Air Force Civil Engineer Center



Site 8 Interim Mitigation System (IMS) Presentation

Former Pease AFB Portsmouth, New Hampshire

07 December 2021





Outline of Presentation

- History of Site 8
- Current Site 8 system operations
- Site 8 IMS system challenges and lessons learned
- Site 8 IMS system optimization efforts
- > System performance review
 - Operations performance review
 - Hydraulic assessment
- Questions



Historical Site 8 Operations

Site 8, Early 1990s



Original groundwater and soil vapor extraction and treatment system designed for removal of volatile organic chemicals.

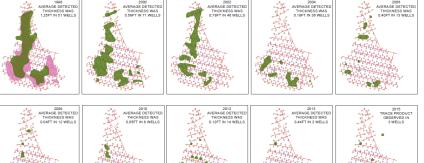


Historical Site 8 Operations

Fire Training Area (Site 8) History

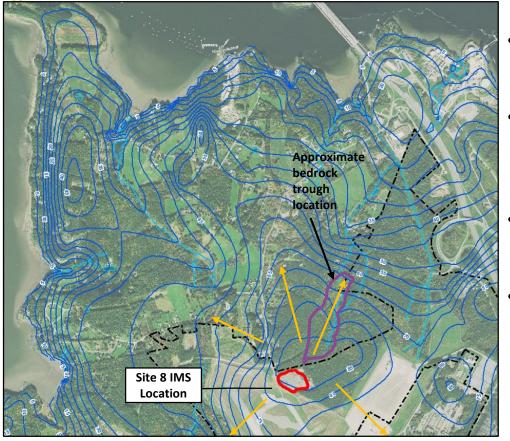
- Fuel and solvent cleanup has been very successful - over 330,000 pounds of contamination removed
- SVE/AS systems were shut down in 2013 because objectives were met
- The Air Force was working on final "polishing" of this site when PFOS and PFOA were identified







Site 8 - What is Site 8?



- Former Air Force fire training area (FTA) located at Site 8
- Site 8 is located on a groundwater and topographic high
- Groundwater drains radially from Site 8
- A bedrock trough that is filled with coarser sediment (gravel) exists north of the site, through which the bulk of the groundwater flows





Site 8, 2021





Current groundwater extraction and treatment system, installed in 2018 (startup May 2018), was designed for removal of PFOS and PFOA from groundwater.

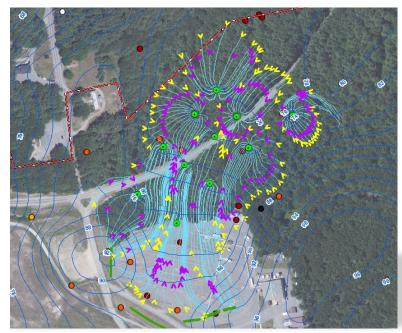




• Site 8 Interim Mitigation System (IMS) System Concept

Reduce further impacts to private wells downgradient of the former FTA:

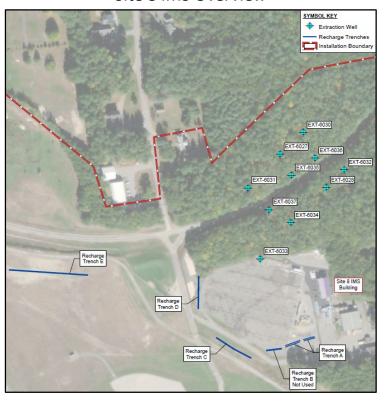
- Intercept PFOS and PFOA-impacted groundwater before it enters the bedrock groundwater
- Cut off overburden groundwater flow to the north
- Treat water using sorbent resin media
- Discharge treated water back into the ground at the FTA





Site 8 IMS - What is the Site 8 IMS?

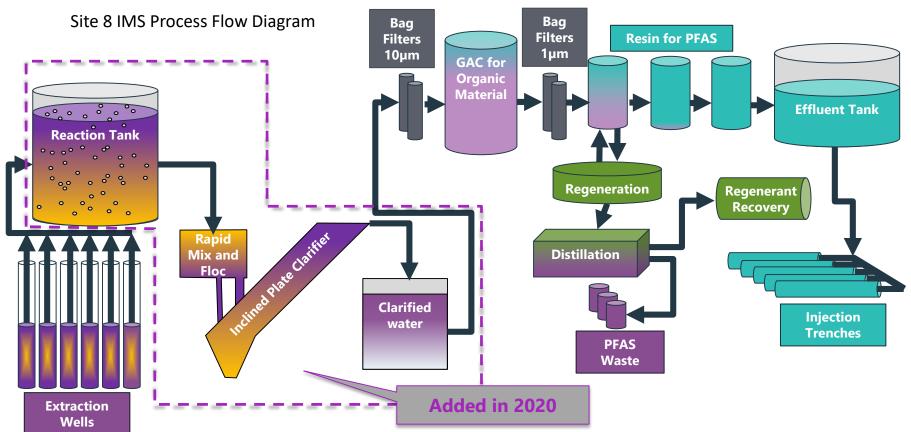
Site 8 IMS Overview



- 10 extraction wells (screened in the soil and bedrock) designed to intercept GW flowing north/northeast and minimize downward flow into bedrock
- A treatment system that removes PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, and other PFAS compounds by pumping groundwater and filtering it through granular activated carbon and regenerable ion exchange resin
- Treated groundwater is discharged to 5 infiltration trenches which aid in flushing residual soil contaminants in source area



Site 8 IMS - What is the Site 8 IMS?





