VISION
NAVFAC Environmental Restoration is the recognized Federal leader for responsive, best value, and sustainable remediation solutions.

MISSION
NAVFAC Environmental Restoration delivers sustainable, innovative, cost effective remediation solutions with stakeholder engagement, to protect human health and the environment, maintain regulatory compliance, and maximize reuse of DON assets to support the warfighter.

Navy’s Approach to Green and Sustainable Remediation

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NAVFAC HQ
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Presentation Outline

- Introduction

Incorporating GSR Strategies Into Navy Response Actions

Tools and Tracking

Examples of GSR at Navy Installations

Summary
Introduction

- GSR considers non-traditional impacts
- Incorporate GSR into cleanup within the NCP framework
- Remain focused on cleanup goals, budget, and RIP/RC dates
- Navy Policy requires optimization at the remedy selection, design, and RA-O phases and being updated to include GSR
- Navy Optimization Workgroup currently developing GSR Guidance
- Updated Optimization Policy and GSR guidance document expected to be finalized Spring 2011
Introduction
- Incorporating GSR Strategies Into Navy Response Actions
  - Optimization Framework
  - Overview of GSR Related Updates to Navy Policy
  - GSR Guidance Document

Tools and Tracking

Examples of GSR at Navy Installations

Summary
Incorporating GSR Strategies Into Navy Response: Optimization Framework

Optimization Objectives:

• Select appropriate remedies/technologies
  – Technologies that fail to meet established performance objectives and remedies are not sustainable

• Optimize the remedy
  – An optimized remedy is a green and sustainable remedy

• Understand the footprint of the remedy
  – *Remedy footprint* is meant to include adverse impacts on environmental media and society that are a direct or indirect consequence of performing the remedial action.
Overview of GSR Related Updates to Optimization Policy

- Navy Policy expanded to include:
  - Optimization includes GSR: Evaluate opportunities during all ER Program phases
  - Conduct a remedy footprint analysis using the SiteWise tool
  - GSR metrics shall be incorporated into the review of the CERCLA Nine-Criteria
  - Optimization Tracking to include GSR Metrics

- GSR Metrics (Section 2.0)
- Metric Calculation Methods and Tools (Section 3.0)
- GSR during Site Characterization (Section 4.0)
- GSR during Remedy Selection (Section 5.0)
- GSR during Remedial Design and Construction (Section 6.0)
- GSR during Remedial Action – Operation and Long Term Monitoring (Section 7.0)
- General Footprint Reduction Methods (Section 8.0)
Incorporating GSR Strategies Into Navy Response: Remedial Process

Applying GSR Throughout the Remedial Process

- Evaluate and Select Footprint Reduction BMPs
- Perform GSR Analysis and Use Results to Reduce Footprint
- Target Phase for Footprint Reduction
Introduction

Incorporating GSR Strategies Into Navy Response

➢ Tools & Tracking
  • SiteWise™
  • NORM
  • GSR Portal

Examples of GSR at Navy Installations

Summary
Tools & Tracking: SiteWise™

- A collaborative effort developed by Navy, USACE and Battelle to produce a GSR tool to calculate the environmental footprint of remediation in terms of sustainability metrics.
- Free for public use

- A user-friendly streamlined life-cycle analysis (LCA) tool that can be applied to any phase of the remedial action - Considers life-cycle impacts such as emissions due to manufacturing of materials consumed during remedial action
- Transparent calculations to facilitate review by stakeholders/regulators
Tools & Tracking: SiteWise™

• Other tools are also available and can be applied in cases where equipment, materials or metrics are not included in SiteWise™

• SiteWise™ was developed to quantify the effects of remedial actions

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Example SiteWise™ Tool Output

Comparative Analysis for GHG Emissions from Remedial Alternatives (courtesy of Battelle)
Tools & Tracking: NORM Optimization module to include tracking of GSR metrics

Three elements for GSR tracking

1. Identify Green & Sustainable Remediation metrics relevant for environmental footprint of the remedy at this site

2. Briefly describe actions taken to reduce environmental footprint of the remedy

3. Provide estimated % reduction for the following metrics

- GHG
- Energy
- Air Pollutants
- Water Usage
- Waste Generation
Tools & Tracking: Green Sustainable Remediation Web Portal

Resources such as:

- Guidance documents and standards available on green and sustainable remediation
- GSR Fact sheet
- Case Studies
- Drivers
- Tools
- Links Federal, State & other organizations related to GSR.

