







Bureau of Environmental Cleanup & Brownfields

# Draft Vapor Intrusion Guidance Overview

Cleanup Standards Scientific Advisory Board
Meeting
April 22, 2015

#### Timeline

- ➤ Versions of the conceptual document discussed by Cleanup Standards Scientific Advisory Board (CSSAB) at March, July and December 2014 meetings.
- ➤ VI Workgroup addressed CSSAB recommendations between each meeting.
- Regional office staff reviewed the conceptual document and discussed at June and October 2014 meetings.
- ➤ Every version of the conceptual document and supporting documentation were reviewed internally at DEP before each CSSAB meeting.



#### 2004 Guidance Limitations

- Confusion with how to handle VI under SSS.
- Indoor air "MSCs" are not really MSCs.
- Screening values too high?
- > Confusion addressing future onsite structures.
- Minimal sampling guidance.
- ➤ No discussion of PVI.
- Confusion with "background" reference.



#### March 2014 Version

## Simple but Limited

- Did not address future construction
- ➤ No soil gas sampling allowed
- ➤ No soil screening values
- ➤ No figures or flow-charts
- ➤ No PVI



## July 2014 Version

## **Screening and Lines of Evidence**

- ➤ Screening Option
  - Limiting conditions
  - ➤ Allowed for groundwater and soil VI screening
  - ➤ Petroleum proximity distances
  - Allowed for indoor air, sub-slab soil gas or near-source soil gas screening
- ➤ Lines of Evidence (LOE) Option
  - ➤ Single lines of evidence
  - ➤ Multiple lines of evidence



## Problems with July 2014 Version

- ➤ No definitions of important terms
- ➤ How to address VI under SSS?
- >Attainment language misleading
- ➤ Near-source soil gas screening should be single line of evidence
- > Format and flow charts were confusing



#### December 2014 Version

- > Reorganized for clarity
- ➤ Added definitions and uses of key terms
- Consolidated flow charts
- Moved preferential pathways to beginning of process
- ➤ Moved proximity distance screen near beginning creating "VI Areas of Potential Concern"



#### December 2014 Version

- ➤ Moved near-source soil gas sampling to single line of evidence eliminated LOE language
- ➤ Removed "attainment language" and replaced with "address Ch. 250 Requirements" language
- ➤ Added SSS section separate process and flow chart



#### **SHS Process**

- ➤ Identify Preferential Pathways
- ➤ Identify VI AOPCs Proximity Screening
- ➤ Identify Limiting Conditions
- Screen Soil and Groundwater Data
- ➤ Apply Alternate VI Assessment Options
  - ✓ Indoor air, near-source, or sub-slab soil gas screening
  - ✓ Modeling
- ➤ Address Regulatory Requirements



#### **SSS Process**

- > Same as SHS process except:
  - 1. Different screening values
  - 2. Substitute risk assessment for modeling option



#### Issues with December 2014 Version

- > Preferential pathway discussion needed clarification.
- ➤ Are there options other than indoor air sampling if a preferential pathway is identified?
- ➤ How to evaluate sample variability without requiring excessive amount of sampling.
- > How to add flexibility to SSS screening.
- What constitutes petroleum?
- ➤ Is measuring to the PQL reasonable when delineating contamination?
- Other minor issues.



## Changes from December 2014

- ➤ Added Conceptual Site Model (CSM) section
- > Expanded the preferential pathway discussion
- Clarified proximity distance language for petroleum
- ➤ Emphasized that flow charts are not meant to be used without the text.
- Revised soil gas and indoor air screening methods section – removed variability tests
- ➤ Screening values based on 10<sup>-5</sup> risk can be used under certain circumstances.
- > Finalized sampling methods appendix



#### **Conceptual Site Model**

- > Central to the VI evaluation.
- ➤ Identifies contaminant sources, migration pathways, exposure mechanisms and potential receptors.
- ➤ Needed for development of sampling plan and for modeling.
- Sampling locations and number of sampling rounds will be determined by the CSM.



#### **Identify Preferential Pathways**

- The definition remains unchanged but use description has been simplified.
- Details added to Section C
  - ✓ Emphasis on building size and utility backfill concerns.
  - ✓ Detail on separation distances for preferential pathways and how they apply to the area of contamination and building location.
  - ✓ Expanded discussion on how preferential pathways can impact the path of a VI evaluation.
  - ✓ Clarified previous language.



#### **Clarifications**

#### Flow Chart Use

Flow charts should not be used as the sole guide for performing VI evaluations. Need to use along with text.

#### **Petroleum Proximity Distances**

➤ Petroleum proximity distances apply to any petroleum substance, not just what is listed on the short list.



#### Soil Gas and Indoor Air Screening

- Concern about excessive sampling requirements.
- > Also concerned about temporal variability.
- > Proposed variability tests were not useful.
- Can use a combination of multiple sample locations and sample rounds to collect the necessary amount of data.



### Flexibility with SSS Screening

➤ EPA indoor air RSL values converted to at 10<sup>-5</sup> risk level can be used for screening when VI is the only complete exposure pathway.



#### **Sampling Methods Appendix**

- For near source, sub-slab, indoor air, O<sub>2</sub>
  - ➤ Sampling procedures
  - ➤ Sampling equipment
  - ➤ Analytical methods
  - ➤ Standard practices
- ➤ QA/QC methods
- >Active sub-slab depressurization system testing



#### **Current Version of VI Guidance**

#### **Improvements from Previous Versions**

- ➤ Ability to evaluate VI for future buildings
- Introduction of petroleum proximity distances
- Clear guidance on the use of environmental covenants
- Exterior soil gas sampling not recommended
- Clear guidance on how to evaluate VI under the SSS
- Clearer language on application of OSHA programs
- Appendices explaining screening value development, modeling requirements and sampling guidance
- Improved figures showing points of application for screening values



#### **Further Revisions**

- Thresholds for defining contamination are currently the PQLs.
- Need to find justifiable alternative values so remediators can:
  - Determine source depths
  - Evaluate preferential pathways
- Solution should not be overly complicated or too prescriptive.
- Trying to avoid creating a table of threshold values.
- VI Workgroup evaluated multiple options.











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## Thanks to VI Workgroup

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