



Newtown Creek Superfund Site CAG Technical Meeting July 24th, 2018





Presentation Overview

- CSTAG Recommendations 2015
- In-depth look at progress made on CSTAG Recommendations
 - NAPL Delineation
 - NAPL Mobility
 - Shoreline Assessment
 - Ebullition
- Path Forward



Contaminated Sediments Technical Advisory Group (CSTAG) Meetings/Recommendations

- CSTAG Recommendations provided (July 2015)
- EPA response outlining goals (October 2015)
- Follow-up meeting with CSTAG (July 2017)
- Many CSTAG recommendation completed - some are ongoing.
- Summary of CSTAG recommendations and progress is summarized in the following slides



Summary of 2015 CSTAG Recommendations

- Recommendation 1/4/9 – Potential sources of recontamination and their significance
- Recommendation 3 – Coordination with NYSDEC
- Recommendation 5 – Lines of evidence for assessing sediment deposition
- Recommendation 6/14 – NAPL impacts and evaluation strategies
- Recommendation 7 – Analyses for evaluating benthic risk
- Recommendation 10 – Approaches for establishing background concentrations
- Recommendation 11/15 – Collection and use of fish contamination data and baseline sampling



Recommendation 1 – Identify all piped conveyances and estimate contributions to contaminant loadings

- Completed point source and groundwater investigations (Dec. 2015)
- Initial modeling of point source loadings and groundwater submitted with Draft RI Report (Nov. 2016). Under revision by the NCG.



Recommendation 4 - Refine Conceptual Site Model (CSM) to more accurately quantify significance of other sources (erosional shorelines, groundwater, and leaking bulkheads)

- Erosional shoreline sediment and shoreline seep sampling conducted in October 2017.
- Round 2 groundwater seepage measurements completed by USGS in June 2017. Report will be used to refine groundwater loading estimate and support groundwater modeling.
- Erosional and seepage data will be incorporated into the revised Draft RI.
- Review of existing upland data/reports to identify potential upland sources in progress.



Recommendation 9 – Develop plan for evaluation of NYCDEP CSO data and non-EPA-approved data

- EPA reviewed NYCDEP CSO data
- NYCDEP CSO dataset is similar to that collected under EPA oversight
- Non-EPA-approved data is evaluated on a case-by-case basis



Recommendation 3 – Increase collaboration with NYSDEC’s Clean Water Act program

- NYSDEC participates in project conference calls, meetings, and reviews major documents
- Coordinating with EPA CWA, NYSDEC, and New York City on path forward under Superfund program.



Recommendation 5 – Multiple lines of evidence for assessing sediment deposition

- CSTAG felt sedimentation rates were too high and needed to be reviewed and refined
- Modeling technical working group developing site erosion/deposition rates for various reaches of the creek
- Lines-of-evidence approach being used



Recommendation 6 – Consider using removal action to more quickly remediate NAPL sources

- Ongoing evaluation of the RI data
- NAPL refinement and mobility field work completed in Spring 2018
- EPA is currently assessing potential upland sources



Recommendation 14 – Evaluate ebullition as transport mechanism and NAPL delineation .

Field Investigations:

- Qualitative and Quantitative ebullition surveys ongoing
- Further NAPL delineation and NAPL mobility assessment (completed in Spring 2018)



Recommendation 7 – Analyses for evaluating benthic risk

- Revised Draft BERA to include robust discussion of potential impacts to benthic invertebrates
- Revised draft to be distributed
- This could be a topic discussed in detail at future CAG meetings



Recommendation 10 – Approaches for establishing background concentrations

- Fourteen candidate reference areas, representing four categories, were identified, sampled, and evaluated
- BERA
 - Four areas representing different categories were selected for the BERA
 - All reference areas sampled for contaminants of concern, and physical parameters
 - Newtown Creek data were compared to each individual reference area and to a combined “Reference Envelope” using all four areas as one data set
- RI
 - Background concentration evaluation used all 14 reference areas
 - EPA is currently evaluating background values for the RI



Recommendation 11/15 – Collection and use of fish contaminant data and baseline sampling

- Round 1 biota sampling completed in Spring/Summer 2014
- Round 2 biota sampling is in progress - Spring/Summer 2018
- All rounds include collection fish, crab, and bivalve tissue samples



Recommendation 2 – Meaningful community involvement and outreach efforts

- Community Involvement Plan completed
- Working with CAG on independent meeting facilitator
- Worked with the CAG to install Fishing advisory signage and provide outreach materials in multiple languages



Recommendation 8 – Develop a data management plan

- Data is delivered to Region 2 in accordance with EPA Regional Electronic Data Deliverable (EDD) guidelines
- Data is uploaded to EQuIS environmental database, reviewed, and evaluated



Recommendation 12 – Division of site into smaller decision units

- Site divided in reaches in RI Report for data evaluation (e.g., main stem, turning basin, tributaries)
- Division into smaller decision units will be done in the FS

Recommendation 13 – Bulkheads contribution to contamination and potential for improvements

- Currently being addressed on case-by-case basis
- Collapses/bulkhead modifications under purview of NYSDEC and USACE. EPA coordinates with NYSDEC and USACE on Superfund aspects
- To be evaluated in detail as part of the FS



