# Source Identification Efforts

#### Kaiser Aluminum Trentwood

New Jersey Water Environment Association Bernard P. "Bud" Leber, Jr. May 15, 2013

## Agenda

- Trentwood Background
- Source Control Actions
- "Initial" Residual Source Investigation
- "Second Round" Residual Source Investigation
- Next Steps

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#### Trentwood Background

- Defense Plant Corporation (Plancor 524)
  - Site selection approved on February 1, 1942
  - First soil borings made February 2, 1942
  - First metal produced December 7, 1942
- Kaiser leased Trentwood in 1946
- Kaiser purchased Trentwood in 1949
- 512 acre site with ~65 acres under roof
- ~850 employees

## Trentwood Background



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#### Source Control Actions

- PCB Phase Out
  - Kaiser corporate program to phase out PCB usage initiated in 1978
  - Trentwood completed phase out in early 1990s
    - Electrical systems
    - Hydraulic systems

#### Source Control Actions

- PCB Phase Out
  - Electrical systems
    - PCB containing and PCB contaminated oils removed from transformers
    - PCB containing capacitors replaced
  - Hydraulic systems
    - Hydraulic oils were replaced
    - Current hydraulic package is soy bean oil based

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- Investigation Methods
  - Internal Sampling
  - Manhole Surveys
  - Video Surveys

- Investigation Methods
  - Internal Sampling
    - Source water
    - Internal outfalls
    - Across treatment systems
    - Grab sampling
    - Analysis by EPA Method 8082 and 1668

- Investigation Methods
  - Manhole Surveys
    - Key system confluences
    - Multiple methods
    - Grab sampling
    - Analysis by EPA Method 8082

- Investigation Methods
  - Video Surveys
    - Remote camera video
    - Straight runs after transitions to larger diameter pipe

- Investigation Results
  - Settling Lagoon
    - Grab sampling data indicated potential mobilization/pass through of solids
  - Sewer Sections
    - Manhole sediment sampling identified contaminated materials in one portion of the conveyance system

- Investigation Observations
  - Settling lagoon provides beneficial sediment removal
  - Internal sewer system contains relatively few locations where sediment has been deposited
  - Many internal wastewater sampling locations below the limit of detection for EPA Method 8082
  - Measured flow is critical to understanding source contribution

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- Investigation Methods
  - Grab Sampling
  - SPMD Deployment
    - Semi-Permeable Membrane Device
  - Flow Measurement by Dye Tracing

#### Investigation Methods

- Intermittent Grab Sampling
  - Six locations
    - Five locations down stream of different "process areas" and one "duplicate" location
  - Three sampling events of 8 grabs per event on days 1, 15, and 32
  - Analysis by EPA Method 1668

Investigation Methods

- Co-located SPMD Deployment
  - Deployment at grab sampling locations
  - 32 day deployment period
  - Analysis by EPA Method 1668

- Investigation Methods
  - Flow Measurement by Dye Tracing
    - Gather flow data on grab sampling days
    - Injected fixed rate of dye at know concentration upstream of first sampling location
    - Measured dye concentrations in each grab sample

Average Composite Sampling Results				
Sample Location	Flow (MGD)	<i>Concentration (pg/L)</i>	Mass Rate (mg/d)	
MH-16	0.22	6,833	5.6	
MH-21	0.79	7,510	22.5	
MH-24	1.34	3,757	19.1	
MH-35	1.99	2,083	15.7	
MH-41	2.03	3,983	29.9	
Outfall 004	1.98	2,680	20.1	

SPMD Sampling Results				
Sample Location	Flow (MGD)	<i>Concentration (pg/L)</i>	Mass Rate (mg/d)	
MH-16	0.22	32,175	26.2	
MH-21	0.79	50,154	150.2	
MH-24	1.34	15,711	79.7	
MH-35	1.99	15,262	115.0	
MH-41	2.03	74,234	570.4	
Outfall 004	1.98	9,205	69.0	

