

Solar Powered Bioreactor Demonstrates Sustainable Remediation

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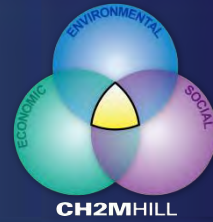
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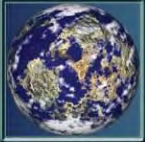
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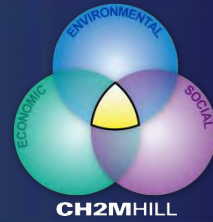
Acknowledgements



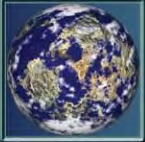
- Erica Becvar –AFCEE/TDV
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- Lonnie Duke – Travis AFB
- Travis Young – CH2M HILL
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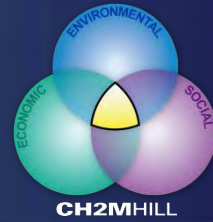
Overview



- Technology Description
- Technical Objectives
- Demonstration Site Description
- Bioreactor Installation
- Monitoring Plan
- Initial Observations
- Technology Transfer



Technology Description



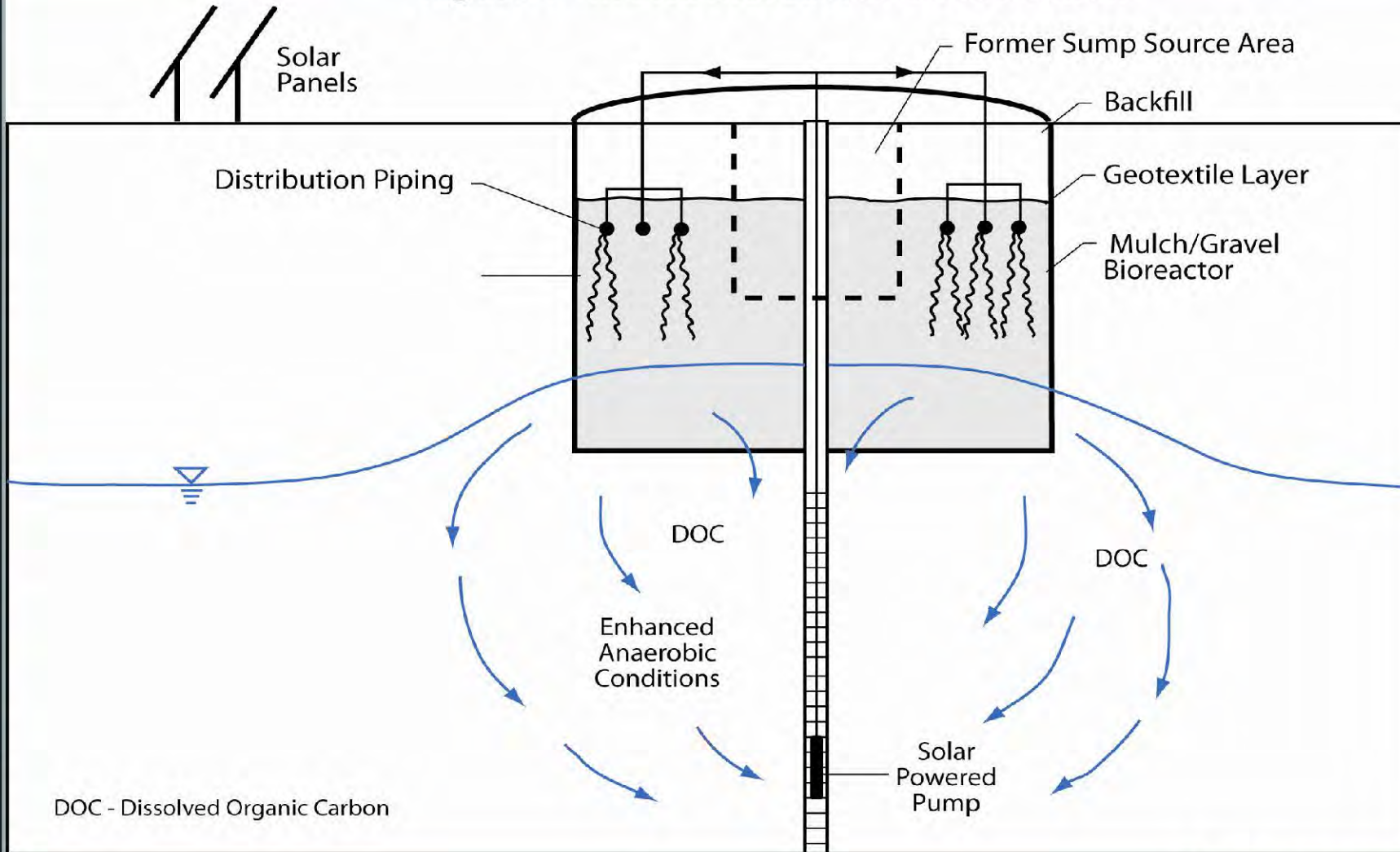
- AFCEE sponsored BAA technology demonstration
- The in situ bioreactor utilizes proven enhancements to reductive dechlorination to biodegrade chlorinated solvents in soil and groundwater.
- Soil was removed from the source area and the excavation was filled with a mixture of tree mulch, gravel, and iron pyrite.
- The in situ bioreactor provides all of the ingredients needed to enhance reductive dechlorination and promote abiotic reactions favorable to TCE destruction.