In-depth look at progress

- NAPL Delineation
- NAPL Mobility
- Shoreline Assessment
- Ebullition

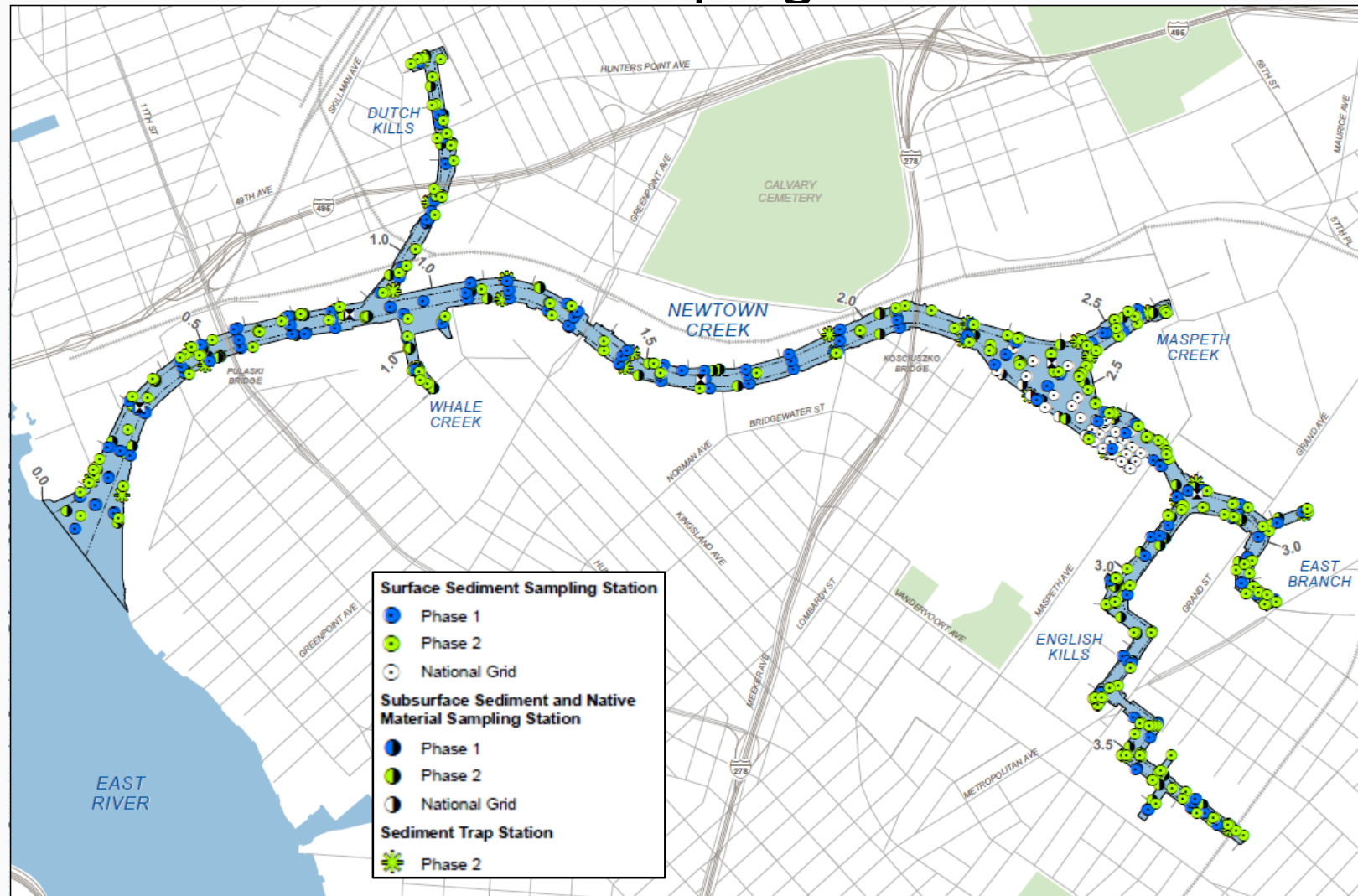


NAPL Delineation

- Phase 1 - Visual observations of cores showed evidence of NAPL in some creek areas
- Phase 2 -
 - Refined NAPL identification process and included standard NAPL visual identification methods and shake testing
 - Developed process for categorizing NAPL in cores (shake test and visual observations)
 - Evaluated Phase 2 NAPL data and Identified key NAPL areas (Category 2/3 areas)
- FS Field Work – Required collection of additional NAPL cores to refine the vertical and horizontal distribution of NAPL in Category 2/3 areas

