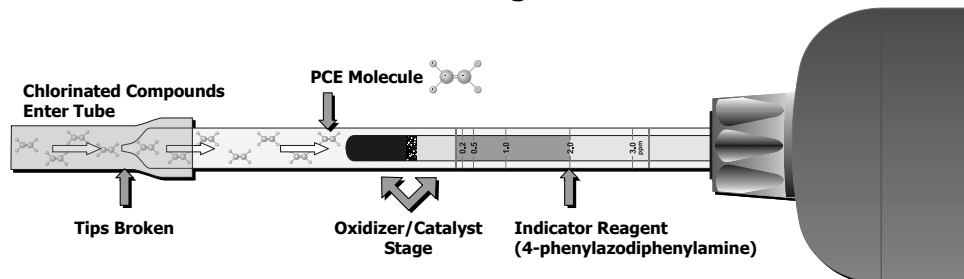
Purging is the key to the method's low level detection capability. To conduct the method, a water sample is sealed into a 40ml VOA vial leaving an approximately 30% headspace to facilitate purging. Soil samples are prepared by mixing the soil with clean water in a sealed VOA vial with a 30% headspace.

Using a hand-operated vacuum pump, filtered ambient air is purged through the sample for 1 to 2 minutes to strip any volatile contaminants present, directing them into the colorimetric indicator tube where they react to create a color change.

Color-Tec Method – Colorimetric Tube Detection Principal

Chlorinated compounds enter the tube causing a color change

The concentration is read at the interface of the reacted to un-reacted reagent



11

Perry:

The method can be used to detect a variety of compounds by using colorimetric tubes designed to detect specific compounds. We used the Color-Tec method in the CDR investigation to detect chlorinated compounds.

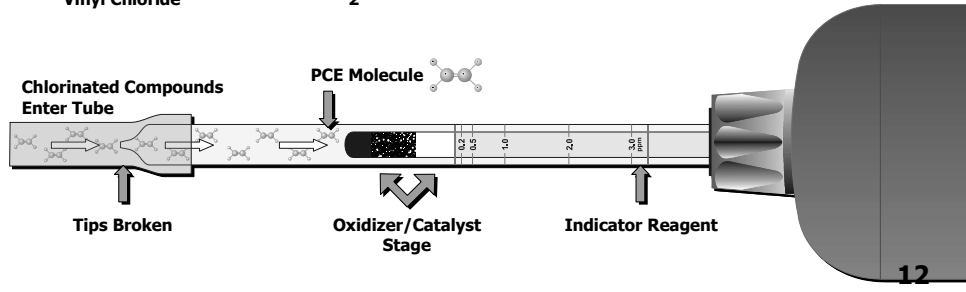
The tubes work by oxidizing the chlorinated compounds to produce HCl, which enters a yellow reagent phase discoloring it to purple. The concentration value is obtained by matching the furthest extent of the color change to a scale printed on the tube.

Color-Tec Method

All Chlorinated Compounds Detected

All Chlorinated Alkenes and Alkanes Detected as "Total Chlorinated Compounds"

Chlorinated Alkenes		Chlorinated Alkanes	
Compound	EPA MCL (µg/L)	Compound	EPA MCL (µg/L)
Tetrachloroethene	5	Carbon tetrachloride	5
Trichloroethene	5	Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	5
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	70	1,1-Dichloroethane	-
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	100	1,2-Dichloroethane	5
1,1-Dichloroethene	7	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200
Vinyl Chloride	2		



Perry:

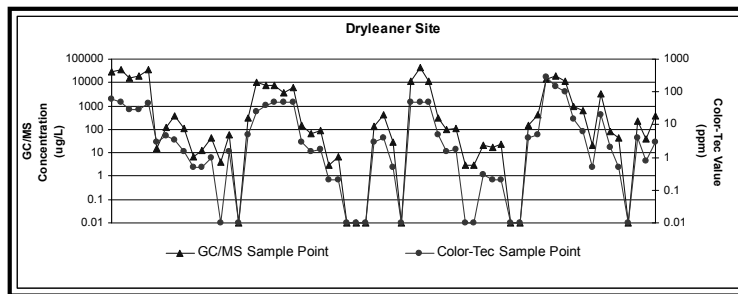
The tubes used to detect chlorinated compounds are class-specific in that they only detect chlorinated alkenes and alkanes. These tubes do not distinguish between the individual chlorinated compounds (such as PCE and TCE); therefore, the tube values are expressed as "total chlorinated compounds".

Using the Color-Tec Method with pre-heated water samples provides consistent detection at concentrations near or below the corresponding EPA drinking water standard for each chlorinated compound.