Site 8 IMS – System Components



filters & GAC

vessels

Distiller

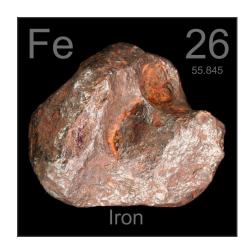
IX resin vessel skid

Regeneration skid



Site 8 IMS – Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Iron fouling at the front end of the plant
- Iron <0.5 mg/L during initial pumping tests of three wells
- Iron >8 mg/L with ten wells operational
- Required shutdown of seven wells







Site 8 IMS – Challenges and Lessons Learned



Influent bag filter fouled with iron



Influent flow meter with iron buildup on meter interface



Extraction well pump fouled by iron

- High iron concentrations have required additional operator support
- Chemical addition, clarifier, and sludge press installed to remove iron prior to system processes.

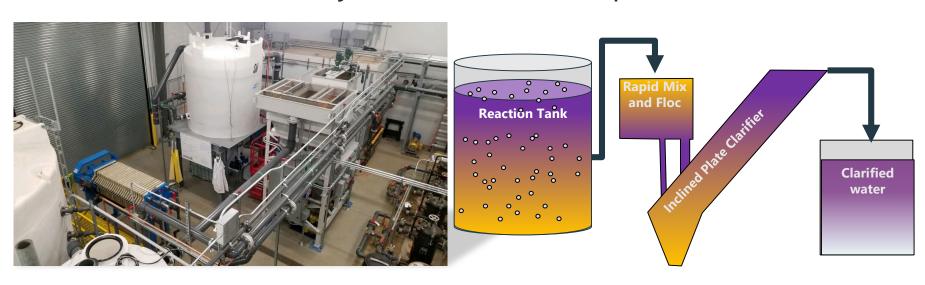


Dewatered iron sludge prior to disposal



Site 8 IMS – On-going Optimization

• Iron removal system installed in April 2020





Site 8 IMS – Pretreament System Components



Influent manifold from extraction wells showing iron removal pretreatment system bypass



Inline plate clarifier for removal of iron precipitate



Sludge press for dewatering iron sludge

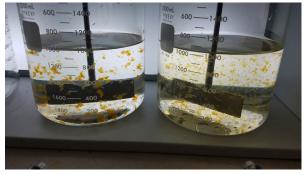


Site 8 IMS - System Optimization Measures

- Operators and engineers constantly work towards increasing efficiency of the Site
 8 IMS through the following optimization measures:
 - Redevelopment of extraction wells via mechanical surging and chemical treatment to restore flow capacity to wells
 - Jetting/pigging of extraction well process lines to remove accumulated iron from the interior pipe walls
 - Draining and cleaning of process equipment, including tanks, clarifier, and bag filter housings
 - Jar testing to confirm chemical feed dosages are optimal



Site 8 IMS - System Optimization Measures



Jar testing is conducted weekly to determined optimal chemical dosage for iron removal.



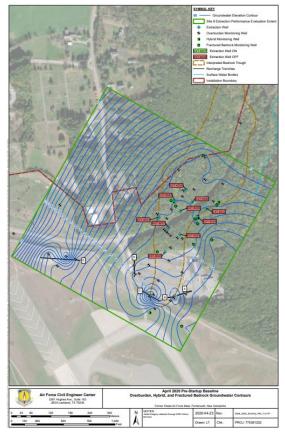
Clarifier from above showing influent and effluent.

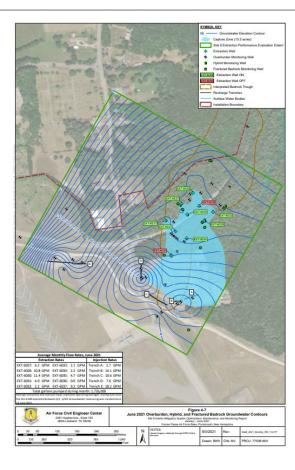


Redevelopment is performed to clean the well screen and surrounding filter pack.

Redevelopment of extraction wells requires removal of the well pump and piping, mechanical scrubbing of the well screen by a drill rig, and pumping/surging to remove buildup. It typically takes 1-2 days per well.