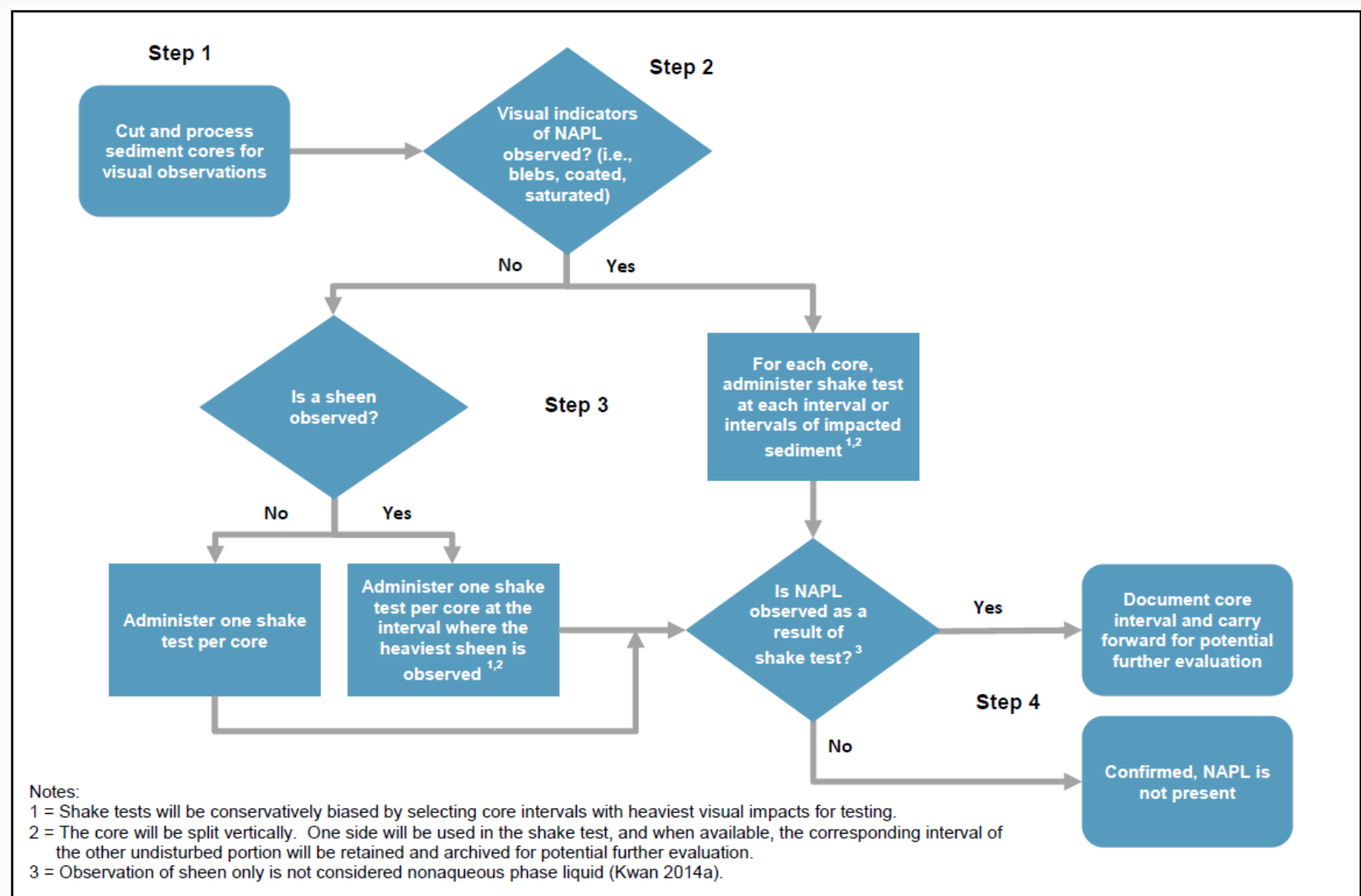


NAPL Delineation – RI Sampling Locations



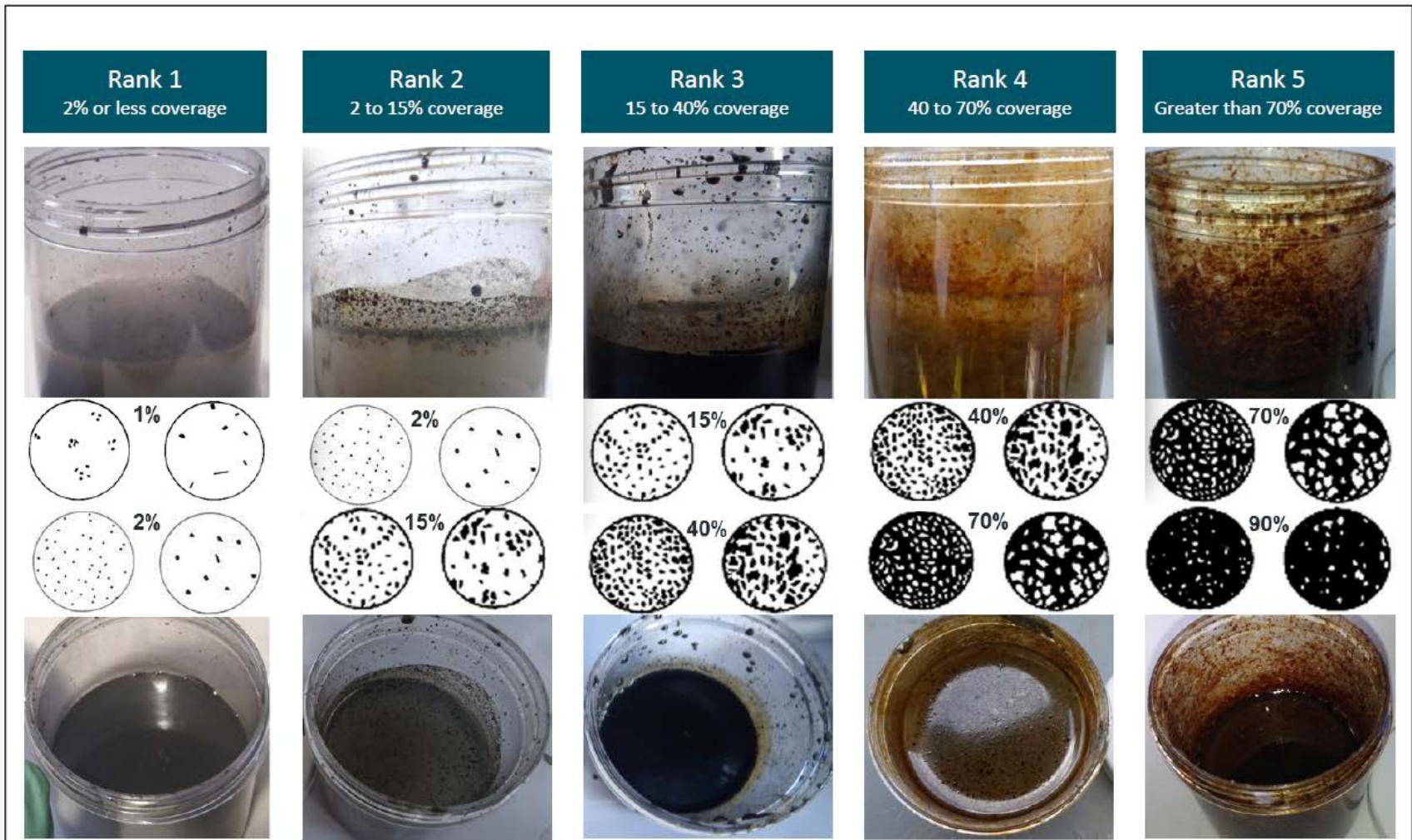


NAPL Delineation – Flow Chart for Field Identification of NAPL





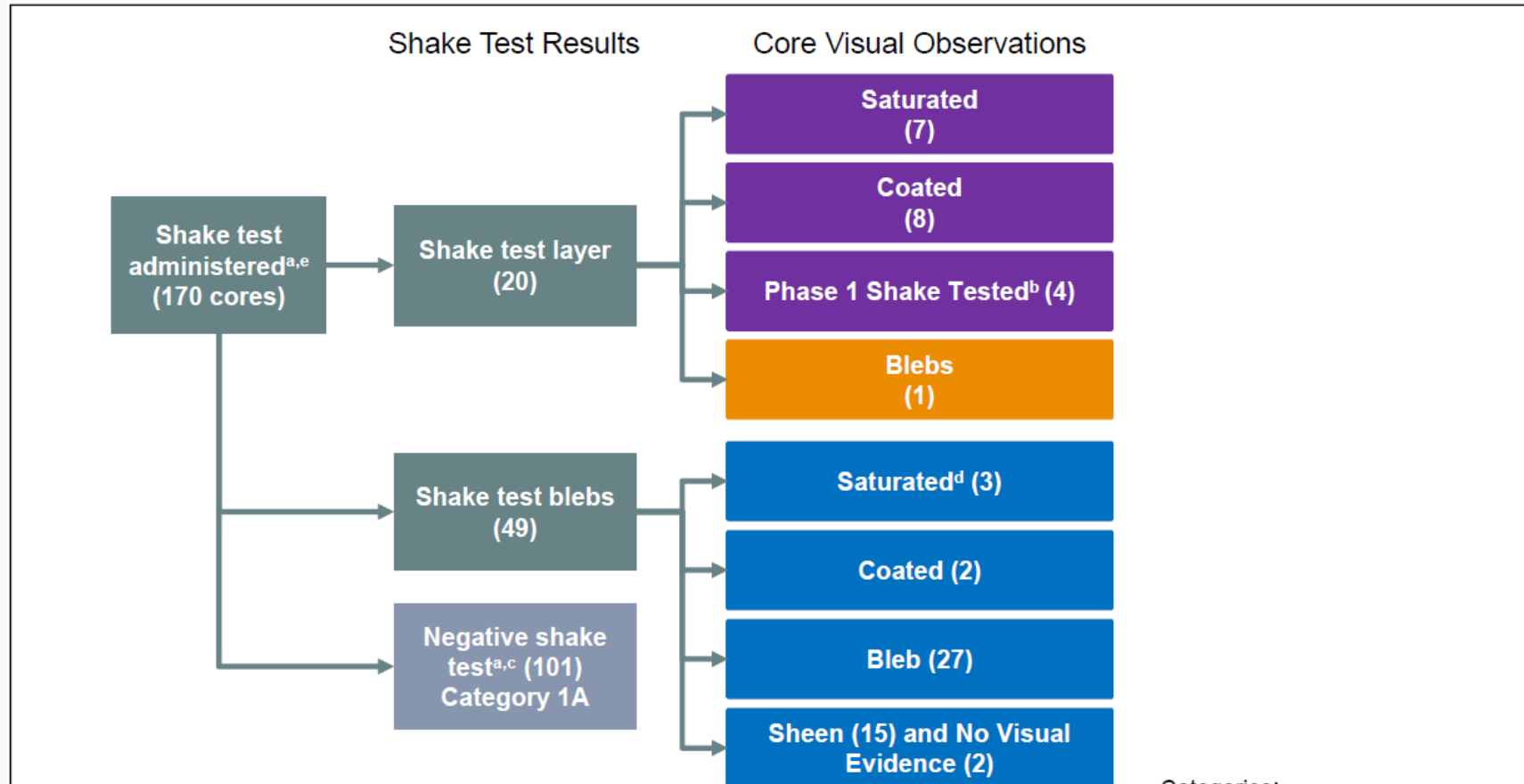
NAPL Delineation – Shake Test Bleb Rank Scale



Note: Comparison charts for visual estimation depicted above from the *Manual of Field Geology* (Compton 1962).



NAPL Delineation – Flow Chart for Shake Test Evaluation



Notes:

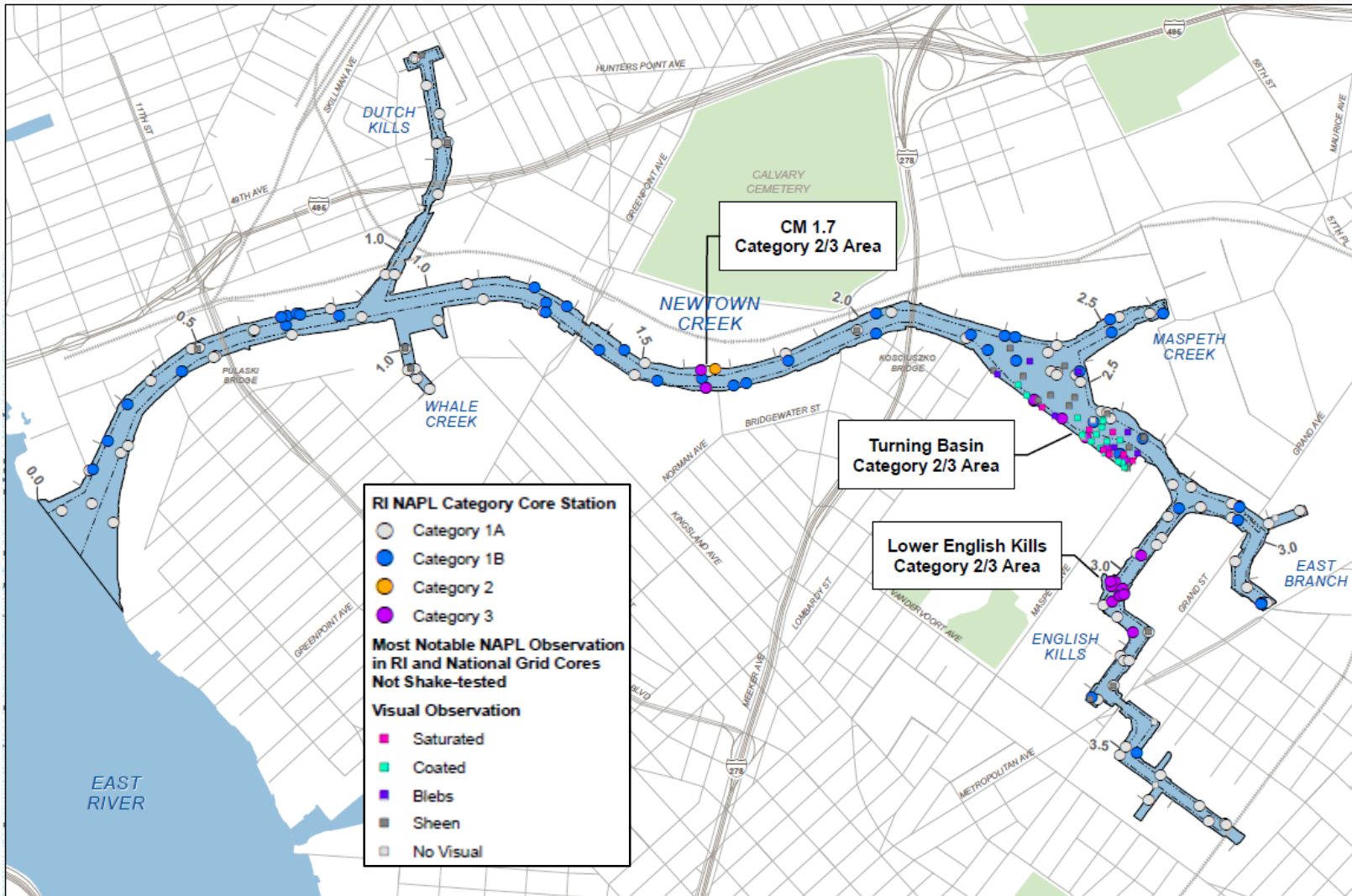
- a = Includes four additional cores with no visual evidence that were not shake tested—referred to as Phase 2 deviation cores.
- b = Phase 1 visual observations include oil-coated and oil-wetted. Cores will be treated as Category 3.
- c = Count includes one Phase 1 core with a negative shake test.
- d = Three Category 1B cores have saturated visual observations. The shake test for one of these cores (EK093SC-A) was not performed on the saturated visual observation interval. EK093SC-A was evaluated as part of the English Kills area Category 2/3 process.
- e = Count includes 19 Phase 1 archive cores processed in Phase 2.

