

### SRP Technical Guidance Training: Off-Site Source Ground Water Investigation

George Nicholas
NDEP-Bureau of Ground Water Pollution Abatement
Christina Page
NUDEP-Bureau of Inspection and Review
Steve Posten LSRP
AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.



# WELCOME - In-Person Attendees - Webinar Attendees

<u>Milestone:</u> **1<sup>st</sup> time** DEP is able to award CECs to <u>Webinar Participants</u> for a Technical Guidance Training Session!

## **Continuing Education Credits**

Applied to the *SRP Professional Licensing Board to receive* **2 Regulatory CECs** 

#### Attendance Requirements:

- Must sign-in / sign-out: May not miss more than 45 minutes of the training
- Webinar participants must be logged-in and answer 3 out of 4 test questions (randomly inserted in the presentation)





- DEP will send an email to those who registered and checked the box to receive a "Training Certificate"
- Email will contain a "Link" to a LSRPA webpage, which will have instructions on how to access certificates (LSRPA - \$25 processing fee)









#### Round-2

8 Tech Guidance Committees (Round 2 - Kicked off Work September 2012)

- 1. Off-Site Source (posted April 2015)
- 2. Commingled Plumes
- 3. <u>Historically Applied Pesticides</u> (Draft completed/final is pending)
- 4. Capping (posted July 2014)
- 5. Performance Monitoring of In-situ GW Remedial Actions
- 6. Evaluation of GW discharges to SW
- 7. Child Care Centers (added spring 2013)
- 8. Catastrophic Events: Planning & Response at SRP sites (added January 2014)



TECHNICAL GUIDANCE TRAINING OFF-SITE SOURCE GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION JUNE 2, 2015









#### LSRP Continuing Education Requirements



13

36 Continuing Education Credits (CECs) over 3 year LSRP license renewal period:

# Minimum no. of CECs must be satisfied in these categories:

- 3 CECs Ethics
- 10 CECs Regulatory
- 14 CECs Technical
- 9 CECs Discretionary

## Continuing Ed Programs vs. Activities



Proposed Rules LSRP Continuing Ed. NJAC 7:26I Subchapter 4

- > Continuing Education "<u>PROGRAMS</u>":
- 1 CEC for 1 hour of instruction at universities, colleges, DEP, LSRPA and other organizations
- Includes "Alternative Verifiable Learning Formats" (AVLF)
   *Webinars* Exam required
- No more than 18 CECs allowed for AVLFs / 3-year cycle > Continuing Education "<u>ACTIVITIES</u>": Applications for each activity

Teaching a course

Preparing and giving presentations Presenting a paper

"Activities" limited to 18 CECs / 3 year renewal cycle

## Dates/Events to Remember



#### • Upcoming Courses/Events

June 4th – Member Breakfast, Ponzio's Diner, Cherry Hill
 2 CECs

- June 23<sup>rd</sup> Environmental Forensics, Burlington Co. Enterprise Center
- October 14th Due Diligence in New Jersey
- Significant Dates
  - LSRPs w/ licenses expiring October 22<sup>nd</sup>
  - Renewal Applications to be submitted 6/24 7/24
  - Steering Committee Meetings 4/16, 8/20, 12/17
     Attendance open to all members of LSRPA





### **Committee Members**

#### STAKEHOLDERS

Michelle Barbaro

Kari Brookhouse, LSRP AECOM

Ed Henke Shell Oil Products US

Chris Pittarese, LSRP

Marc Policastro

Steve Posten, LSRP

Vamsee M. Veera,

## NJDEP

## Amy DaSilva

George Nicholas, Co-Chair

Christina Page, Co-Chair Bureau of Inspection and Review

Ray Pinkstone

Bureau of Enforcement and Inves

Ron Poustchi Bureau of Env. Evaluation and Risk Assessm

## **Technical Guidance: Overview**

#### • Focus:

- How to conduct an off-site source GW invest.

- Covers:
  - Regulatory basis
  - Administration procedures (issuance of RAO)
  - Technical approach for Off-site Source Inv.
- Case Studies



### **Off-site Source Definition**

 An off-site source of ground water contamination exists when one or more contaminants migrate onto a site from an off-site property.

<u>Note</u>: An "off-site source" pertains to the ground water contamination migrating onto the subject site, not the actual source of contamination.

