A sunset scene over a body of water. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow. In the foreground, there is a dark silhouette of a hillside. In the middle ground, a long pier extends into the water, and a large ship is visible in the distance.

Parcel E (Site 03) Treatability Study and Parcel C Remedial Action

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

**Community Meeting
December 3, 2014**

December 3, 2014

Parcel E, Site 03 Treatability Studies

Danielle Janda

December 3, 2014

What are we going to talk about?

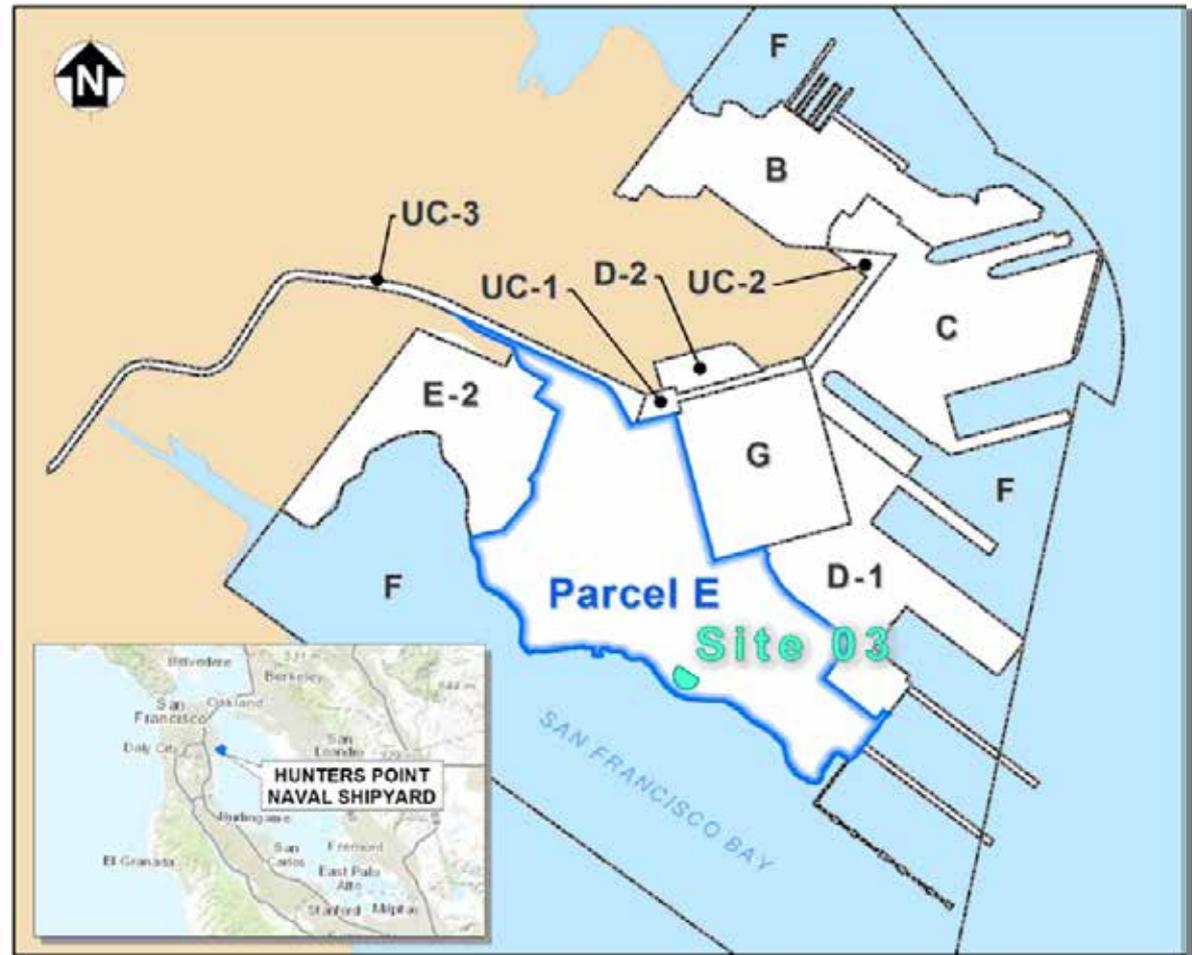


- **Location of the Site 03**
- **History of Site 03**
- **Overview of the Cleanup Process**
- **Treatment Technologies**
- **Thermal Remediation Treatability Study**
- **Solidification/Stabilization Treatability Study**
- **Conclusions and Next steps**