Categories:

3	2	Further evaluation
1B		Targeted evaluation
1A		No further evaluation



NAPL Delineation – RI NAPL Categories



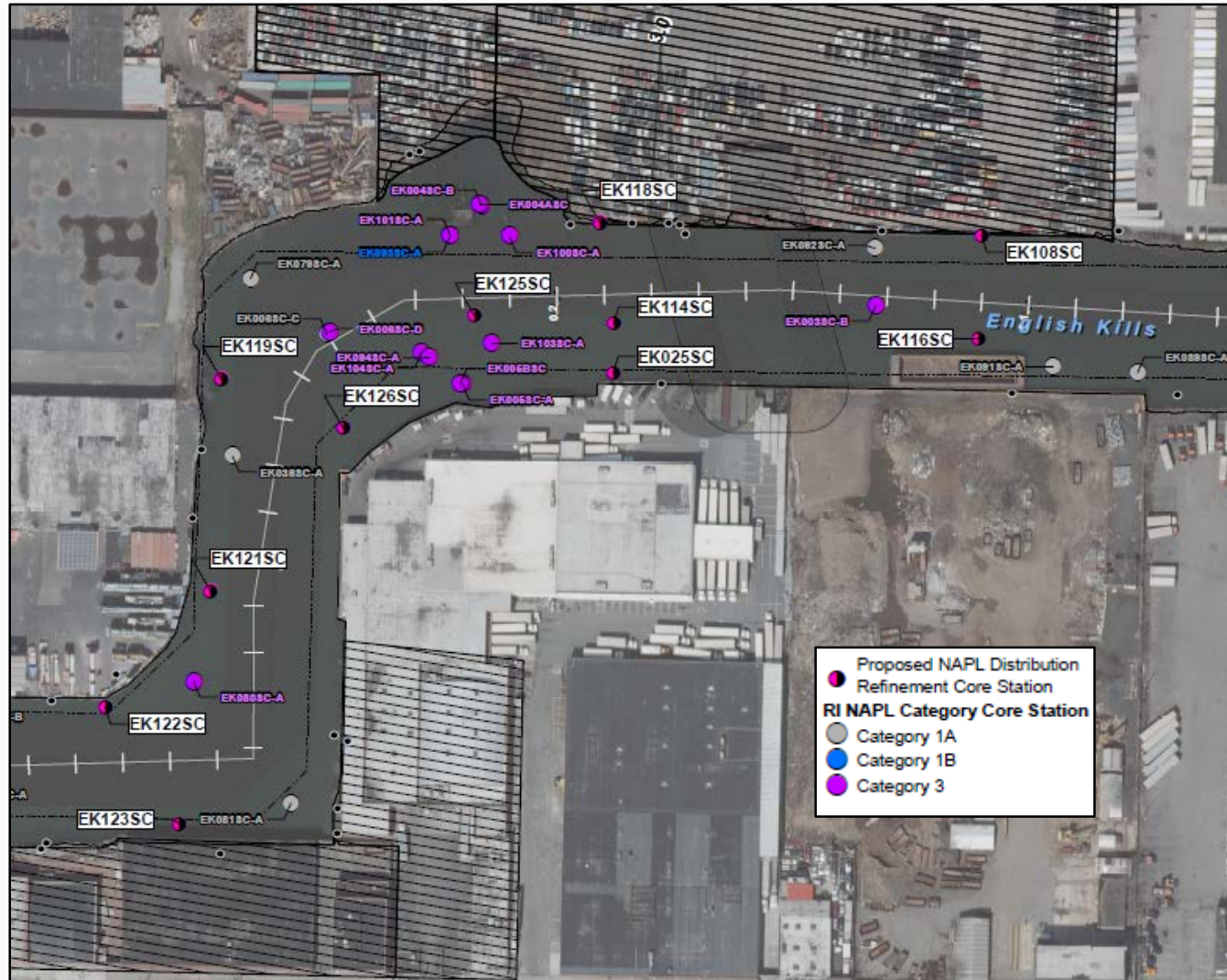


NAPL Distribution Refinement

- Collect and process additional cores in NAPL Category 2/3 areas
- Refine the lateral and vertical boundaries of NAPL in Category 2/3 areas
- Includes core collection, visual observations, and shake tests
- Data will be used to support evaluation of remedial alternative in the FS.