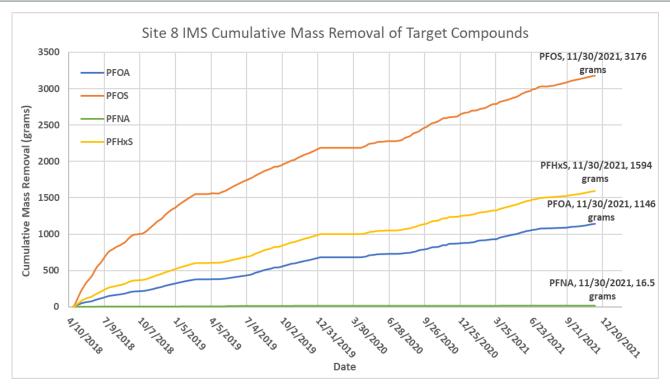






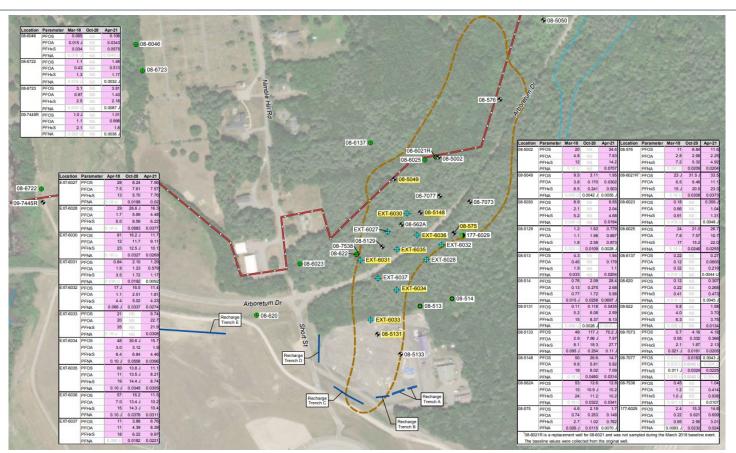
- Pre-IMS start up groundwater elevation surface
- IMS operational zone of hydraulic control created from extraction wells



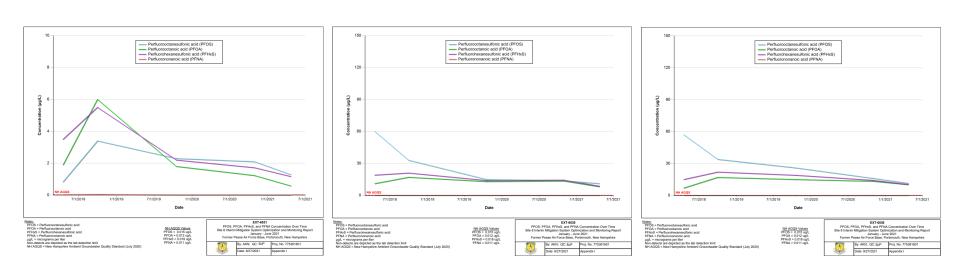


- Discharge below the NH AGQS
- 53,210,000 gallons treated to date





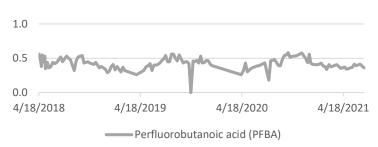




Declining concentrations in extraction wells installed across the breadth of the plume



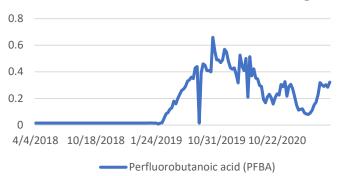
Influent Concentrations (ug/L) PFBA



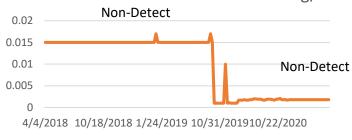
Influent Concentrations (ug/L) PFBS



Effluent Concentrations: PFBA in ug/L







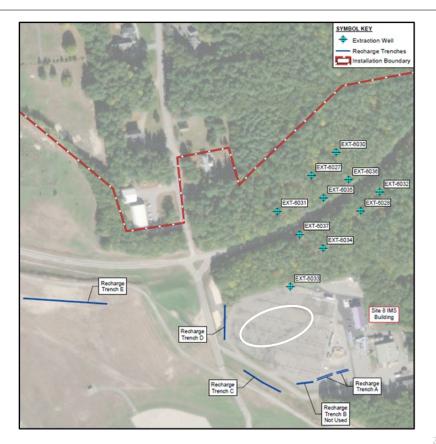
Perfluorobutane Sulfonate (PFBS)



Site 8 IMS – Additional System Optimization Measures

The Air Force is also preparing to implement the following optimization measures:

- A pilot test to reduce iron build up in wells via passive acidification
- A redesign to injection trenches
 A and B due to loss of performance





Questions



Adjournment