Access from: www.ert2.org
Introduction

Incorporating GSR Strategies into Navy Response

Tools and Tracking

- Examples of GSR at Navy Installations
  - NAS Alameda
  - NAWS China Lake, Ca
  - Yorktown Defense Fuel Supply Point

Summary
Case Study: NAS Alameda Case Study: Background

- Naval Air Station closed in 1997, now called Alameda Point
- Navy’s BRAC PMO San Diego is responsible for remediation of all the sites / OUs.
- Sustainability evaluation - remediation alternatives for soil and groundwater at OU 2-C
- Battelle conducted the evaluation using SiteWise™
Parameters:
- GHG Emissions: CO$_2$, CH$_4$, and N$_2$O as CO$_2$e
- Energy Usage – Electricity and Fuels
- Air Emissions - NO$_x$, SO$_x$, PM10
- Collateral Risk – Fatality and injury from on site remedial activity and off site actions (transportation)
- Resources Consumption
- Water Usage

Soil Remediation Alternatives Technologies:
- S2: 4700 cu yd soil excavation & off site disposal, engineered cap, ICs, &
- S3: 23,000 cu yd soil excavation & off site disposal only, ICs, & monitoring
- S4: 11,000 cu yd soil excavation & off site disposal, SVE, ICs, & monitoring
CASE Study: NAS Alameda Case Study: Evaluation Results

GHG Emissions
- Largest contribution to GHG emissions is CO₂ from fuel consumption for equipment use, and transportation of materials
- Alternative S3 has the highest soil excavation volume and GHG emissions ~ 1700 tons

Collateral Risk
- S3 has highest injury risk $25 \times 10^{-2}$
- S3 has highest fatality risk $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$

Energy usage
- Mostly from transportation fuels
- S3 has the highest energy usage due to transport of large quantity of soil

Air emissions
- Mostly from heavy equipment & transportation
- Largest source is diesel fuel use
- S3 has the highest air emissions

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Case Study: Solar-Powered Free Product Recovery, Site 44, NAWS China Lake, CA

- Comparing operation of two types of solar-powered skimmers
- Five wells fitted with Abanaki PetroXtractor, and five wells fitted with Geotech Solar Sipper skimmers
- Vendor estimates that each solar-powered unit saves approximately 0.15 lbs of CO\(_2\) per hour of continuous operation compared to electrical powered units
- Both systems have operated effectively for over four months with little maintenance
- The passive skimmer system will result in reduced O&M activities compared to the original mobile product recovery system, resulting in additional remedy footprint reductions
Case Study: Yorktown Defense Fuel Supply Point: GSR Assessment During RA Operation

• **Yorktown Fuel Facility**
  - Activated in 1918 with 8 USTs
  - Used for storage of Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO)
  - Original NSFO plume estimated at 3-million gallons

• **Remediation System**
  - Thermally enhanced free product recovery
  - Sub-surface heated with closed loop steam and hot water infiltration
  - Product recovery includes 28 trenches and 120 recovery points with skimmer pumps

• **NSFO Recovery**
  - Approximately 2,150 gallons per month and over 400,000 gallons cumulative
  - Annual operating cost of approximately $950,000
Case Study: Yorktown Defense Fuel Supply Point: GSR Assessment During RA Operation

- GSR Assessment performed as part of optimization review
- Baseline annual footprint determined total footprint for GHGs, energy, criteria pollutants, water consumption and accident risk
- Used results to identify high footprint activities
  - Electrical energy for equipment operations (e.g. compressor and pumps)
  - Fuel for boiler operation
  - Consumables (e.g. chemicals for groundwater treatment)
Case Study: Yorktown Defense Fuel Supply Point: Next Steps

• Evaluate footprint reduction methods focusing on the high footprint activities identified in baseline assessment

• Integrate footprint reduction methods into optimization recommendations

• Objective to minimize life-cycle cost and footprint while meeting RA Objectives

• Track footprint reduction in Navy’s ER database
Presentation Outline

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Summary

- DON is incorporating GSR throughout the remedial process
- Minimize environmental footprint of site cleanups
- Navy Optimization workgroup developing resources
  - Updating optimization policy
  - Developed GSR guidance and updated optimization guidance
- Remedy selection provides the greatest opportunity to lower the overall remedy footprint
- Promote education and transfer of successful solutions through case studies, tools and tracking
Questions?