Color-Tec Method – Semi-Quantitative Accuracy

Comparison to GC/MS data - Groundwater

GC/MS concentrations expressed as the sum total of each chlorinated compound detected



13

Perry:

The Color-Tec Method has been used since 1997 at drycleaner projects and other chlorinated solvent sites to analyze several hundred groundwater samples. For much of this data, duplicate samples were collected for comparison to laboratory analysis. This graph shows the comparability trends of Color-Tec values to the duplicate sample GC/MS concentrations. The GC/MS values are presented here as the sum of each chlorinated compound concentration detected, since the Colorimetric tubes detect total chlorinated compounds rather than specific chlorinated compounds.

In this data set, collected from a drycleaner site, you can see that the Color-Tec data trends closely to the GC/MS data at various concentration magnitudes, and that all total chlorinated compound concentrations of 4 µg/L and above were detected by the Color-Tec Method.

Color-Tec Method – Comparative Accuracy

Expected concentration ranges based on GC/MS comparison data collected during several drycleaner site investigation projects.

Colorimetric Tube Reading	Corresponding GC/MS Value Range (µg/L)	
	Low	High
0.1	1	5
0.2	3	19
0.5	9	33
1	15	56
2	42	180
3	94	279
5	150	416
10	365	1627
25	1050	3300
50	2120	19000
100	10000	28000
300	18240	61920

14

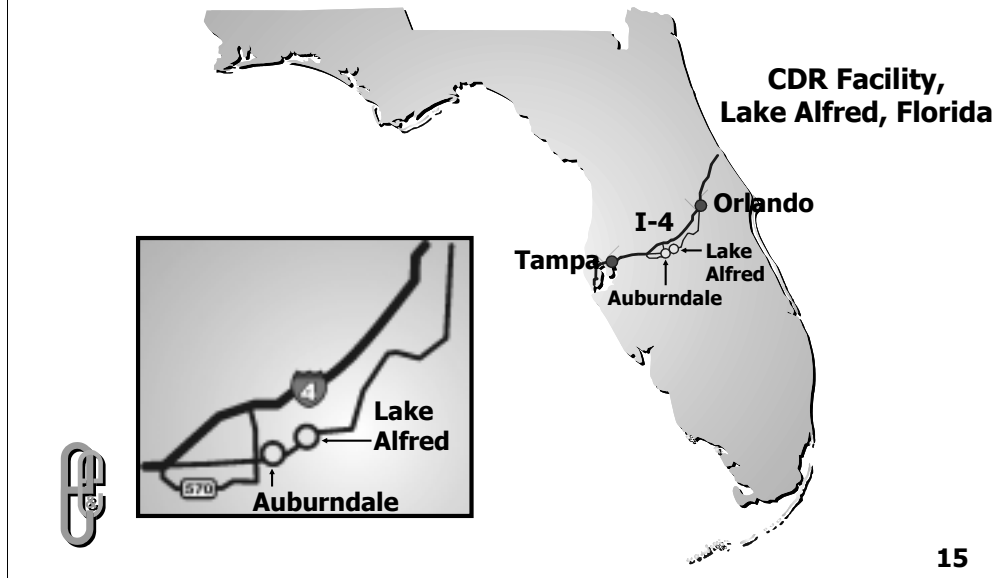
Perry:

Using the duplicate GC/MS comparison data from several drycleaner site investigation projects, we compiled a table of expected concentration ranges corresponding to various colorimetric tube values for groundwater samples. As you can see, the method detection range for this data set was 1 to 28,000 µg/L.

This table is used as general guide to tentatively quantify Color-Tec values in the field. The comparability of Color-Tec values to GC/MS data may vary significantly from site-to-site depending primarily on the distribution of the individual chlorinated compounds present in the sample.

As with any analytical tool, there are limitations, such as interference compounds and temperature, that must be considered when choosing the most appropriate field-based analytical tool to meet the required project goals.

Callaway Drum Recycling Site Locations: Auburndale and Lake Alfred Facilities



Perry:

As the name suggests, Calloway Drum Recycling was formerly a drum cleaning and reconditioning operation. The original facility was located in Auburndale, Florida during the 1970s, and was moved to Lake Alfred Florida in the early 1980s. The two sites are about 5-miles apart, located near Interstate 4, halfway between Tampa and Orlando.

Our investigation and site ranking activities were focused on the Auburndale site. The former Lake Alfred facility is currently being addressed as an NPL site. I mention it here because the background information obtained from the Lake Alfred operation played an important role in planning the Auburndale site investigation activities.

