Integrating Green and Sustainable Remediation Practices into an Urban Brownfield Redevelopment Project

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Urban Brownfield Redevelopment Project Background

- Implementation of Green and Sustainable Remediation (GSR) Practices
- GSR Benefits and Results
- Conclusions

Urban Brownfield Redevelopment Project



85-acre municipal landfill

- 200-acre Brownfield Development Area
- Unlined landfill operated from 1952 until 1971
- Chlorinated benzenes
- Excavation performed in the "source area"; however not all source removed

Project Goals

Characterize the onsite contamination

- Reduce overall carbon footprint
 - GSR Practices
 - IRO
 - Web-based meetings and electronic deliverables
- Strengthen community institutions and catalyze neighborhood revitalization
 - Communicate with stakeholders

Planning/Management Phase Waterfront Park Master Plan

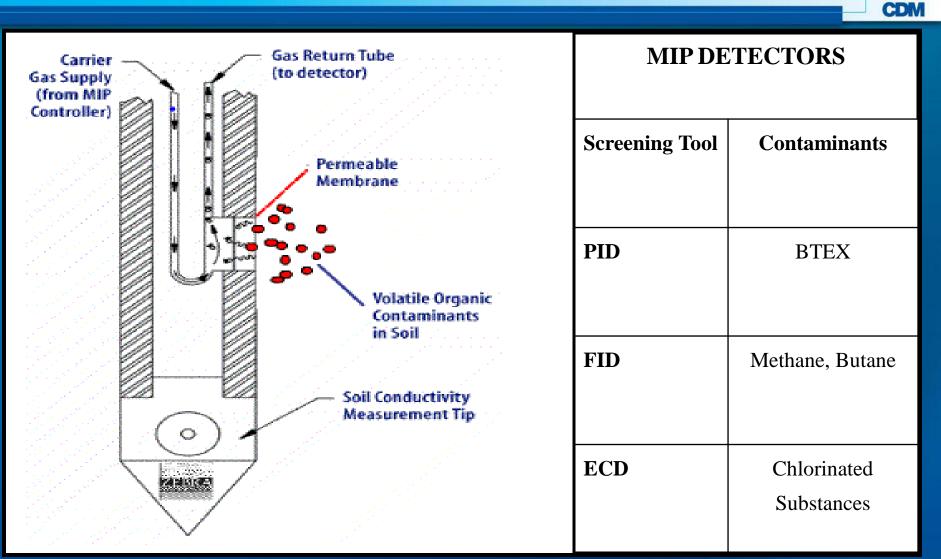


Remedial Investigation Phase Green and Sustainable Remediation Practices

Triad Approach

- Site Conceptual Model Refinement
- Biofuels for Heavy Equipment
- Local Marina to Store Heavy Equipment

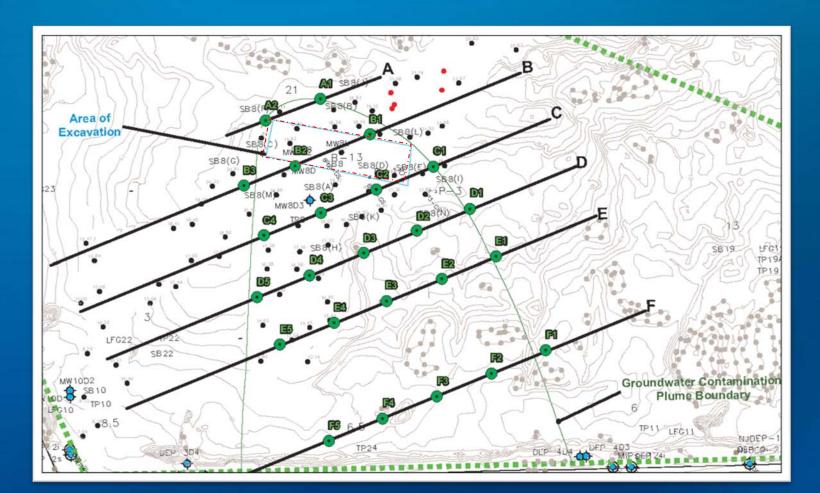
Membrane Interface Probe (MIP) How It Works



