# **CONSULTANTS'** DAY 2015

V DNR's C Remediation & Redevelopment Program

# Site Investigations: Common Mistakes and Helpful Hints

#### Vapor Intrusion

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Hosted by DNR's Remediation & Redevelopment Program



# **Key Points**

• Conceptual Site Model:

– Do your facts fit your story?

Screening the PVI pathway:

- When is a full investigation needed?

• Sub-slab sampling:

- Why not just test indoor air?

- Vapor mitigation:
  - OMM: who's responsibility?



# **Sleuthing for Vapors**







# **Sleuthing for Vapors**





# **CSM Guides Investigation**





- Plan investigation based on site-specific conditions
- Collect data to characterize site and to assess vapor pathway (soil gas, sub-slab vapor, etc.)
- Refine CSM
- Update CSM. If necessary, collect more data.



#### Screening/Investigating Petroleum VI





<sup>1</sup> O2, CO2, CH4, LEL usually collected

<sup>2</sup> O2, CO2, CH4, LEL + Summa Canister for PVOC; others if needed (1,2-DCA)

<sup>3</sup> Low  $O_2 < 5\%$ ; high CH4  $\ge 0.5\%$ ; LEL  $\ge 10\%$ 

#### Separation Screening Distances Petroleum VI Risk



Screening Criteria	<b>RR-800</b>	ITRC PVI Guidance
NAPL, horizontal distance		
from foundation	30 feet	30 feet
NAPL, vertical distance from		
foundation	30 feet	15 feet
Benzene dissolved in		
groundwater > 1ppm	20 feet	5 feet
Aerated / biologically active	5 feet	5 feet

# Why Sub-slab Samples?

- Identify where vapors pose a risk to a building
- Indoor air alone not adequate to ID vapor intrusion
- External soil gas sampling can mislead conclusion of risk
- Proper management of building in the future



#### Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling Procedures





#### **RR-986, Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling Procedures**

# Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling Procedures



- When should multiple sub-slab sampling rounds\* be collected?
  - -Residential in most situations
  - -Commercial depends on use
  - Industrial if HPV method used, one round sufficient

\*RR-986, Sub-slab Vapor Sampling Procedures

# Responding to Sub-slab VRSL Exceedance



- VMS almost always installed in residential settings
- Commercial/industrial settings.
   If VMS <u>NOT</u> proposed:
  - –Justify alternative approach
    –Additional data usually needed

# **Vapor Mitigation Systems**

- Hire contractors experienced in vapor mitigation
- Design system prior to installation
  - -Single family homes vs. commercial/industrial
- Document system performance



# Vapor Mitigation Systems and OMM Responsibilities

- RP's responsibility for vapor mitigation systems (VMS) found in NR 724
  - Design, implementation, operation, maintenance and monitoring requirements

\*Summary of Changes to the ch. NR 700 Series of Administrative rules (RR-965)

http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/rr/RR965.pdf



### Vapor Mitigation Systems and OMM Responsibilities



 Provide adequate information early in process to property owners re: expected long-term OMM responsibilities



# Existing Underground Parking Garages & Vapor Assessment



- Does the existing parking structure protect the VI pathway? DO NOT assume it does.
  - Ventilation rate
  - Control of the ventilation system
  - Pressure difference between garage
     & occupied space
  - Elevator shafts

Guidance Documents Relevant to VI



- VI Internet page
- <u>RR-800</u>, Addressing VI at Remediation & Redevelopment Sites in WI
- <u>RR-986</u>, Sub-slab Vapor Sampling Procedures



# **Summary of Key Points**

- Conceptual Site Model:
  - Update with new data
- Screening the PVI pathway:
  - Majority of sites will not pose VI risk
- Sub-slab sampling:
  - Critical to identify buildings at risk of VI
- Vapor mitigation:

– Plan & implement OMM from beginning





## **Questions & Contacts**

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