South Dakota Triad Challenge Demonstration Project for Small Sites

SD Petroleum Release Compensation Fund

& Columbia Technologies, LLC





The Challenge

- Five "legacy" UST Sites
- Mostly gas stations
- Some sites over 10 years old!
- Approach Use Triad to manage uncertainty & move toward closure
 - Systematic Planning
 - Real-Time Measurement Systems
 - Dynamic Work Strategies

Silve 1₇ Center of Alley Ce 2, Center of 7th Street View From Southwest





Background

- Five sites selected across central & eastern South Dakota
- Sites consisted of four that were previously assessed, and one with no previous assessment
- Avg. costs incurred at sites prior to study (3 sites) = \$111,588.06 / Tan site.





Background (cont.)

 Selected Direct-Push and Direct Sensing technology for the rapid field analysis.

- Membrane Interface Probe (MIP) for data measurements.
- Team Members consisted of personnel from PRCF, DENR, Consulting firms, Columbia Tech. and Matrix Environmental.





Systematic Planning Meeting

- All Team Members met and discussed the general objectives and principals of the Triad Process.
- A brief history of each case was given. Information previously gathered from the site was distributed.
- Assisted by independent facilitator.





Systematic Planning Meeting (cont.)

- Data gaps and other uncertainties were discussed.
- Specific objectives for each release site were clearly established and written down.
- A clear chain-of-command was see established.





Systematic Planning Meeting (cont.)

- Some apprehension was apparent during the Systematic Planning Meeting.
- This was primarily due to the reliance on field analyses and only limited "quality assured lab data".

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Systematic Planning (cont.) The "Commitment"

- Team members agreed to stay on site until they got all the data they needed to address objectives in the work plan.
- No one leaves until all are "happy".
- No disputes on the need for additional data.





Field Work using Real-Time Measurements

- Direct-push technology and direct sensing methods.
- Real-time Logs were used to decide next boring location.
- Data was uploaded into 3-dimensional maps at the end of each day.







Real-Time Measurement Tools

Direct Sensing

- Membrane Interface Probe w/ Electrical Conductivity
- SmartData Solutions[®]
 - Internet link to the field
 - Frequent data uploads
 - 3D graphics
 - Measurement of uncertainty
- SmartScan[™] screen
 - MtBE, TBA, and EDB
- Confirmatory soil & groundwater samples
- "Real time" lab analyses

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SmartData Solutions® (Patent Pending)



Internet Delivery

Cycle Time = Hours

Slice 7 - Center of Alley Slice 2 - Center of 7th Street View From Southwest

PID Response on Soil Cond. Above 8.0 mS/m





Membrane Interface Probe



- <u>Continuous</u> vertical profile of subsurface
- High data density 20 data points/ft
- Real time information
- Responds to VOCs at sub-ppm levels
- Electrical conductivity provides a measurement of soil characteristics





Real Time Data





Generic Protocol

- 1. In-situ performance check of sensors in known source area
- 2. Verification of background
- 3. Rapid vertical and horizontal delineation of contaminant plume – approx 300-ft of data each day
- 4. Determine any impact to receptors
- 5. Confirmatory soil and groundwater sampling
- 6. Screen for MtBE, TBA, and EDB
- 7. Daily update of 2D/3D maps via Internet link to support decision making in the field
- 8. Off-site laboratory analyses

All Triad project team members present in the field





Field Work using Real-Time Measurements

 Team members met every morning to discuss the results of the previous day's data assessment and to review the objectives for the site.

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Real-Time Measurements

- Real-Time measurements allowed for "Real-Time" decisions.
- On-site decisions and were based on vast amount of field analysis... not small amounts of quality assured lab data
- Allowed for on-site planning, thus minimizing the need for multiple site visits to gather the necessary information & fill data gaps.





Real Time Measurements Using Direct Push and Direct Sensing

Provided a more detailed site conceptual model (SCM) or "picture" of what has or is occurring at a site.

Analogy....

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SCM using conventional methods



SCM using real-time measurements



Dynamic Work Plan

- Based on the results of field analyses, quick, on-site decisions were made as needed.
- Each morning, the results from the previous day were evaluated by team members and compared to objectives.
- Changes were made as necessary.