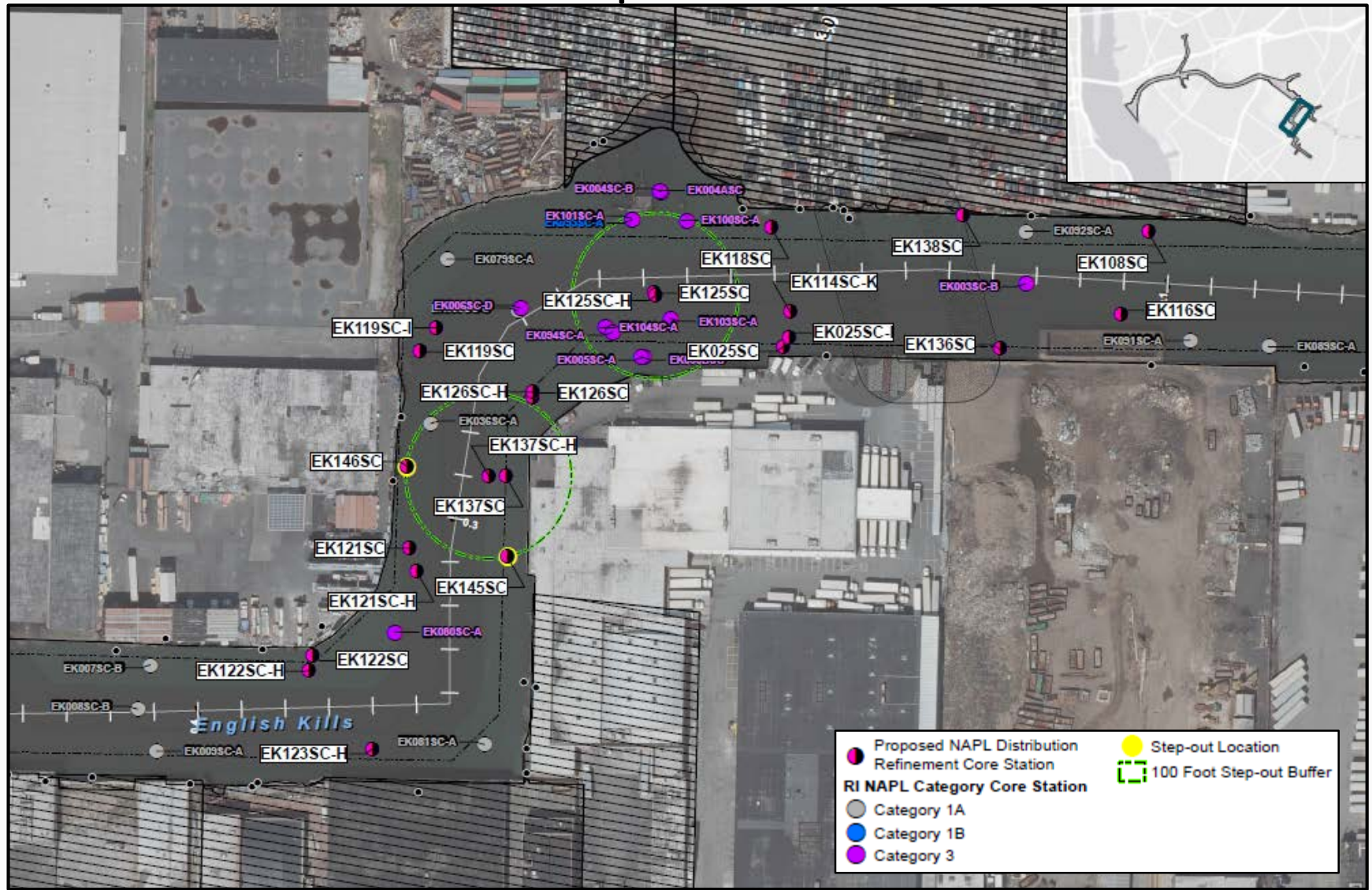


NAPL Refinement – Sampling Locations (example English Kills)





NAPL Refinement – Step-out Cores





NAPL Mobility

- Characterize NAPL mobility and other physical parameters
 - Characterize potential for mobility in areas most likely to contain potentially mobile NAPL
 - Confirm lack of mobility in areas where RI indicated mobility is unlikely



NAPL Mobility – Staged Approach for Testing

Initial Screening

Photograph cryogenically preserved core sections under white light and UV light, and evaluate photographs

Testing: Core slabbing and preparation (API RP 40), photography with white light and UV (ASTMD5079)

Does the core contain visible NAPL?

Yes

No

NAPL mobility testing not performed

Chemical Characterization

Select intervals for chemical analysis based on core photography to further characterize NAPL

Testing: PAHs and alkyl PAHs (8270D SIM), n-alkanes and isoprenoids (including DRO and TPH ranges; 8015D Modified)

Stage 1

For each station, select up to 2 sections from sediment and 1 section from native material containing the highest apparent NAPL saturation and perform mobility screening tests

Centrifuge core sections selected for mobility screening tests

Testing: Free product mobility via centrifuge (Modified ASTM D425 and API RP40)^{1,2}

Is NAPL mobility observed?

Yes

No

No further NAPL mobility testing required

Stage 2

Select adjacent material with relatively high apparent NAPL saturation

Perform flexible wall permeameter test at fixed hydraulic gradient

Testing: Free product mobility via flexible wall permeameter (ASTM D5084-90 Modified)^{2,3}

Is NAPL mobility observed?

Yes

No

No further NAPL mobility testing required

Stage 3

Characterize overlying materials with lower apparent NAPL presence

Characterize sediment and/or native material through NAPL mobility testing via centrifuge (potentially followed by flexible wall permeameter); capillary pressure curves; hydraulic conductivity; bulk density; and porosity. If a pure NAPL sample was obtained from sediment/native material, test the NAPL for wettability, density, viscosity, and interfacial tension with water.

Testing: Some combination of the following tests/methods will be performed

Free product mobility via centrifuge (Modified ASTM D425 and API RP40)^{1,2}

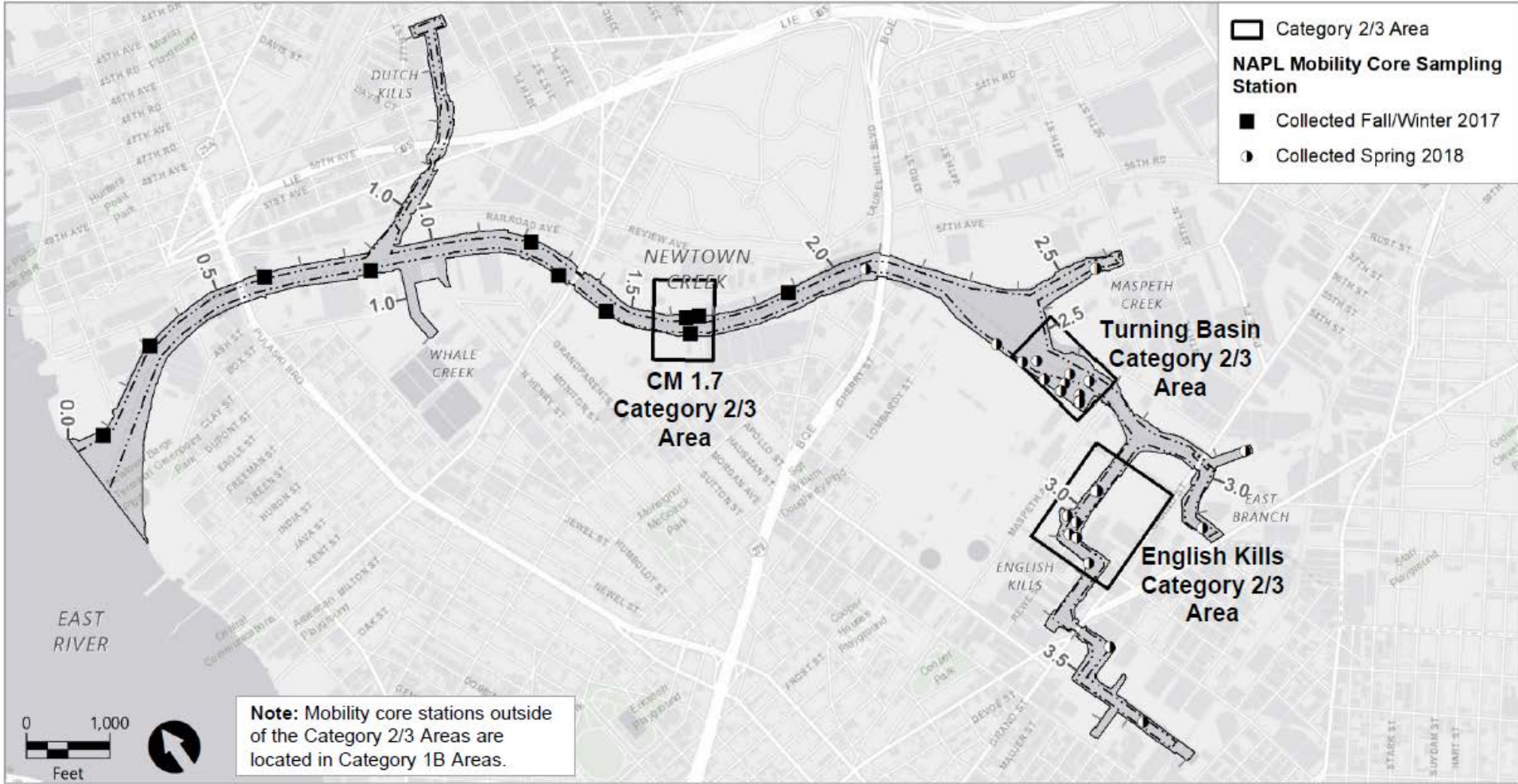
Free product mobility via flexible wall permeameter (ASTM D5084-90 Modified)^{2,3}

Capillary pressure curve with air permeability, hydraulic conductivity, total porosity, and dry bulk density (ASTM 6836/ASTM D5084/API RP40/EPA Method 9100)

NAPL density (ASTM D1481), NAPL viscosity (ASTM D445), NAPL interfacial tension with water (ASTM D971), Wettability (Amott-Harvey)