## Regulatory Basis:

N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9

- N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(a) allows PRCR to investigate the extent of contamination due to an off-site source.
- N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(a)1 requires the collection of a sufficient number of samples to adequately determine there is an off-site source of contamination. <u>Samples</u> <u>must be collected at the property boundary</u> (or further upgradient if necessary) in order to be upgradient of, and beyond the influence of, any on-site area of concern (AOC).





# Regulatory Basis: N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9 (cont'd) N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(a)2 requires sufficient samples to demonstrate a migration pathway between off-site source and on-site AOC. N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(a)3 requires a PA to be conducted and, if necessary, a site investigation to determine if a on-site source exists.

## **Regulatory Basis:**

N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9 (cont'd)

### • N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(b)

Person Responsible for Conducting the Remediation (PRCR) is not required to conduct further remediation of the contamination migrating onto the site.







#### **Off-Site Source Administrative Procedures**

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Notification:

When contamination is detected on-site but suspected to be from an off-site source:

- Call the DEP Hotline (1-877-WARNDEP) to report detection of the contaminant
- Provide site information and receive Incident Number
  - Within 14 days after discharge is reported submit a Confirmed Discharge Notification (CDN) Form to the Department

## **Off-Site Source: Investigation**

Conduct a ground water investigation pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(a)

- 1. Collect sufficient number of samples to determine offsite source at the property boundary
- 2. Demonstrate that a contaminant migration pathway exists
- 3. Conduct a PA to determine if a source of the contaminant exists on-site



#### Off-Site Source: Administrative Procedures (cont'd)

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Notification:

When Contaminant is **verified** to be from an Off-Site Source

- Call to the DEP Hotline (1-877-WARNDEP)
- Say... "I am reporting a discharge to GW not related to my site. The contamination is verified to be from an off-site source."
- Provide all site related information

- Obtain new incident number for verified unknown off-site source of contamination



**Notification** (reporting initial detection of contamination) in reference section (Re:) of the RAO header. <u>If the initial</u> call was never made to the DEP Hotline, leave this blank.

Insert Communication Center Number from 2<sup>nd</sup> Notification (reporting <u>verified</u> unknown off-site source") in the RAO notice titled "*Contamination Remains On-Site due to Off-Site Contamination.*"





#### **Example Notice**

NOTICES

In concluding that this remediation has been completed, I am offering no opinions concerning whether either primary restoration (restoring natural resources to their pre-discharge condition) or compensationy restoration (compensating the citizens of New Jersey for the lost interim value of the natural resources) has been completed.

Pursuant to NJ.S.A. 58:10C-25, the Department may audit this Response Action Outcome and associated documentation up to three years following issuance. Based on a finding by the Department that a Response Action Outcome is not protective of public health, safety and the environment, the Department can invalidate the Response Action Outcome. Other justifications for the Department's invalidation of this Response Action Outcome are listed in the





## **Conceptual Site Model (CSM)**

CSM is a written and/or illustrative representation of the physical, chemical and biological processes that control the migration and actual/potential impacts to receptors.

SOURCE  $\longrightarrow$  PATHWAY  $\longrightarrow$  RECEPTOR



• Rule out on-site AOCs as contributing sources (conduct PA)





#### Ground Water Investigation Document that contamination is migrating onto site

- Determine GW flow direction and establish upgradient/downgradient flow relationships
- Sample all relevant water bearing zones
- Sample at the property boundary or further upgradient if necessary, to be beyond the influence of any on-site AOCs

DEP Technical Guidance on *Ground Water SI/RI/RA* for more info (http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/)



Develop Lines of Evidence (LOE)

- Current GW flow direction
- Consider effects of changing conditions (pumping)
- Preferential flow paths (utility corridors, excavations)

May need additional lines of evidence

- More GW samples
- Fate and transport modeling
- More info on subsurface conditions (lithology)



### Off-Site Source Ground Water Investigation



# A simple concentration gradient may not exist

Truncated plumes or periodic /historical discharges may result in lower concentrations at upgradient sampling locations (*Table 1 - Data Gathering Tools*)



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#### Preliminary Assessment - Important Point -

If on-site sources/discharges are identified, but are not contributing to the off-site plume migrating onto the site (i.e., distinct and separate plumes), the investigator can still use this guidance and issue an RAO for the off-site source/plume.