Remedial Investigation Phase Systematic Planning - Transects



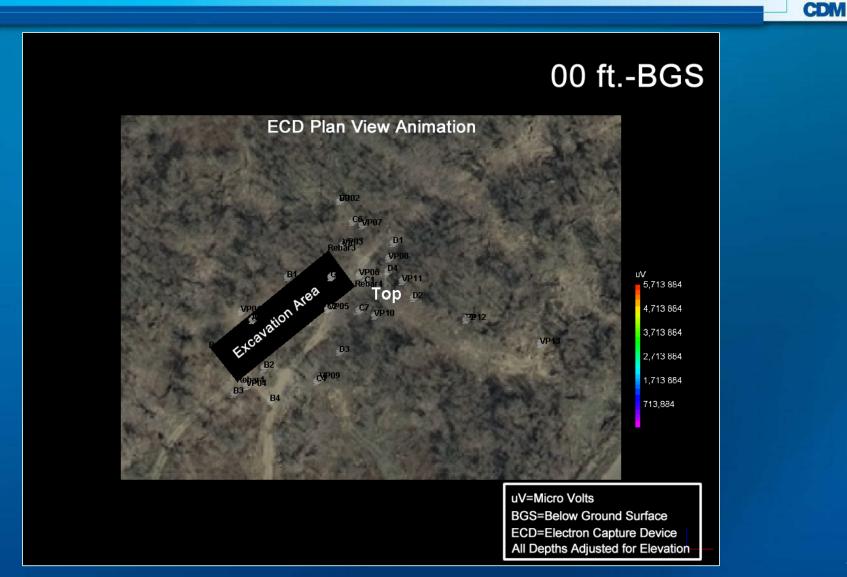
Systematic Planning



Remedial Investigation Phase ECD Plan View Animation



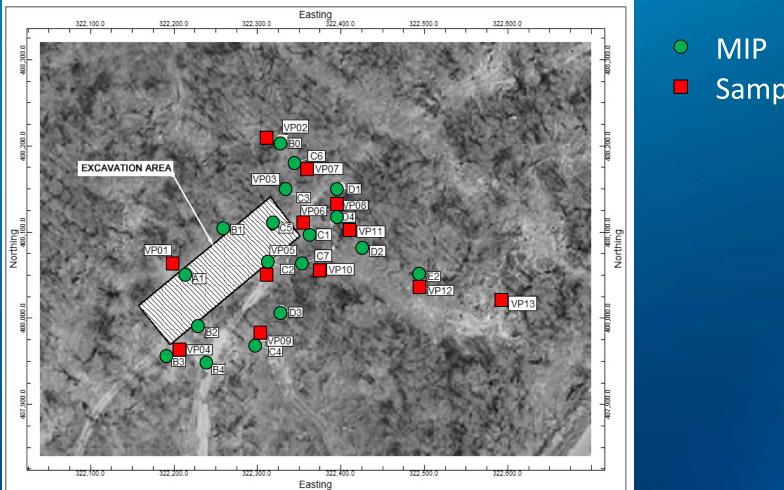
Real-time Measurement



Remedial Investigation Phase Sampling Locations

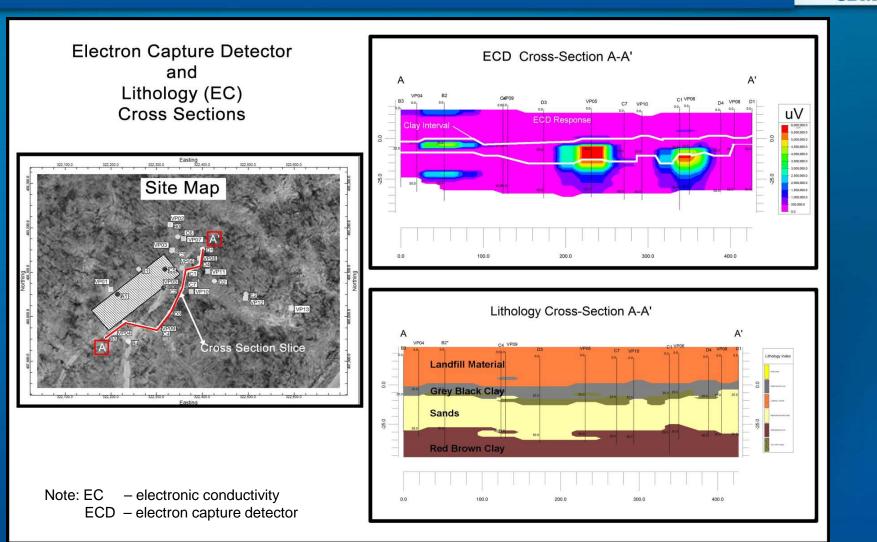


Dynamic Work Strategies

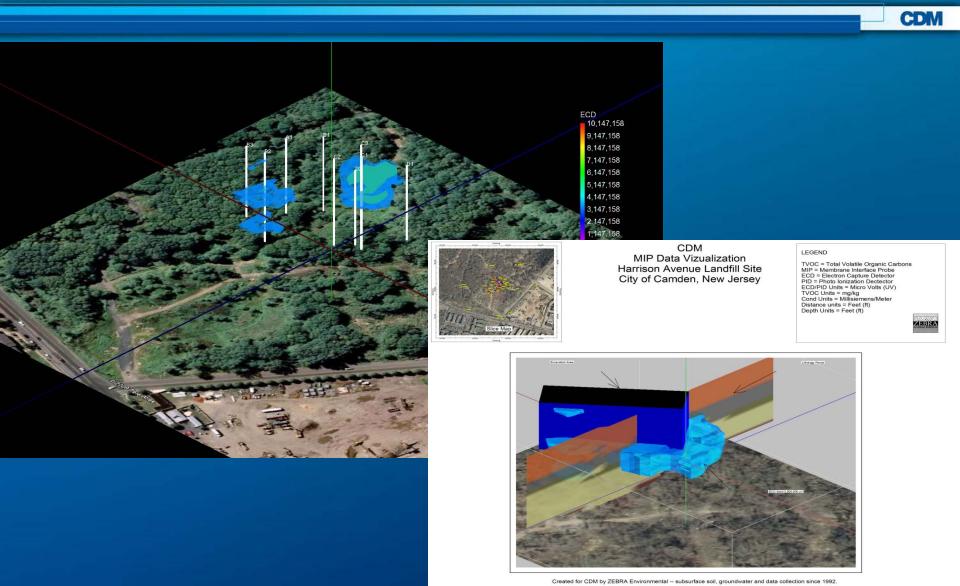


Sampling

Remedial Investigation Phase Cross-Sections & Refining CSM



Remedial Investigation Phase 3-D Data Visualizations



Remedial Investigation Phase Renewable Fuel

5-percent biodiesel fuel used to operate all heavy equipment (MIP, Geoprobe® track unit, and support vehicle)

Bio-hydraulic fluids (non-hazardous, highperformance) replaced all petroleum-based hydraulic fluids

Remedial Investigation Phase Benefits of Implementing GSRs

TRIAD Approach - Biofuels

Traditional Sampling Program (non-TRIAD)

