

EPA Vapor Intrusion Workshop

Measurement-Based Methods for Protective & Defensible Chlorinated VI Exposure Determinations

Review of the North Island Site, San Diego, CA IECC Zone 3(C)

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References

 Hosangadi, V., B. Shaver, B. Hartman, M. Pound, M. L. Kram, and C. Frescura. 2017. High-Frequency Continuous Monitoring to Track Vapor Intrusion Resulting from Naturally Occurring Pressure Dynamics. *Remediation*, 27(2), 9-25.





Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017

- Southern California site, adjacent to San Diego Bay
- Depth to water ~24 feet below ground surface
- TCE release below Building 379, Naval Air Station, North Island
 - Groundwater concentrations as high as 100 mg/L
 - Subslab soil gas concentrations as high as 6,000,000 $\mu g/m^3$

Building 379

- Built in 1940s
- 172,000 ft², two levels, 60 ft high
- Industrial use, including machining and carpentry
- Slab in poor condition, numerous floor drains present
- Older ventilation systems; some permanently open windows and other wall openings
- No TCE used in the building



— Pressure Differential

Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017



TCE vs. Pressure Differential, Women's Restroom

Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017



Pressure Differential

Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017





Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017



------Wind Speed

Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017



Case Study: Hosangadi et al., 2017

Summary and Conclusions

- Real-time indoor air concentration monitoring in Building 379 allowed for evaluation of temporal trends
- Observed correlation between indoor air TCE concentrations and trends with differential pressures, barometric pressures, wind speeds, and tides



Need more information?

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