Location of Site 03

Location of Site 03

- Site 03 is part of Parcel E
- Located in the southwest part of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard
- Includes about 1 acre
- 30 feet from the SF Bay

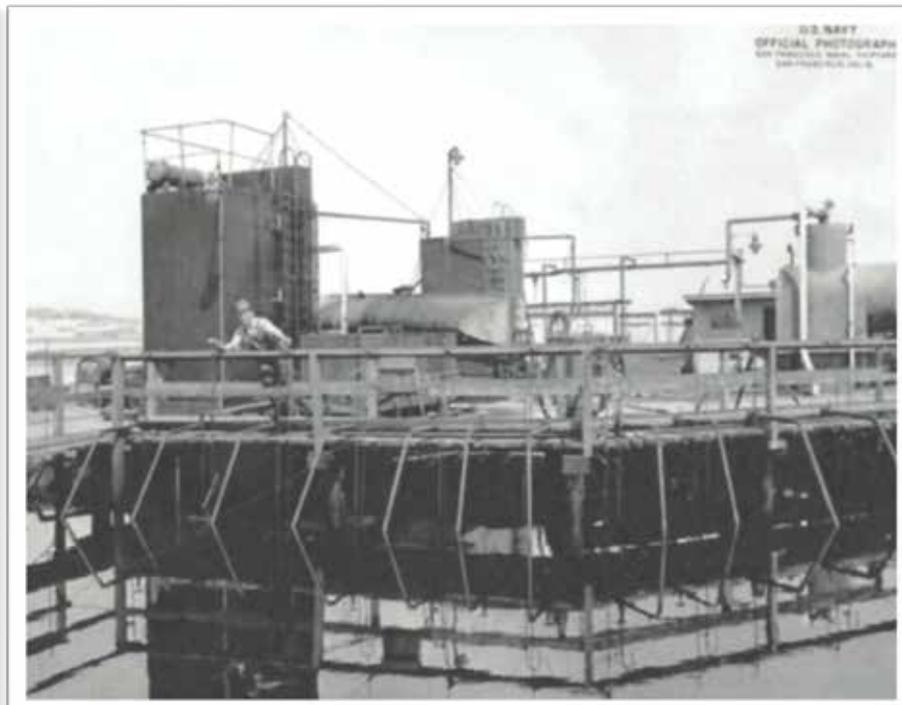


History of Site 03

History of the Site 03



- Operation of Oil Reclamation Ponds from 1944 to 1974
- Two unlined ponds with a combined capacity of 440,000 gallons
- Filled in with soil after the recycling operations ended