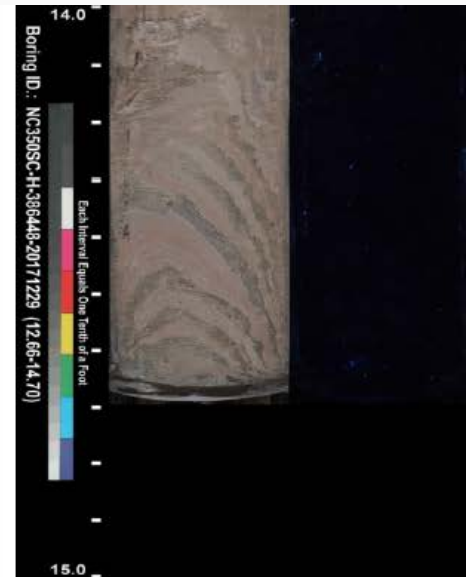
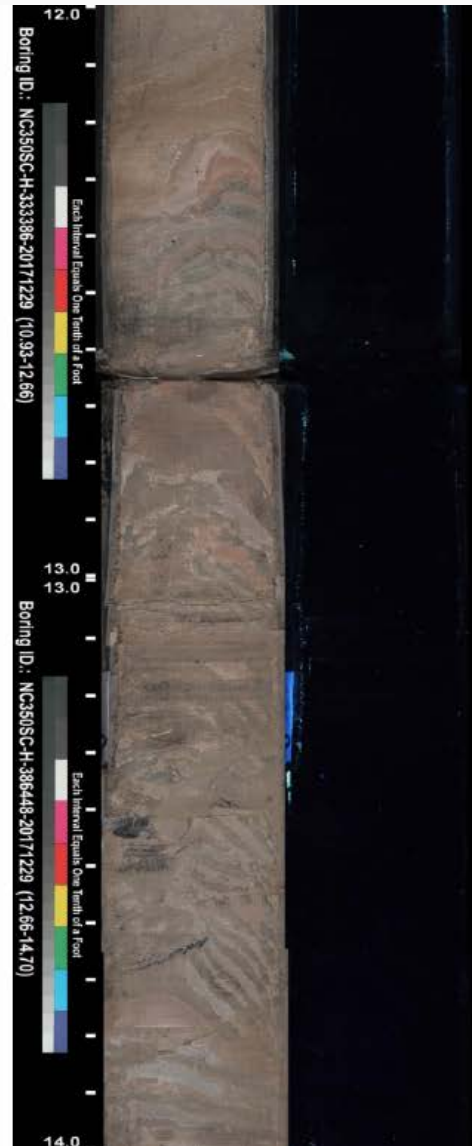
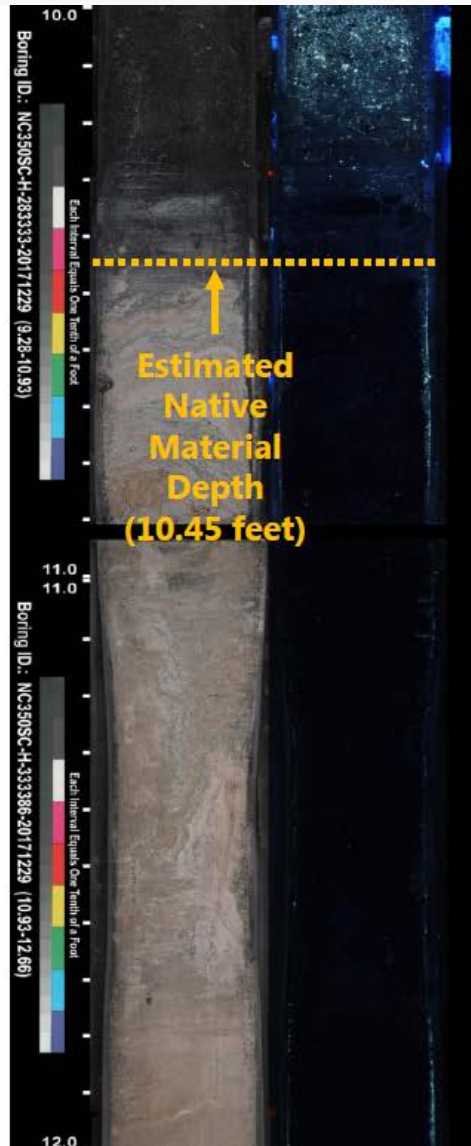
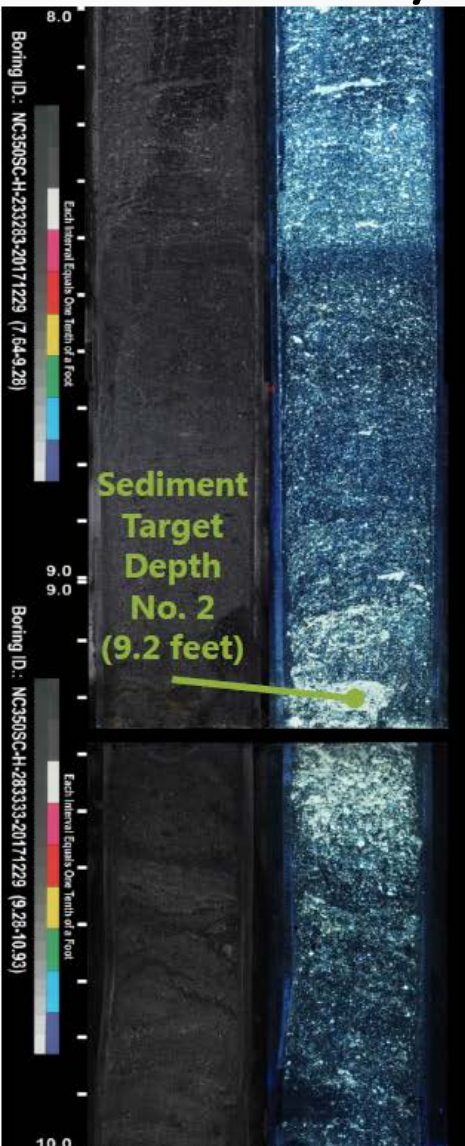


NAPL Mobility – Core Stations





NAPL Mobility





NAPL Mobility Testing Results

- Initial testing including centrifuging sample at 25 times gravity for 10 hours.
- Initial testing results did not indicate mobile NAPL in the cores tested.
- Testing of cores from other areas of the creek are currently being conducted.