# **Service Station Case Study**

- Operating gas service station with convenience store
  - Former USTs:
    - 550 gal waste oil
    - 4,000 gal gasoline
  - Current USTs:
    - 2-10,000 gal unleaded gasoline 1-8,000 gal diesel

## **Excavation of Former USTs**

- Post Ex Soil Samples
   4,000 gal gasoline: benzene >SCC
   550 gal waste oil: ND for all compounds
- The detection of benzene in soil triggered a call to the DEP Hotline



## Ground Water Sampling

- 3 monitoring wells installed
- Benzene and PCE detected in ground water
- Detection of benzene in soil triggered a call to the DEP Hotline
- Detection of PCE in GW triggered another call to the DEP Hotline (= "1st notification" of suspected unknown off-site source)





## **Ground Water Investigation**

- 2 additional monitoring wells installed for upgradient and downgradient delineation
- PA conducted: **NO** on-site contribution identified
- Highest concentrations of PCE detected in the off-site upgradient well (= "2<sup>nd</sup> notification" of verified unknown off-site source)
- GW contamination triggered a VI investigation



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Existi 10,000-Ge Unlead





- What type of receptor and proximity?



Figure 2

## Vapor Intrusion Investigation

- Benzene concentrations in MWs 1 and 2 triggered VI investigation although >30 feet from the convenience store
- 30-foot VI trigger distance for PHCs is based on limit of GW contamination not well location
- LSRP extrapolated GW contamination extent to be within the 30-foot trigger distance



- The LSRP conducted sub-slab soil gas survey at convenience store
- Results did not exceed Soil Gas Screening Levels.
- Receptor pathway did not exist and the VI investigation was terminated









## **Common Site Features**

- Small site (1/3 ac) in central city
- Bank building and parking lot
- 15 years ago, heating oil UST removed
   TPH contamination in soil
   63 tons contaminated soil removed
  - No CVOC contamination in soil
  - o 3 MWs installed
    - No fuel-related constituents detected
    - CVOCs (primarily TCE) detected
      - 2001 (>190-250 ppb detected in all wells)
      - 2013: 3-10 ppb in cross-/down-gradient wells)

SEA



## **Common Site Features**

- Hydraulic gradient (on-site wells)
   Oriented south/southwest
- Land Use:
  - Primarily residential
  - Industrial properties to north
  - Commercial properties to west
  - Auto body, auto repair, dry cleaning
- Vapor Intrusion
  - Sub-slab and IA performed at on-site bldg
  - Results negative

# Common Site Features

- Off-Site source suspected due to:
  - On-site soil sampling results (negative for CVOCs)
  - Surrounding land uses
  - Hydraulic gradient
  - Initial pattern of TCE contamination in on-site wells



## Case # 1 Scenario

- PA results:
  - Ownership history
     Bank ownership records extend only to 1960s
  - Aerial Photography/Fire Insurance Maps
     Incomplete/poor quality prior to 1960s/1950s
- Data Miner/Geoweb/OPRA file review
  - No potential upgradient, off-site sources identified



## Case # 2 Scenario

- PA results:
  - o Ownership history
  - Bank ownership records extend only to 1960s
     Aerial Photography/Fire Insurance Maps
     Incomplete/poor quality prior to 1960s/1950s
- Data Miner/Geoweb/OPRA file review
  - o Potential upgradient, off-site source identified

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- Several blocks away from subject property
- CVOC source in soil and GW documented
- Hydraulic gradient partially documented























### Multi-Scenario Case Study Summary

#### Case Study #1

Lines of Evidence:

- On-Site land use history only partially documented
- No potential off-site CVOC sources identified through file review
- No off-site information regarding orientation of hydraulic gradient identified through file review



#### **Multi-Scenario Case Study Summary**

#### Case Study #1 (cont'd)

Appropriate Level of Investigation:

- On-site upgradient perimeter sampling (inconclusive)
- Off-site piez installation to verify hydraulic gradient
- Off-site hydropunch investigation to verify presence of ugradient source of CVOCs in gw



#### **Multi-Scenario Case Study Summary**

#### Case Study #2

#### Lines of Evidence:

- On-Site land use history only partially documented
- Potential off-site CVOC source identified through file review (3 blocks away from site)
- Information regarding the orientation of the hydraulic gradient identified through file review (3 blocks away)





#### **Multi-Scenario Case Study Summary**

Case Study #2 (cont'd)

Appropriate Level of Investigation:

- Comprehensive on-site perimeter sampling to verify presence of upgradient source of CVOCs in GW
  - Vertical profiling
  - Full NE-SW boundary coverage (due to some uncertainty in variability of gradients)



3 blocks away from site)

Appropriate Level of Investigation: No further investigation necessary