Callaway Drum Recycling Combined (PA/SI) Assessment Planning (FDEP/E&E)

Discuss available site history/previous findings

Identify potential migration pathways and HRS data gaps

Discuss/propose a flexible scope of work for field data collection

Discuss site-specific data quality objectives



Perry:

As discussed earlier, the Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation phases were combined for the Calloway Drum Project to reduce time and costs. The planning activities were conducted by the FDEP and contractor project teams in a coordinated efforts consisting of historical file review, historical aerial photo review, identification of potential receptors, evaluation of potential off-site migration pathways, and a site reconnaissance. This information was used to design a flexible work plan with site-specific data quality objectives to meet the project goals.

Callaway Drum Recycling Preliminary Assessment Activities

Site history

Purchased by fruit packing company in 1947

Used as a drum recycling facility from 1971 through 1977

Former CDR employee notifies EPA in 2000

CDR moved operations to Lake Alfred in 1977 and terminated operations in 1991

Lake Alfred Facility National Priorities List, May 2000

Aerial photo review

Historical operational interpretation

Current conditions and surroundings



17

Perry:

Callaway Drum Recycling Preliminary Assessment Activities

Evaluation of potential receptors (within 4 miles radius)

6 public potable water supply wells

49 community supply wells

3 private supply wells (within 0.25 mile)

~25,000 people reside within 4 miles radius

Regional geology

Floridan aquifer



18

Perry:

Callaway Drum Recycling Preliminary Assessment Activities

Site reconnaissance

Visual evidence of past activities

Visual confirmation of potential receptors

Noted potential physical limitations to field data collection

Heavily forested with thick undergrowth

Steep trenches and depressions



19

Perry:

Callaway Drum Recycling Flexible "Dynamic" Site Inspection Work Plan

4 primary focus areas (based on site history)

Land clearing needed to access all areas

Use direct-push technology for all sampling

Continuous soil core samples (surface to water table)

Groundwater "grab" samples

Install permanent monitoring wells (small diameter,
pre-packed screens)



20

Perry:

Callaway Drum Recycling Flexible “Dynamic” Site Inspection Work Plan

Proposed sampling frequency

30 to 40 locations

Soil at 2-foot vertical intervals

Groundwater at 5-foot vertical intervals

Proposed field-base analysis methodology

TVA (FID, PID) headspace - soil samples

Color-Tec analysis - of all soil and groundwater samples



21

Perry:

Callaway Drum Recycling Flexible "Dynamic" Site Inspection Work Plan

Why use Color-Tec?

Suspected chlorinated solvents based on
contaminants present at the CDR facility in Lake
Alfred

Why use TVA?

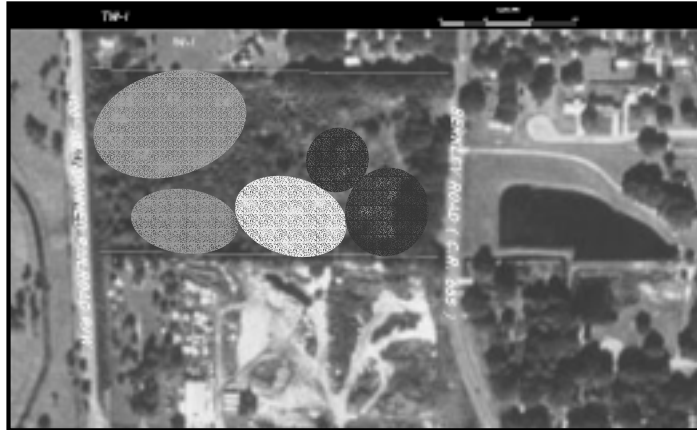
Suspected petroleum and other solvents based on
Lake Alfred facility



Perry:

Callaway Drum Recycling Site Inspection

Focus areas for field-based sampling and analysis



Aerial Photo View

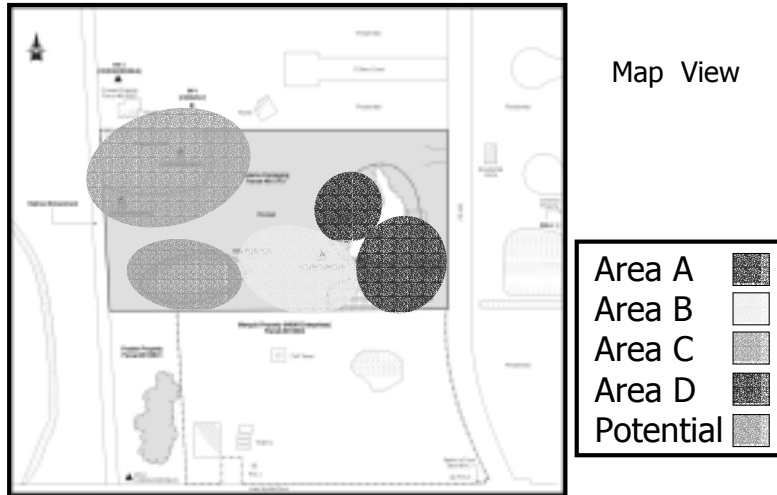
Area A	
Area B	
Area C	
Area D	
Potential	