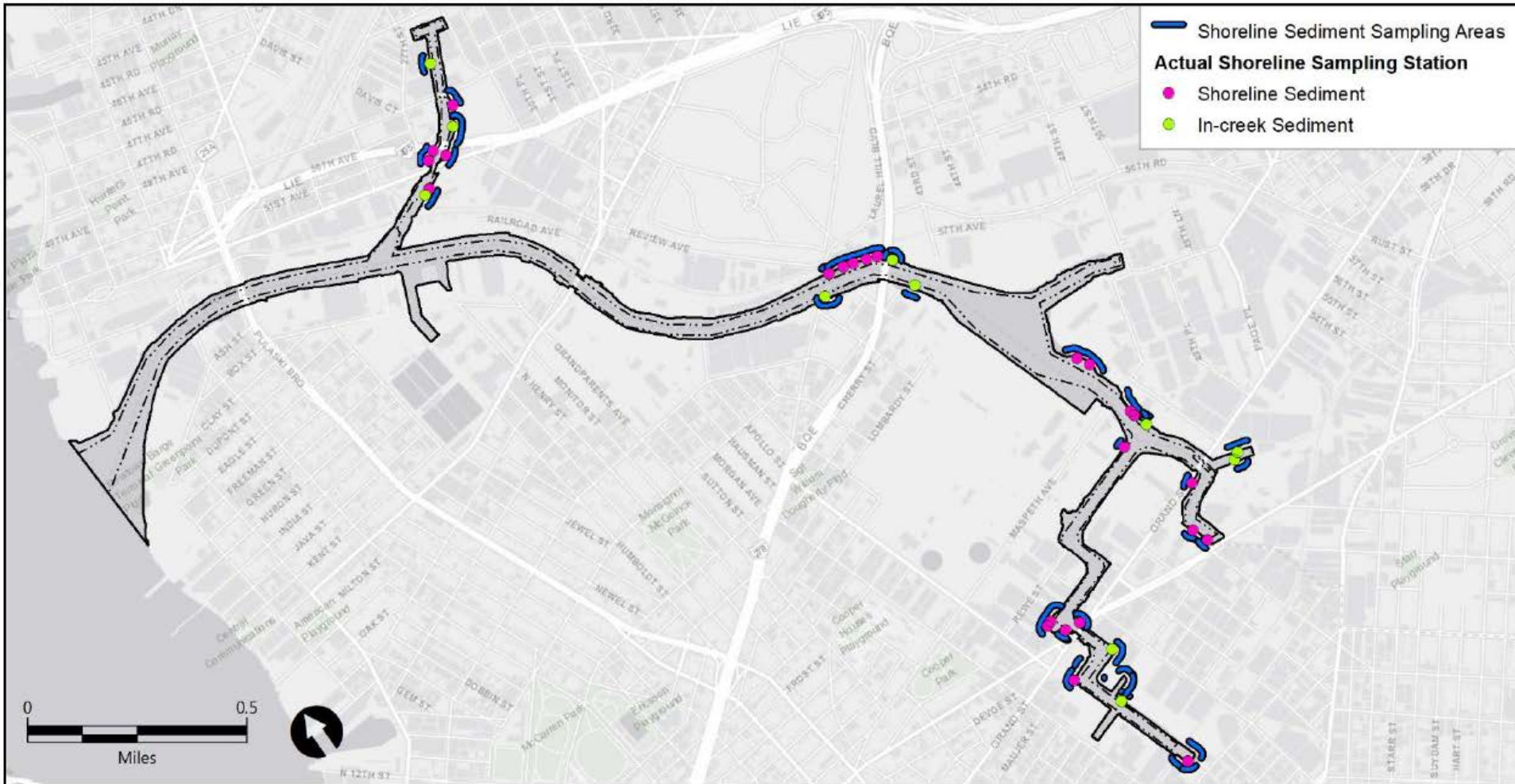
Shoreline Assessment

Goal: Further characterize contaminant distributions in and near potentially erodible shorelines and identify potentially significant source areas

- Sediment sampling
 - Prioritized areas of elevated sediment concentrations or data gaps
 - Sampling complete at 23 selected sites (total of 35 samples)
- Opportunistic Seep
 - Nine seeps were sampled

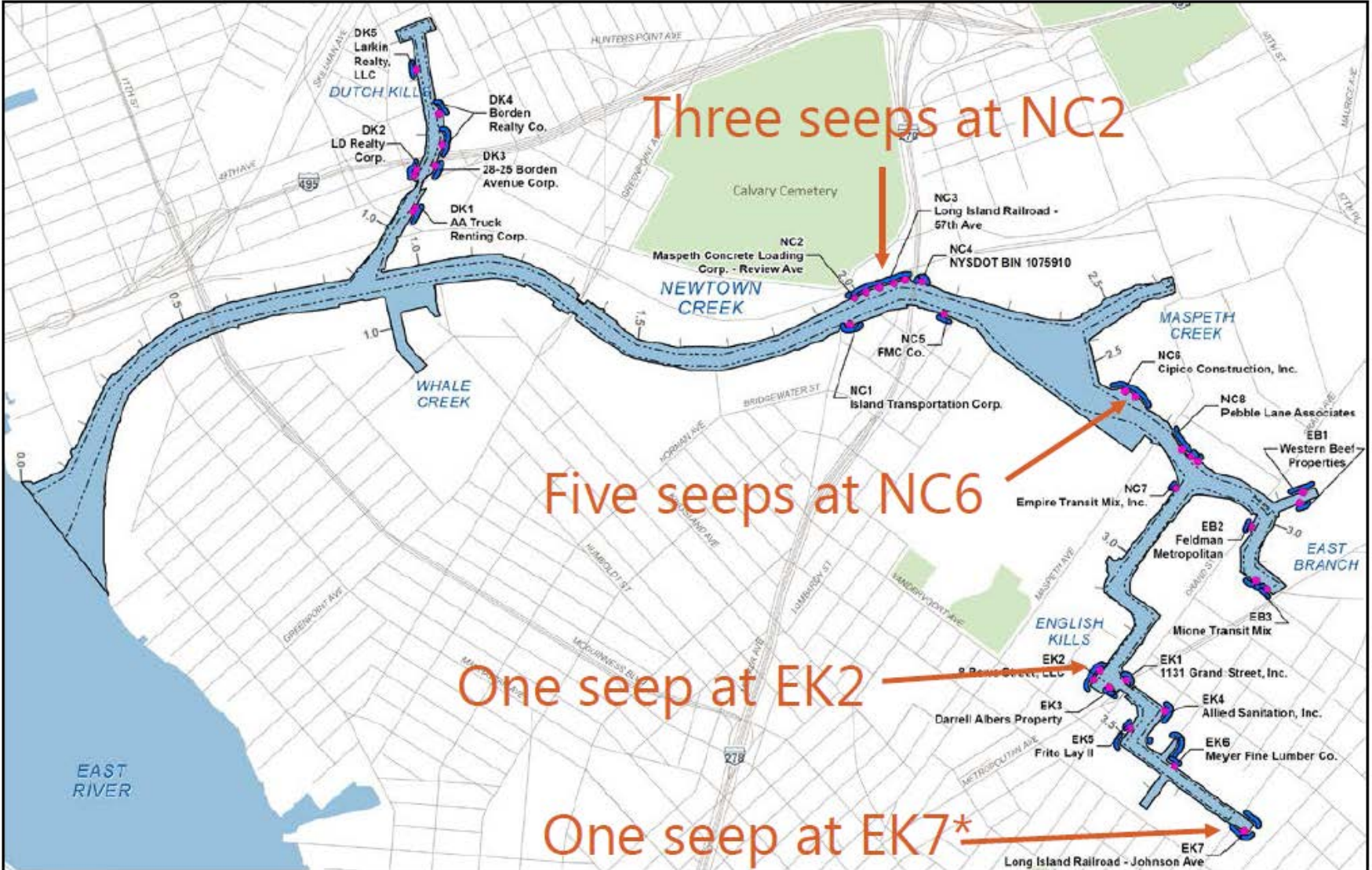


Shoreline Assessment – Sediment Sampling





Shoreline Assessment – Seep Sampling



Three seeps at NC2

Five seeps at NC6

One seep at EK2

One seep at EK7*



Ebullition

- Goals:
 - Measure upward fluxes of gas and NAPL/contaminants from the mudline to the surface water
 - Evaluate the effect of environmental conditions on gas ebullition-facilitated NAPL/contaminant transport
- Rationale for selecting areas
 - Survey areas were selected to represent the parts of the Creek with the highest gas ebullition-facilitated NAPL transport potential