Sampling Results Comparison				
Sample Location	Composites (mg/d)	SPMDs (mg/d)	Mass Ratio (SPMD/Composite)	
MH-16	5.6	26.2	4.7	
MH-21	22.5	150.2	6.7	
MH-24	19.1	79.7	4.2	
MH-35	15.7	115.0	7.3	
MH-41	29.9	570.4	19.1	
Outfall 004	20.1	69.0	3.4	

Grab Sampling Homologue Distribution						
	MH-16	MH-21	MH-24	MH-35	MH-41	004
Mono	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Di	7.4%	7.2%	5.5%	7.3%	6.6%	5.3%
Tri	32.9%	33.7%	28.8%	33.4%	33.8%	28.1%
Tetra	41.6%	42.5%	39.8%	40.6%	42.5%	44.5%
Penta	13.8%	13.2%	12.7%	13.3%	13.1%	16.1%
Неха	3.0%	2.5%	4.3%	3.9%	2.4%	4.3%
Hepta	0.7%	0.6%	4.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%
Octa	0.2%	0.1%	3.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Nona	0.0%	0%	0.8%	0%	0%	0%
Deca	0.0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

SPMD Homologue Distribution						
	MH-16	MH-21	MH-24	MH-35	MH-41	004
Mono	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Di	5.5%	3.7%	3.2%	2.4%	3.4%	2.6%
Tri	41.7%	35.9%	34.4%	30.3%	38.9%	30.7%
Tetra	42.3%	48.4%	48.3%	50.3%	45.2%	50.0%
Penta	9.2%	10.4%	11.9%	14.3%	10.8%	14.3%
Неха	0.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.3%	1.9%
Hepta	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Octa	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Nona	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Deca	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

- Investigation Observations
  - Both methods identified a "jump" between MH-16 and MH-21
  - Concentration estimates from SPMDs were consistently higher than composite sample results
  - SPMD results appear to be less stable on a location to location basis than the composite sample results
  - Neither method indicates multiple source types

- Investigation Questions
  - Is difference in results due to composite sampling data being collected for only 1/32 of the SPMD sampling interval?
  - Did the duration of the SPMD deployment impact the results?

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Direct Method Comparisons
Composite Sampling vs. SPMDs
Composite Sampling vs. "CLAM"

Direct Method Comparisons

Composite Sampling vs. SPMDs

- Side by side 24-hour composites and SPMDs
- 10, 20, and 30 day periods
- Analysis by EPA Method 1668

Collection Method Comparison						
Total PCB – Method 1668						
(picograms / liter)						
	10 Days 20 Days 30 Days					
24-Hour 752 829 982						
SPMDs 6,853 3,106 4,599						

Collection Method Comparison						
Total PCB – Method 1668						
SPMD to Composite Ratios						
10 Days 20 Days 30 Days						
24-Hour 1 1 1						
<i>SPMDs</i> 9.1 3.7 4.7						

Composite Sampling Homologue Distribution						
	10 Day 20 Day 30 Day					
Mono	0.2%	2.0%	1.7%			
Di	7.7%	8.6%	9.3%			
Tri	26.3%	26.3%	27.0%			
Tetra	58.2%	57.9%	53.4%			
Penta	4.3%	4.8%	6.0%			
Неха	3.3%	0.4%	2.1%			
Hepta	0%	0%	0.5%			
Octa	0%	0%	0%			
Nona	0%	0%	0%			
Deca	0%	0%	0%			
Total	100%	100%	100%			

SPMD Sampling Homologue Distribution				
	10 Day	20 Day	30 Day	
Mono	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Di	6.8%	6.3%	5.8%	
Tri	42.8%	39.7%	40.9%	
Tetra	42.7%	45.7%	45.6%	
Penta	6.5%	7.2%	6.4%	
Неха	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	
Hepta	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	
Octa	0.1%	0%	0%	
Nona	0%	0%	0%	
Deca	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	

#### Conclusion

- SPMDs do not provide precise enough and consistent enough results as compared to composite sampling for low concentration internal source identification work
- SPMDs no longer being considered for source identification work for internal conveyances

- Direct Method Comparisons
  - Composite Sampling vs. "CLAM"
    - Side by side 24-hour composites and CLAM
    - Two locations
    - Analysis by EPA Method 1668
    - Preparing Work Plan for Ecology approval







Questions?