Oil Contamination at Site 03

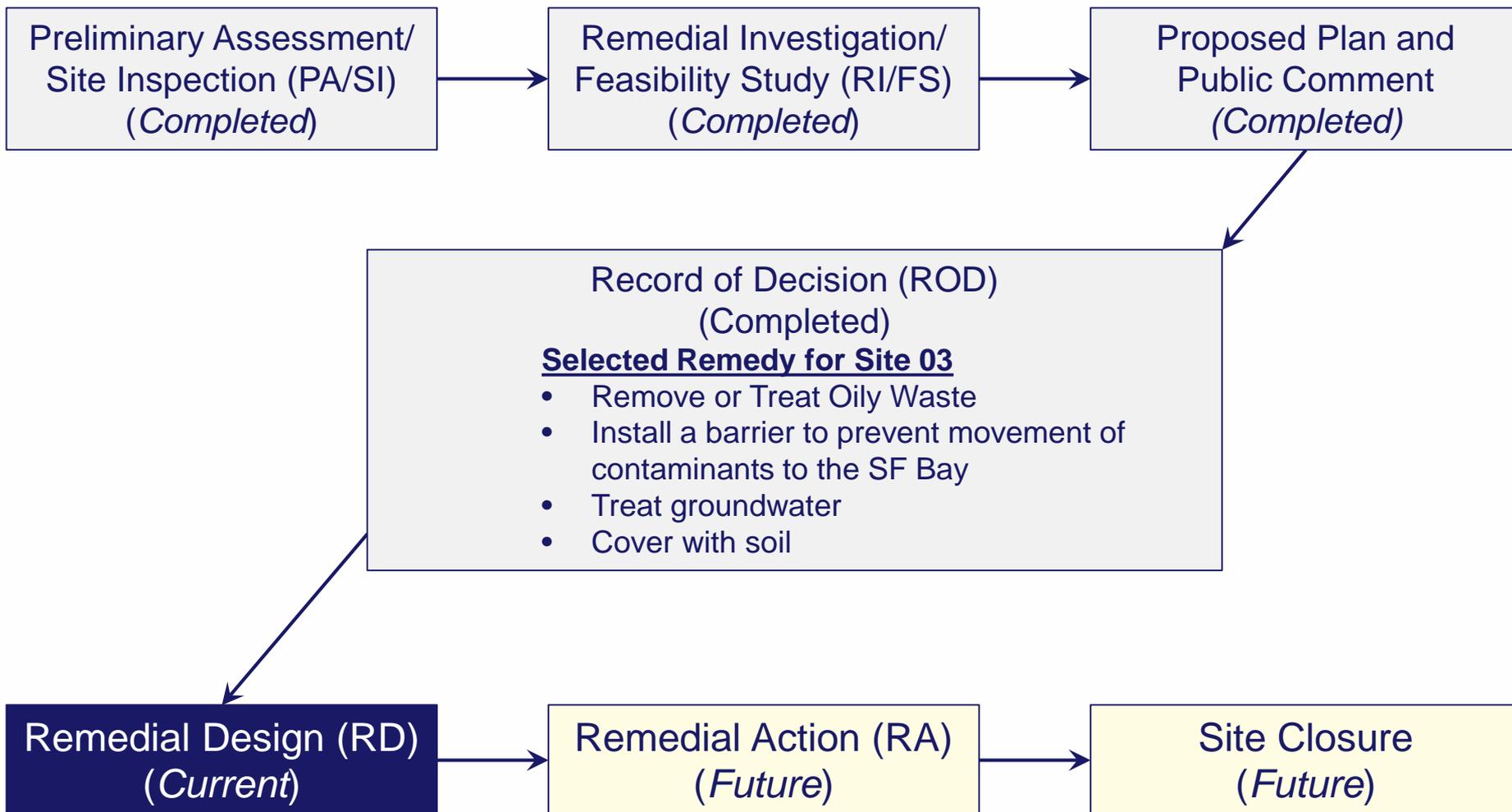


- Oil leaked from the ponds, contaminating soil and groundwater



Overview of the Cleanup Process

Overview of the Cleanup Process

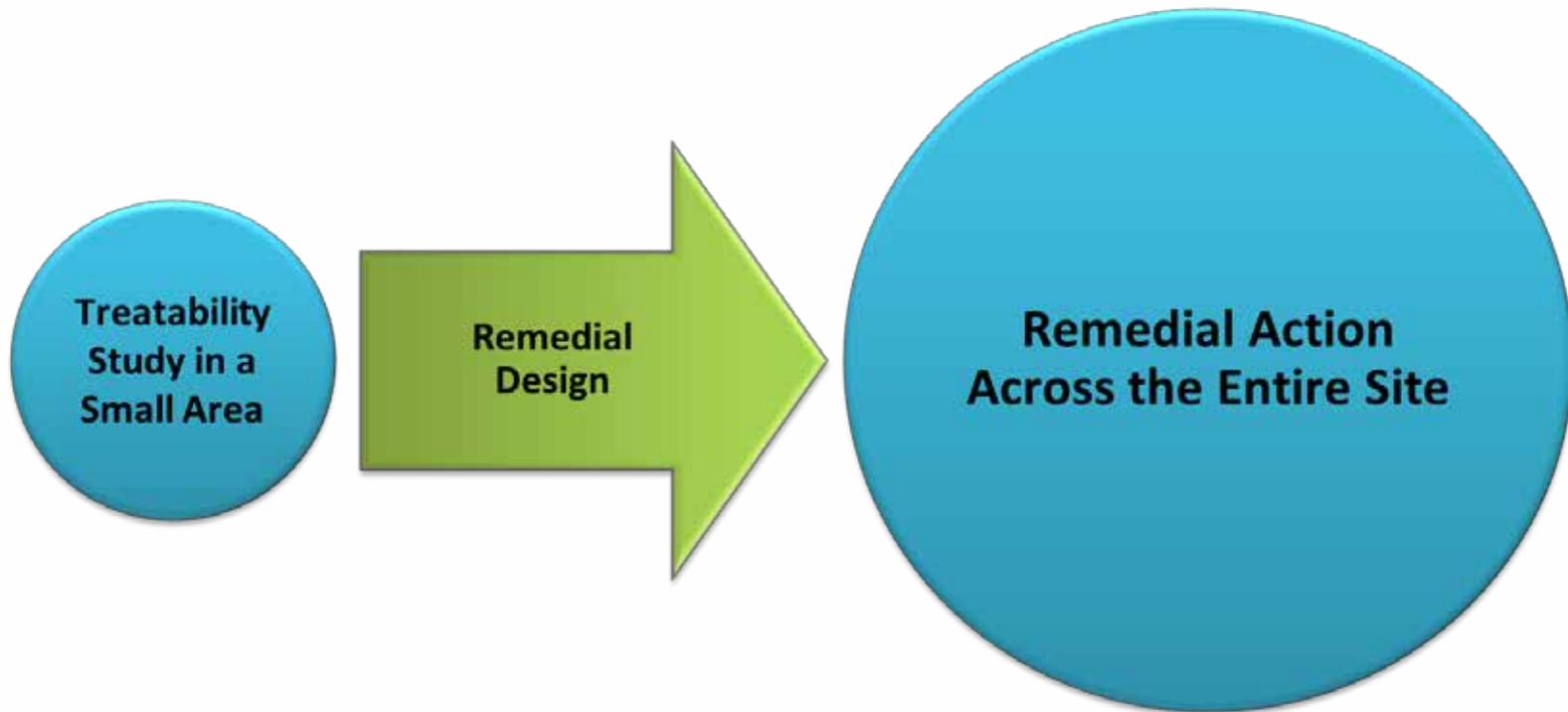


What is a Treatability Study?



