A MODERN APPROACH TO ACCELERATING HIGH-RESOLUTION SITE CHARACTERIZATION (HRSC) AND CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL (CSM) DEVELOPMENT VIA TRIAD-LIKE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES & TECHNOLOGIES

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) & PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

- **PFAS** are a class of man-made chemicals
- Thousands of variations exist in commerce; have been widely used in industrial processes and consumer products since 1940s.
- The DoD began using aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) that contained PFAS in 1970s.
- EPA has published Draft Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) for several PFAS compounds
- Concerns with PFAS:
- **Persistent** in the environment
- **Bioaccumulative** in organisms
- **Toxic** at relatively low levels (parts per trillion [ppt])

DOD'S TOP ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY = INVESTIGATION AND REMEDIATION OF PFAS

714 DoD Installations* Requiring Assessment of PFAS Use or Potentia Release

istics current though June 30, 2023



Where No Further Action is Required 466

DoD Installations with

Completed Preliminary

Site Inspection (PA/SI)

359

DoD Installations Proceeding to Next Phase in CERCLA Process (i.e. Remedial Investigation [RI])

SITE INVESTIGATION CHALLENGES & **NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS**

CERCLA PROCESS					
	PA/SI Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection	RI/FS Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study	RD/RA Remedial Design/ Remedial Action	RA-O Remedial Action Operations	LTM Long-Term Management
Years	1-3	3-10	2-4	1-30 +	1-30+

*DoD can and is taking short-term actions (e.g., providing bottled water, point of use filters) anytime during the process, if there are exceedances of OSD-accepted standards (osd.mil)

- **Remedial Investigation (RI**) is a critical step in CERCLA to support:
- Assessing risk to human health and the environment, and,
- Performing interim **remedial action**

TRADITIONAL SITE INVESTIGATION APPROACH

Management & Executional Challenges:

- Slow performance schedule
- Data collection & review is inefficiently iterative
- Costly extraneous mobilizations
- Dataset is often of coarse resolution
- Unable to quickly adapt to changing regulatory standards
- Stakeholder engagement slows progress and is limited to end of project

Critical Future Needs

- Accelerate investigation schedules
- Leverage new **technologies** and strategies
- Build spatially (and ultimately temporally-) robust datasets to support:
- Risk assessment
- Time-critical **remedial action** (e.g., source removal)
- Adapt to changing regulatory standards (particularly emerging contaminants, e.g., PFAS)
- Collaborate transparently with regulatory agencies, communities and facilities



TRIAD STRATEGY

- EPA-approved strategic process designed to reduce decision uncertainty and improve data defensibility
- Based upon science and technology utilizing an adaptive process

Real-Time Measurement Technologies:





https://triadcentral.clu-in.ord

• Adaptive logic defined and approved in Work Plan

- Real-time data review & CSM updates
- Interim scoping decisions and concurrence on achievement of DQOs were made collaboratively with stakeholders
- Supported by **PMDB+dCSM**
- Allowed DoD & regulatory stakeholders to track project progress and review interim data and deliverables
- Interim decisions and work plan deviations efficiently documented

TECHNICAL APPROACH

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- evaluations (including lysimeter installation & monitoring) Downgradient groundwater vertical aquifer profiling (VAP) transects to map PFAS mass flux migration pathways Groundwater-surface water interaction assessments Phase I Human Health & Ecological Risk Accelerated decision making Assessments Adaptive high-resolution site characterization Flux-based CSM • Bench- and field-scale in-situ stabilization (ISS) treatability studies Stakeholder Concurrence of Implement Adaptive Phase(s) Achievement of DQOs Implement Prescriptive Phase Targeted Site delineatio Data Analysis subsurface Rank and Efficient high CSM Update prioritize source characterizatio resolution and delineation Targeted areas sampling, informed by Quantify subsurface Assessment of mass flux characterization transport prelim-CSM and delineatior pathways downgradient Aimed at Installation of Refined CSM of source areas updating CSM RI Report Installation o[.] monitoring **PMDB** ID and limit data
- TRIAD-like HRSC approach • Stratigraphic flux-based CSMs • Multiple AFFF source-strength leaching
- **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

risk assessment and remedial

alternative evaluations

monitoring

infrastructure



PHASE I PFAS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) CASE STUDIES **OBJECTIVES** Characterize and delineate PFAS in multiple media (groundwater, surface water/stormwater, pore water, sediment, soil, and biota) onand off-base Develop/Update CSM for each PFAS validated source area Rank & prioritize source Provide high-quality / defensible data to support ecological and human health

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Validated AFFF Source Areas

infrastructure

Incorporation of

methods to

develop site

specific RSLs

gaps

DoD Installations



Arthur Wickham, MSc, PG, CHG Senior Project Manager | Senior Hydrogeologist BEM Systems, Inc. | Colorado

COMMUNICATION & MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES

The BEM Team developed a web-enabled project management dashboard to serve as the primary repository of all data generated during the life-cycle of the project and to facilitate communication and decision making among the project Team.

• Utilized by project team & stakeholders to obtain real-time data for monitoring the project's progress and schedule.

• Adaptable as new compounds or screening values are promulgated.

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) compliant

Supported generating and updating visuals of PFAS impacts in 2-D and 3-D CSM deliverables

PROJECT MANAGEMENT DASHBOARD (PMDB) AND DIGITAL CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL (DCSM)



RECOGNIZED BENEFITS

• Accelerating RI process

• Refining CSMs and building robust, defensible datasets

• Increasing collaboration and data transparency with multiple regulatory (EPA & State) and public stakeholders

• Prioritizing source areas and assessing risk

Quantifying off-site migration (current or potential)

• Identifying data gaps

• DoD-programming of interim remedial action and supplemental investigation

• Coordination with MILCON activities

CONSIDERATIONS

• Identification of key stakeholders to advocate for adapting to new workflows for interim decisionmaking and documentation approval

• Instilling accountability and proactivity in data review in accordance with accelerated sampling and scoping schedules

Coordination across multiple entities (e.g., between Installation MILCON & Environmental Restoration programs)

• Securing access to confidential or preliminary info (CUI, PII, etc.) • Quality and format of third-party data sources ingested into CSM • DoD-Consultant contracting limitations

CONTACT INFORMATION &

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awickham@bemsys.com
BEM Colorado Office
12265 W Bayaud Ave, Su
Lakewood, CO
www.bemsys.com awickham@bemsys.com | 303.895.1486 12265 W Bayaud Ave, Suite 235

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