23

Perry:

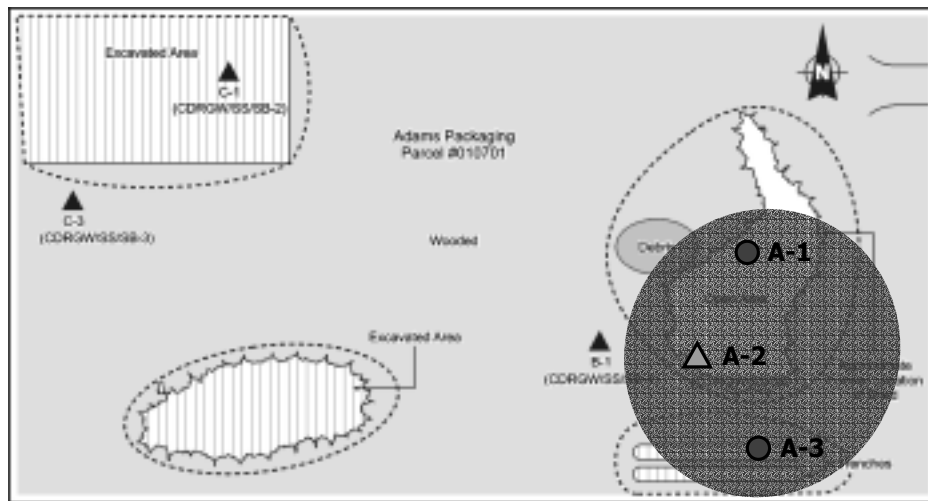
Callaway Drum Recycling Site Inspection

Focus areas for field-based sampling and analysis



24

Perry:



Area A

25

Perry:

Case Study: Callaway Drum Recycling



Focus Area A

3 field profile locations (21 samples)

2 laboratory samples (1 soil, 1 GW)

A1 and A3 = Trace or no response on CT and TVA

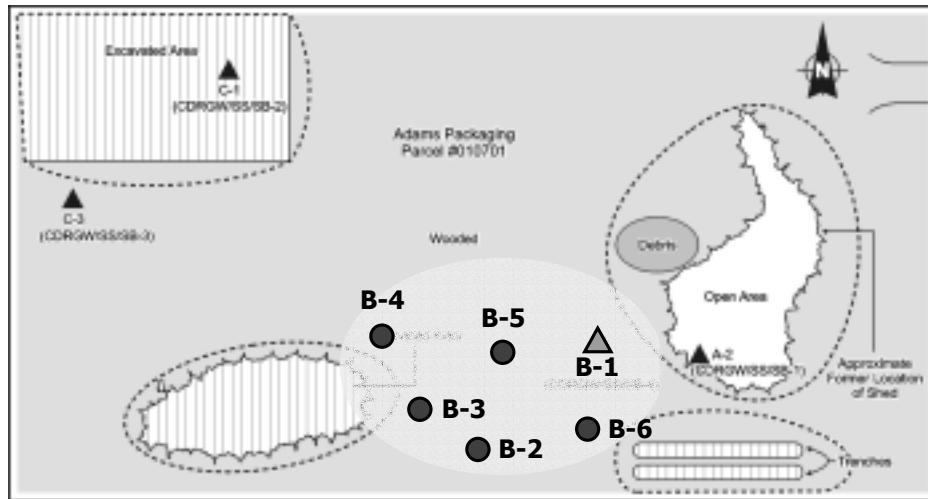
A2 = Positive response on CT and TVA
(laboratory data confirmed field results)

Color-Tec	TVA		Laboratory
	PID	FID	
Water 110 Units	Soil/Water 432 ppm	Soil/Water 4,000 ppm	PCE 7,300 µg/L



26

Perry:



Area B

27

Perry:

Case Study: Callaway Drum Recycling



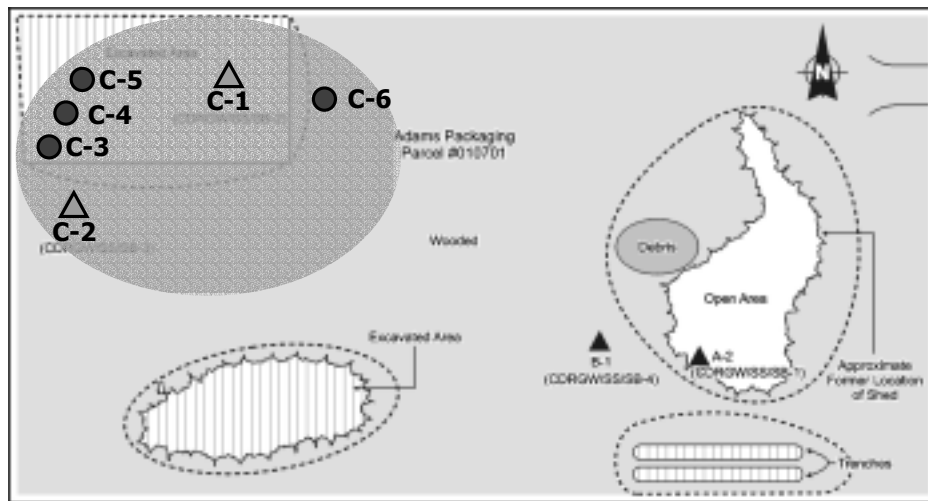
Focus Area B

6 field profile locations (38 samples)
4 laboratory samples (2 soil, 2 GW)
Trace/low response Color-Tec/TVA
Trace/low levels – lab data



28

Perry:



Area C

29

Perry:

Case Study: Callaway Drum Recycling



Focus Area C

6 field profile locations (37 samples)

4 laboratory samples (2 soil, 2 GW)

Positive TVA hits in all borings

No positive Color-Tec results

Sample No.	Ethylbenzene	Toluene	Xylenes	Naphthalene	Isophorone
C1	1,300	3,300	8,000	35	79
C3	1,200	2,500	7,100	33	93



No chlorinated compounds detected
Chlorinated solvents not detected



30

Perry:

Case Study: Callaway Drum Recycling

Benefits of Field-Based Analysis/Field-Based Decision Approach at CDR

Overall cost savings

Increased certainty in targeting hot spots

Example: Focus Areas A and C

Reduced waste of definitive samples (definitive analysis targeted to source areas)

Significantly increased the sampling density and overall site coverage

(106 field samples vs. 10 lab samples)



31

Perry:

Case Study: Callaway Drum Recycling

Summary of regulatory decisions for Callaway Drum site since completion of HRS evaluation report

- NPL Caliber – deferred to state enforcement
- State consent order for corrective actions (requires assessment/remedial action)
- PRP currently implementing contamination assessment



32

Perry hand back to Joe to discuss CDR decisions and ultimate disposition of the site.

Site Investigation Alternatives for CDR Using Dynamic Approach

CERCLA approach » HRS scoring

Source area identification

Expand aerial coverage to locate unknown source areas

Geophysical surveys

Passive soil gas sampling (EMFLUX, Gore-sorbers)

Field-based sample analysis

Mobile lab

Field analysis kits (Color-Tec, Quick-test,....)

Field analytical meters (XRF, TVA,....)



33

Perry:

The CERCLA approach used at CDR was limited to achieving the goal of HRS scoring.

The use of field based measurement technologies and field-based decision making was beneficial in accurately targeting the sampling points at CDR to achieve the program goals. However, beyond the limitations of our program goals for CDR there are widespread applications for the field-based decision-making approach.

For example, several other effective field-based measurement technologies could be applied to expand the overall coverage across the site to identify any unknown or undocumented source areas. These technologies include Geophysical surveys, passive gas surveys, and conventional sampling combined with field-based analytical methods such as mobile lab, analytical kits, and field meters.

Site Investigation Alternatives for CDR Using Dynamic Approach cont'd

Soil/Groundwater Plume Delineation

- Direct-Push Vertical profiling

- Remote sensing tools

 - CPT

 - MIP

- Field-based sample analysis

 - Mobile lab

 - Field analysis kits (Color-Tec, Quick-test)

 - Field analytical meters (XRF, TVA)



34

Perry:

Field-based measurement technologies can also offer highly effective, low-cost plume delineation capabilities.

For example, the Cone Penetrometer combined with the membrane interface probe can accurately and cost-effectively locate residual NAPL, while field-based analytical methods, such as mobile laboratory and analytical kits, can effectively achieve the low contaminant concentrations needed to define plume boundaries. These alternative methods offer decision quality data with significant cost savings over the traditional, multi-phased approach which depends solely on fixed lab data.

Q & A



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