Treatability Studies are small and answer key questions before a full-scale remediation, such as:

- Does the technology work at this site?
- What are the ideal conditions of the technology?



Treatment Technologies

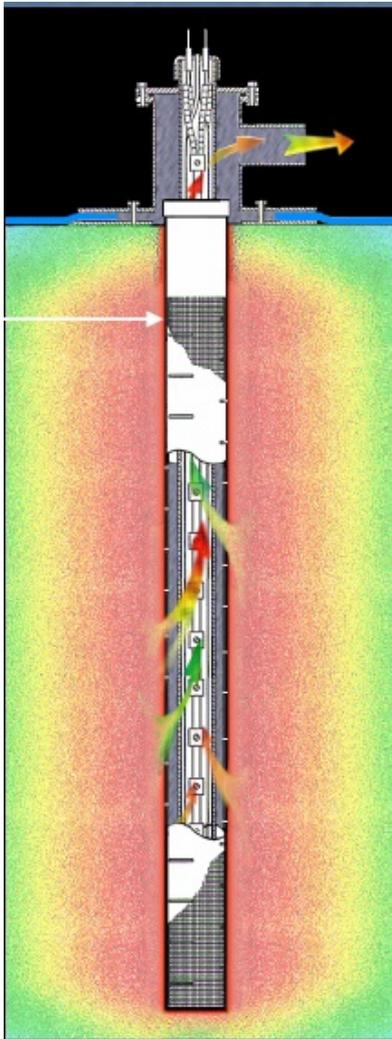
How is the Navy removing or treating oily waste?



Two strategies for removing or treating oily waste:

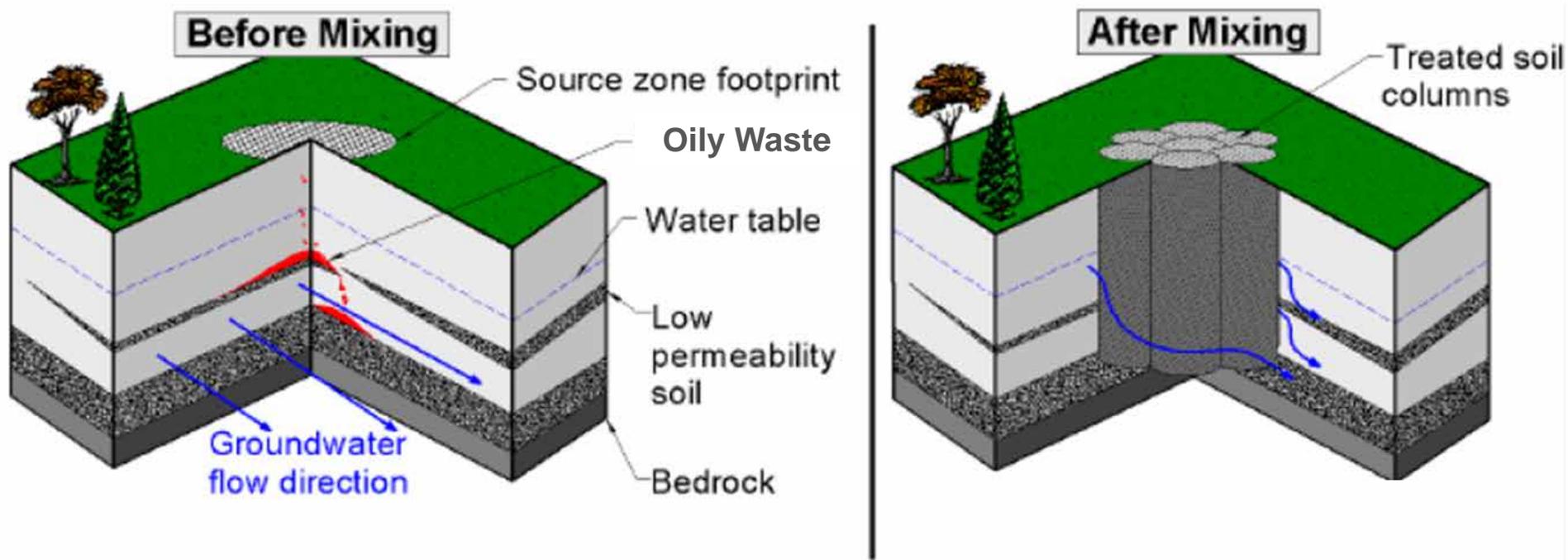
1. **Pump oil out → Thermal Remediation Treatability Study**
2. **Trap oil in place → Stabilization/Solidification Treatability Study**