- 405 hours of operation
- **26** tons CO_2e
- 1.2 tons biogenic CO₂

- 668 hours of operation
- 45 tons CO_2e

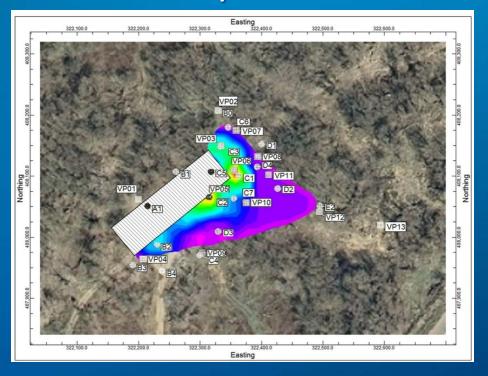
- 2,675 gallons of 5% biodieselblend used
- Bio-hydraulic fluids (nonhazardous, high-performance)

- 4,400 gallons of diesel used
- Petroleum-based hydraulic fluids

Emissions nearly cut in half by use of TRIAD/Biofuels

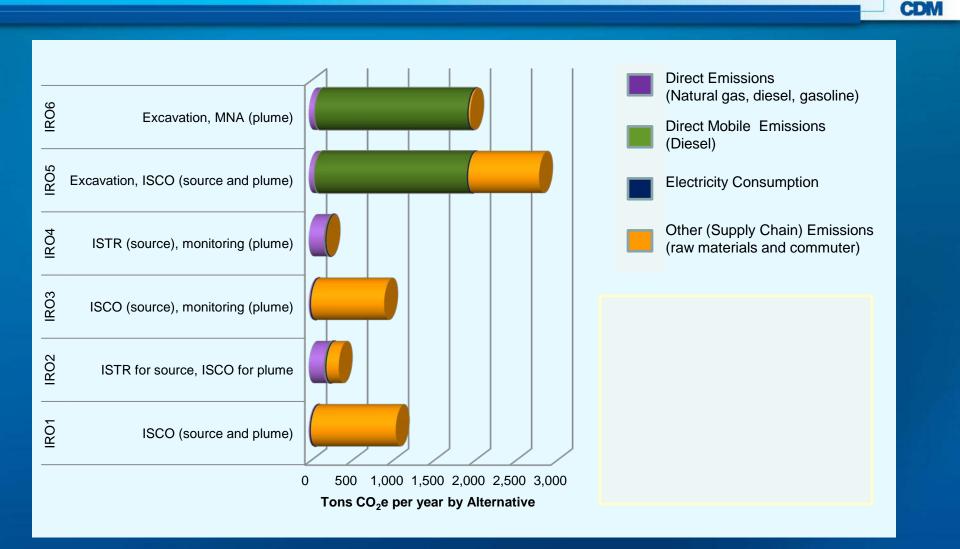
Feasibility Study Phase Interim Response Options (IROs) Evaluated