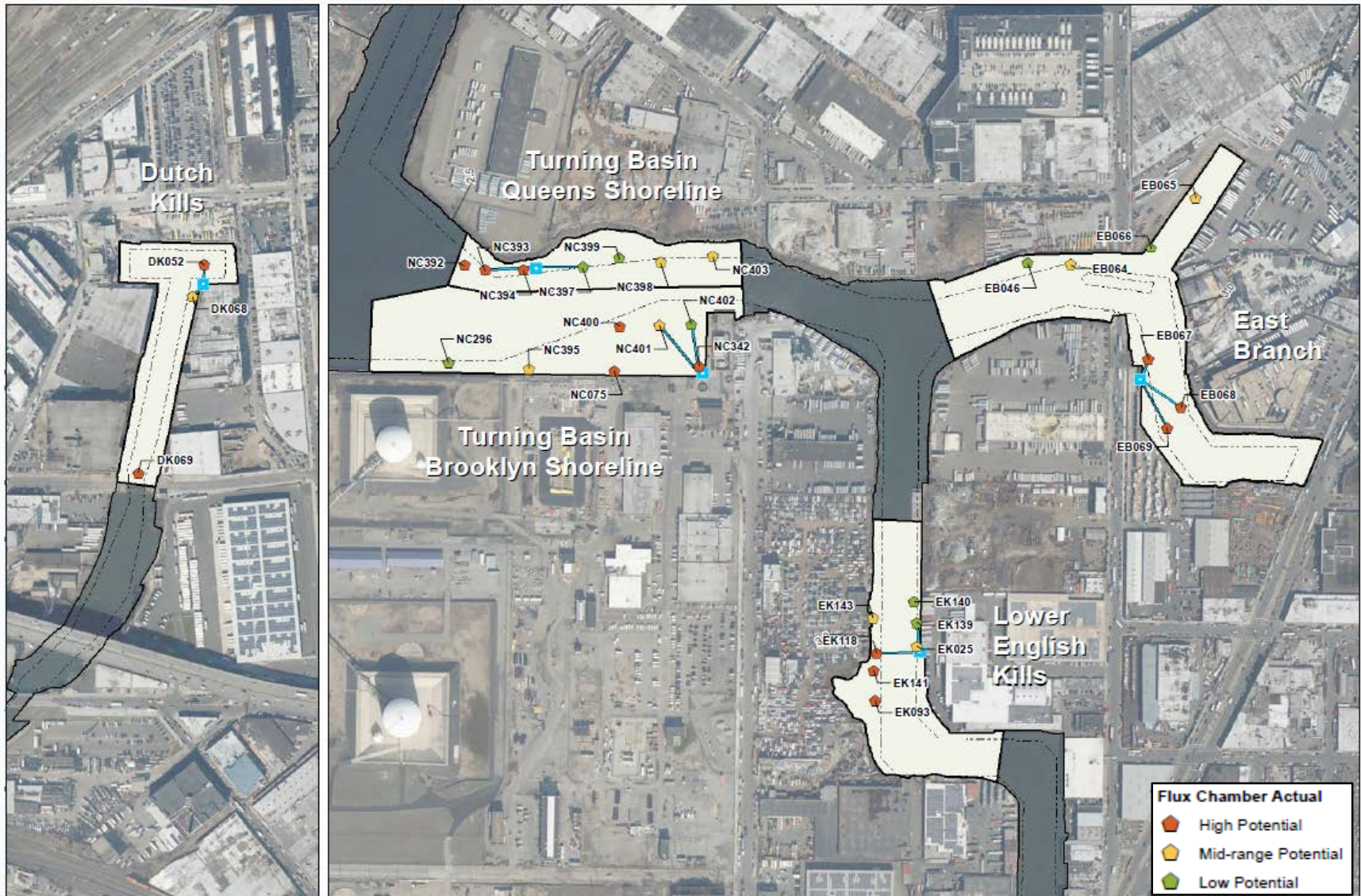


Ebullition Survey and Pilot Study

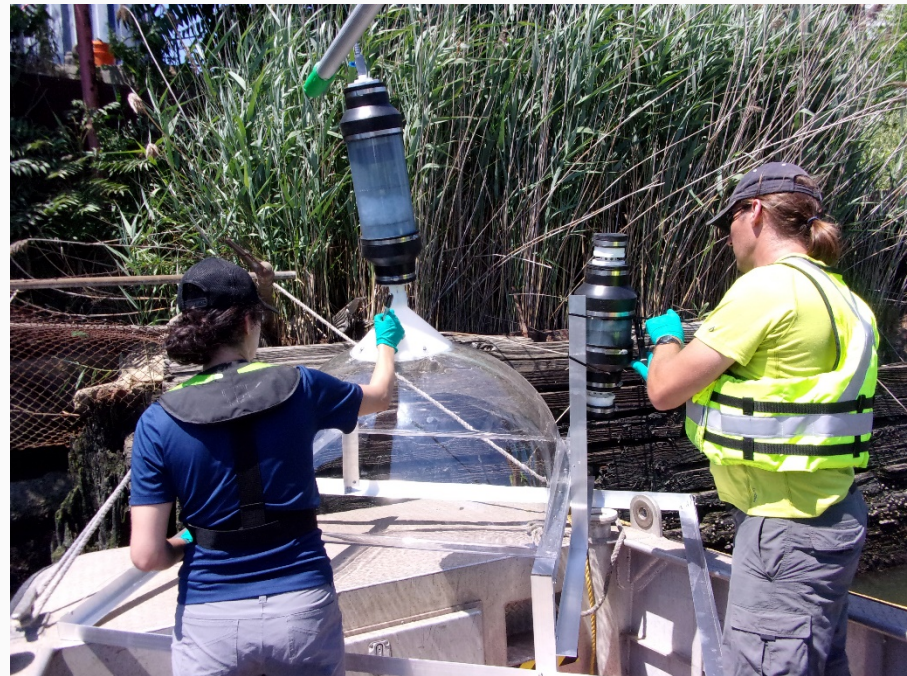
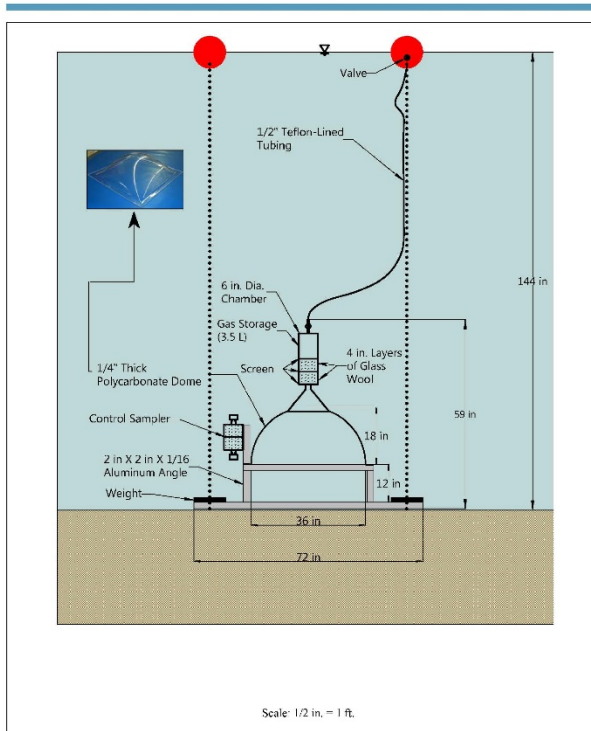
- Completed two qualitative ebullition surveys (2015, 2016)
- Quantitative ebullition pilot test completed in Sept 2017
- First Event of full-scale ebullition quantitative investigation July 2018
- Second full-scale ebullition event scheduled for fall 2018.



FS Field Investigation - Ebullition



Flux Chambers:



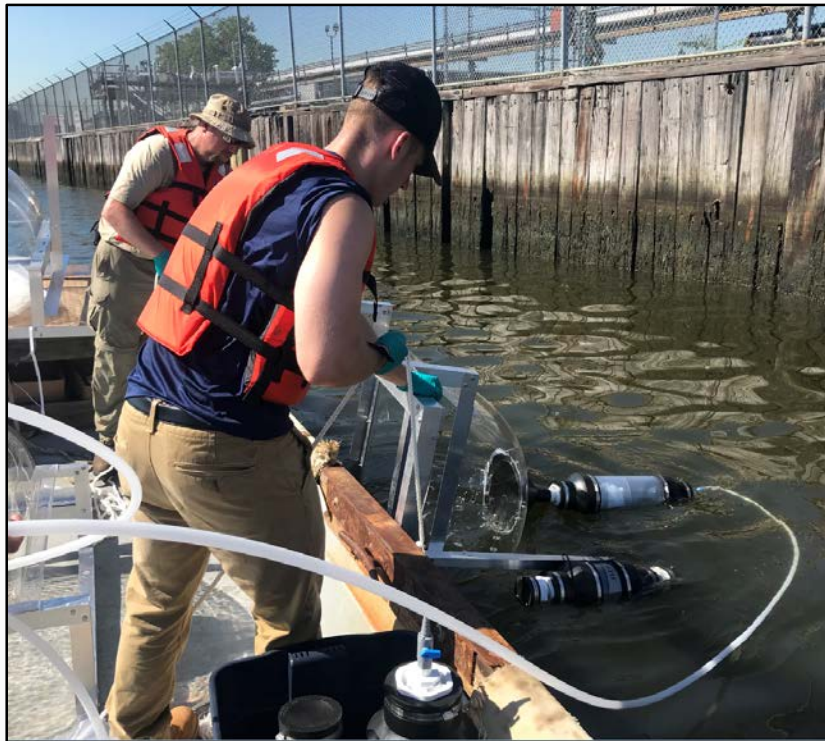
Attachment 1 – SOP NC-43
 NAPL/Contaminant and Gas Flux Chamber Configuration
 Feasibility Study Field Program
 Newtown Creek RI/FS

Region 2 serving the people of New Jersey,

New York, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands



FS Investigation - Ebullition





Next Steps

- RI Report – Final Draft
- RI Modeling – Hydrodynamics and Sediment Transport – Final Draft
- BHHRA – Final
- BERA – Revised Draft



Questions??????