Team Decision Making





South Pakota

T&T Standard





Assessment Planning

- Team meeting (conference call) to set site specific objectives and concerns
- Establish site specific website
 - Password protected
 - Load site maps
 - Load location of existing wells
 - Load known historical data
 - Load know underground utilities
- Build initial 3D Site Conceptual Model

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UST Tier I Requirements

- Standardized scope of work
- ✓ Locate all private and public water wells
- Note current use of the site
- Provide copy of applicable portion of tax map
- ✓ Locate all underground utilities





Day 01 – Initial Screening

- Site H&S Briefing
- Verification
 - Underground utilities
 - Receptors
 - Site use
- Direct Sensing Operations
 - UST Area: 2 borings
 - Piping & Dispenser Area: 5 borings
 - Background: 2-4 borings
 - Total: 7-10 borings ~ 300 ft of data
 - Borehole closure
- SmartData Operations
 - GPS all boreholes
 - MIP logs uploaded 2X daily
 - Update 3D model
 - Update website and field

UST Tier I Requirements

- Screen identified receptors for hydrocarbons
- ✓ <u>UST Area</u>: 2 borings to 25-ft or to groundwater table
- <u>Piping & Dispenser Area</u>: 5 borings to 10-feet or to groundwater table
- ✓ <u>Background</u>: 1 boring to 10-ft or to groundwater table
- Describe lithology for each soil sample
- ✓ Screen for organic vapors
- ✓ Prepare soil boring logs









Day 02 - Receptors

- Site H&S Briefing
- Direct Sensing Operations
 - Evaluate impact to receptors
 - Determine if receptors are conduits for HCs
 - 7-10 borings ~ 250 ft
 SmartData Operations
 - GPS all boreholes
 - MIP logs uploaded 2X daily
 - Update 3D model
 - Update website and field
- Triad team review receptor impact and select sample locations

- UST Tier I Requirements
- Screen identified receptors for hydrocarbons









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Day 03 –Verification

- Site H&S Briefing
- Direct Sensing Operations
 - SmartScan[™] analysis
- SmartData Operations
 - Update images & model
- Soil Sampling
 - UST Area: 2 borings
 - Piping/Dispenser: 5 borings
 - Background: 1 boring
- Groundwater Sampling
 - All impacted water supply wells within 500-ft
 - Install 3 micro-wells and sample (optional)
- Vapor Sampling
 - Receptor areas with potential for explosive conc
 - Install vapor monitoring implants (optional)

UST Tier I Requirements

- ✓ <u>UST Area</u>: 2 soil borings to 25ft or to groundwater table
- <u>Piping & Dispenser Area</u>: 5 borings to 10-feet or to groundwater table
- <u>Background</u>: 1 soil boring to 10-ft or to groundwater table
- Describe lithology for each soil sample
- Screen for organic vapors
- Prepare soil boring logs







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Day 04 – Ground-Water Wells (Optional)



UST Tier I Requirements

- ✓ Total of three 2-inch PVC casing wells with 10-ft screens
- Boring with highest organic vapor response
- Background soil boring
- Additional well in a position on the site to determine the direction of ground-water flow AND concentrations of CoC in the source area

















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Managing Uncertainty





MIP-13

MIP-14



MIP-16







How do we know MIP worked?

Collaborative Data Sets

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T and T Standard: MIP Log - MIP-11









10-20X Variation between soil & gw





MIP 19

Follow-up Meeting

- All team members reconvened to review each site and discussed future courses of action.
- Any questions regarding the Triad process were addressed.

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What's next?

- A CAP has been established for each of the five sites.
- It is anticipated at least one site will be granted No Further Action by mid-summer.
- The level of uncertainty at each site has been greatly reduced.

View From Southwest





Lessons Learned - Triad

- Takes cooperation <u>and</u> commitment by all stakeholders.
- Good communications is essential.
- Real-time measurements provide a much more clear and concise SCM.
- Direct-push and direct sensing methods can be great tools
- Systematic Planning pays off in Min Tan dividends!





Conclusions

- General impressions of the Triad were very positive.
- Majority of team members felt that Triad could be implemented into nearly every release case in South Dakota.
- Use of Triad was successful in reducing uncertainty and moving sites ahead.



Recommendations

- Best if limited conventional testing done first.
- Need commitment from all parties.
- Facilitator is beneficial.
- Lots of field analytical data is better than a little lab data.
- Avoid working weekends!

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