Thermal Remediation

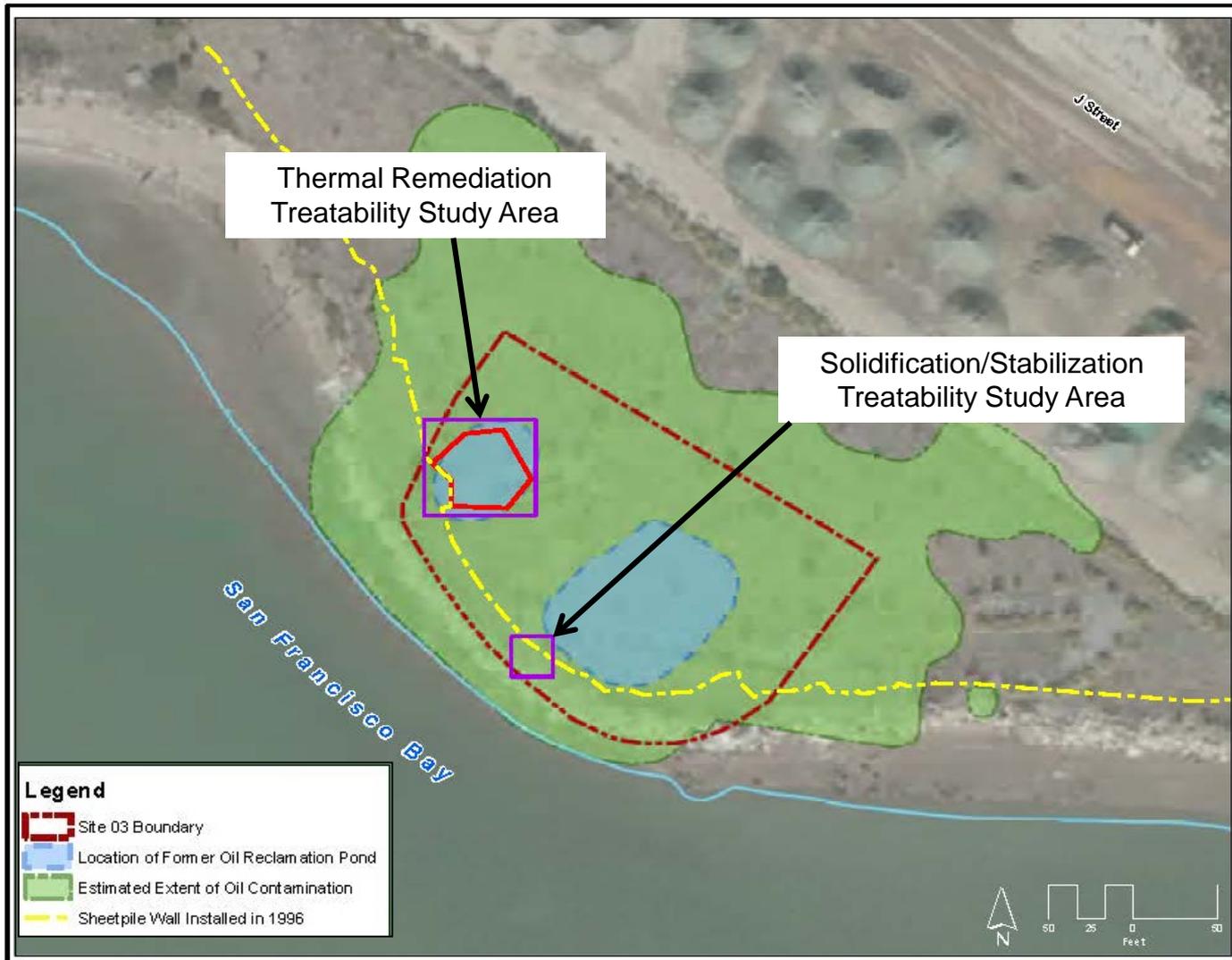


- **Oily Waste is too thick to remove at normal temperatures**
- **Heating to 100°C makes the oily waste more fluid**
- **Contamination is collected and treated above ground**

Solidification/Stabilization



Site 03 Treatability Study Locations



Thermal Remediation Treatability Study

Thermal Remediation Treatability Study



- **46 Heater Wells**
- **14 Groundwater Extraction Wells**
- **46 Vapor Extraction Wells**
- **7 Groundwater Injection Wells**
- **10 Temperature/Pressure Monitoring Points**

Thermal Remediation Treatability Study



Groundwater and vapor was collected and treated above ground



Thermal Remediation Treatability Study



- **Operations lasted 5 months**
- **Recirculated more than 800,000 gallons of groundwater**
- **Collected 2,400 gallons of oily waste**



Solidification/Stabilization Treatability Study

Solidification/Stabilization Treatability Study



- Mixed mud, bentonite and cement to trap oil in place
- Installed 5 columns, each 3 feet in diameter



Solidification/Stabilization Treatability Study



- **Completely mixed contaminated soil with a cement mixture**
- **Columns extend to 44 feet below ground surface**



Conclusions and Next Steps

Preliminary Conclusions



- **Thermal Remediation is effective for removing oily waste**
- **Oily waste can be trapped in well mixed columns**
- **Sample analysis and testing is currently underway**

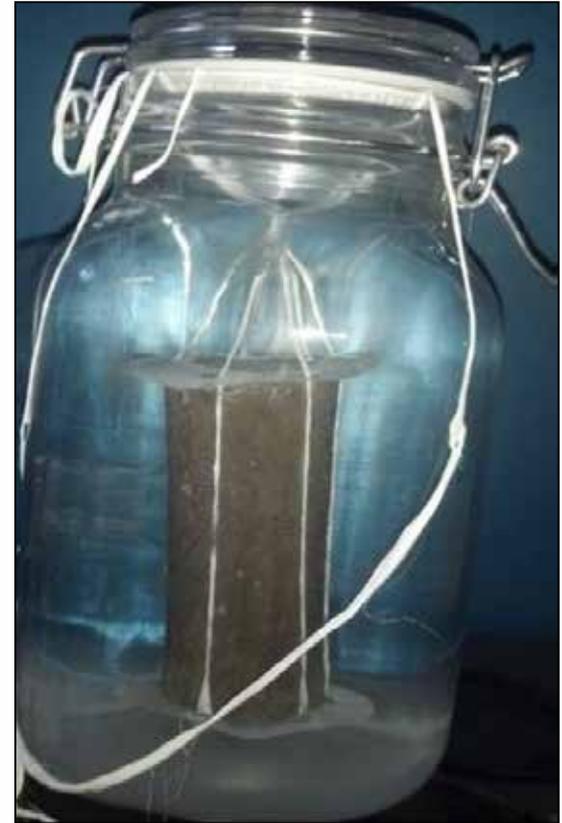


Ongoing Work



We are currently evaluating data to ensure remaining contaminants are not leaking into the Bay

- Analyzing soil and groundwater samples for remaining contaminants
- Testing the concrete columns to ensure contamination remains “trapped”



Next Steps



- **Winter 2015**
 - Submit the Draft Pilot Study Completion Report
- **Spring 2015**
 - Collect data to refine the contaminant boundaries
- **Fall 2015**
 - Parcel E Remedial Design