Extent of Clay Contamination

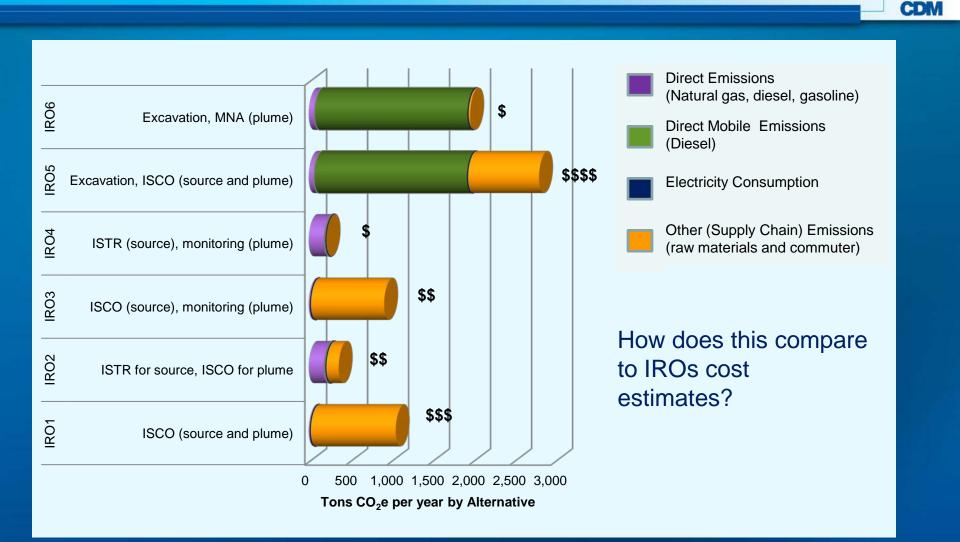


- IRO1 ISCO (source & plume)
- IRO2 ISTR (source)/ISCO (plume)
- IRO3 ISCO (source)/ Monitoring (plume)
- IRO4 ISTR (source)/Monitoring (plume)
- IRO5 Excavation (source)/ISCO (plume)
- IRO6 Excavation (source)/ Monitoring (plume)

Feasibility Study Phase IRO Comparison: GHG Emissions



Feasibility Study Phase IRO Comparison: GHG Emissions vs Cost



Results and Conclusions

- Working with stakeholders on selecting GSR Practices, and implement GSR practices
 - 45% reduction in CO₂e
 - 50% reduction in analytical costs and schedule
 - 40% reduction in field effort
 - Reduced generation of IDW
 - Calculated CO₂e emissions for IRO
- The most Sustainable IRO alternative is not always the most expensive



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What is Green and Sustainable Remediation?

Green Remediation: The practice of considering all environmental effects of remedy implementation and incorporating options to maximize net environmental benefit of cleanup actions (EPA 2008)

O Prisonal Social Responsibility

Sustainable Remediation: A remedial approach that incorporates certain practices to simultaneously achieve excellence in environmental stewardship, economic growth, and social responsibility

Feasibility Study Phase

CO₂e Annual Emissions for IROs

	IRO1	IRO2	IRO3	IRO4	IRO5	IRO6	
	ISCO (source	ISTR (source),	• • •	ISTR (source),	Excavation	Excavation	
	and plume)	ISCO (plume)	monitoring	monitoring		(source), MNA	
			(plume)	(plume)	(plume)	(plume)	
Onsite Operations							
Natural Gas Combustion	0	415,698	0	415,698			lbs CO₂e/year
Diesel Combustion	0	0	0	0	99,656		lbs CO₂e/year
Gasoline Combustion	40,120	0	44,840	0	40,120	44,840	lbs CO₂e/year
Raw Materials:							
50% Hydrogen Peroxide	1,828,570	290,853	1,537,717	0	1,828,570		lbs CO₂e/year
Persulfate	111,490	0	124,606	0	0	0	lbs CO₂e/year
Steel	0	2,818	0	2,818	0	0	lbs CO₂e/year
Electricity Usage	0	4,497	0	4,497	0	0	lbs CO₂e/year
Mobile Emissions							
Gasoline Combustion: Commutes	165,354	30,922	147,949	13,517	43,514	26,109	lbs CO₂e/year
Diesel Combustion: Commutes	190,478	20,050	170,428	0	50,126	30,075	lbs CO₂e/year
Diesel Combustion: Excavation	0	0	0	0	4,128,847	4,128,847	lbs CO₂e/year
Diesel Combustion: Drilling	0	39,607	0	39,607	0	0	lbs CO₂e/year
Duration:	532	420	476	420	140	84	days
							Metric Tons
Scope 1: Direct Onsite Emissions	18.2	188.6	20.3	188.6	63.4		CO₂e/year
Scope 1: Direct Mobile Source							Metric Tons
Emissions	0.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	1,872.8		CO ₂ e/year
							Metric Tons
Scope 2: Electricity Consumption	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0		CO₂e/year
Scope 3: Other (Supply Chain)							Metric Tons
Emissions	1,041.4	156.3	898.4	7.4	871.9	25.5	CO ₂ e/year