Technology Description



Figure 1 - In Situ Bioreactor Cross Section

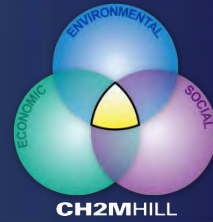


DOC - Dissolved Organic Carbon

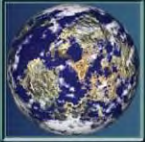
Solar Powered Pump



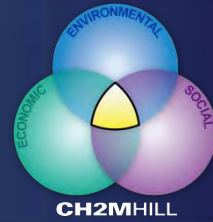
Technical Objectives



- Demonstrate that an in situ bioreactor with groundwater recirculation can reduce TCE and daughter products in a source area that was partially remediated with pump and treat technology.
- Demonstrate that solar energy can reliably meet the total power requirements of this remediation project and minimize greenhouse gas emissions.
- Demonstrate that the in situ bioreactor is a cost efficient and sustainable final “remedy in place” to replace the pump and treat interim remedy. Support AF goal of RIP 2012.
- Use this design and the knowledge gained in this demonstration to promote sustainable technologies on other AF sites.

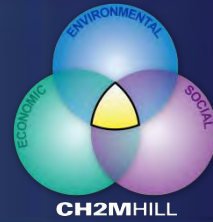


Site DP39 Description



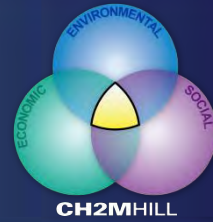
- Pre 1978 - chlorinated solvents and battery waste disposed of in sump behind Bldg 755. Sump and limited soils removed in 1994.
- Historical source area groundwater had TCE at >20 mg/L, plume now extends 2000 feet downgradient
- Aquifer material is layered silts and sands with contaminated interval at ~ 20 to 40 feet bgs.
- Dual-phase extraction system installed in 2001 and has operated since as interim remedy

Site DP39 Description



- Source area TCE concentrations have dropped from 20,000 ppb to 350 ppb of TCE since 2001
- Vapor-phase concentrations have dropped from 2400 ppbv to 230 ppbv since 2001
- Shut down rebound testing completed Oct–Dec 2008
 - Found that TCE still exists at 8,000 ppb in source
- **CONCLUSION** – pump and treat alone has not been effective for source removal

Bioreactor Construction



- Outstanding Base Support
- Work Plan approved by California regulators and USEPA Region 9 in 60 days
- Push to beat the rainy season and get remedy underway
- Construction Nov 08 – Jan 09
- Excavated soil disposal (~300 CY)
 - hazardous for lead ~ 20 CY
 - non-hazardous for deeper soil
- Allows Travis AFB to remove Land Use Controls for lead contaminated soils

Excavation In Source Area



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Mulch and Gravel Mix

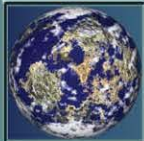


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Groundwater Distribution Piping



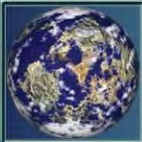
Solar Panels Power the Groundwater Recirculation System



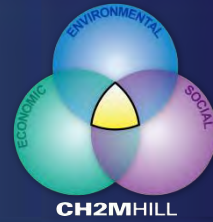
Monitoring Plan



- Completed baseline sampling prior to starting bioreactor recirculation
- Installed 6 new discrete interval monitoring wells in DP39 source area to document organic carbon distribution and VOC reductions at various depths. Also monitor two existing wells
- Evaluate key ERD parameters such as DOC, ORP, TCE, daughter product degradation, and alternate acceptors such as sulfate
- Semi-annual monitoring through May 2010 to evaluate effectiveness of this source area reduction method

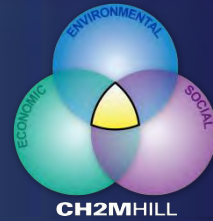


Observations at 60 Days



- The solar-powered pump is providing 2-3 gpm of flow during sunlight hours.
 - No maintenance issues.
 - Averaging 9000 gallons of recirculation per week
- We are seeing oxidation reduction potential (ORP) slowly dropping in the shallow monitoring wells near the bioreactor
 - organic substrate spreading downward and laterally
 - source area well ORP decreased from +200 mV to – 350 mV
- Recirculation of organic substrate into deeper wells has not yet occurred possibly due to low vertical permeability through thin silt and clay layers
 - TCE in deeper wells is < 20 ppb

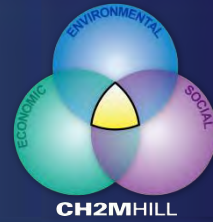
Technical Progress



- BAA Award – Sept 2008
- Regulatory Approval of Work Plan – Dec 2008
- Bioreactor Construction Nov 08 – Jan 09
- Baseline Sampling Completed in Dec 08
- Began Bioreactor Operations in Jan 09
- First Performance Monitoring Event in May 09
- Semi-annual Monitoring Through May 10



Technology Transfer



- EPA Region 9 has highlighted this project as an example of innovative sustainable remediation
- Travis AFB has received “positive press” in a local newspaper article featuring the solar-powered bioreactor
- Technology return on investment (ROI): Approximately 5 years based on replacement of existing pump and treat system on the site



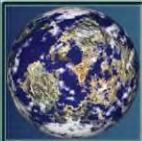
AFCEE's Related Efforts and Additional Information



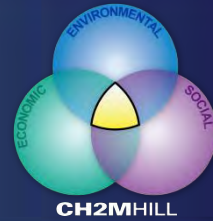
- AFCEE/TDV Protocol for Biowalls and Bioreactors

<http://www.afcee.af.mil/resources/technologytransfer/programsandinitiatives/enhancedinsituanaerobicbioremediation/resources/index.asp>.

- This project and a similar project led by Parsons at Hickam AFB are part of the AFCEE BAA
- This work is in coordination with the ITRC permeable reactive barrier initiative



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