

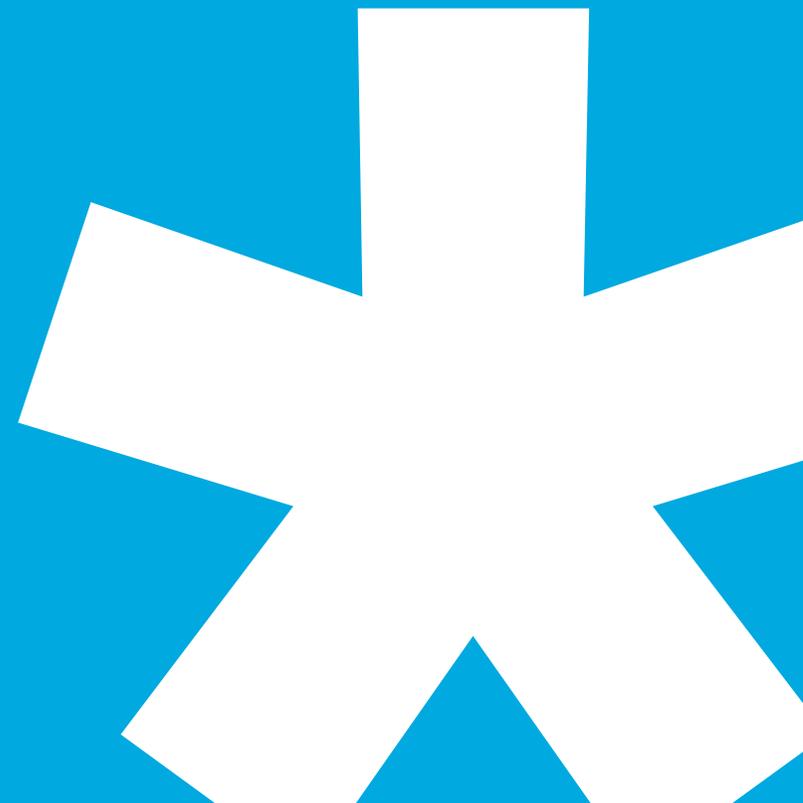
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A Siemens Healthineers Company

PHASE III REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN ADDENDUM

**Public Involvement Plan (PIP) Meeting
Former Varian Facility (Site 3-0485)
150 Sohier Road
Beverly, Massachusetts**

**January 24, 2023
Beverly High School**





Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Phase III Remedial Action Plan Addendum
 - Process
 - Selected Remedial Actions
3. Next Steps
4. Questions

Generalized Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) Process

Phase I: Initial Investigation

- Initial investigations
- Implement preliminary response actions where needed

Phase II: Comprehensive Site Assessment

- Determine nature and extent of contamination
- Evaluate potential risk to determine if cleanup plan is needed

Phase III: Remedial Action Plan*

- **Evaluate cleanup options based on defined criteria: effectiveness, reliability, difficulty, cost, risk, green benefit, timeliness**

Phase IV: Remedy Implementation

- Complete cleanup design and plans
- Begin treatment

Phase V: Operation and Maintenance

- Verify that cleanup continues to operate as planned
- Monitor remedy effectiveness

Permanent or Temporary Solution

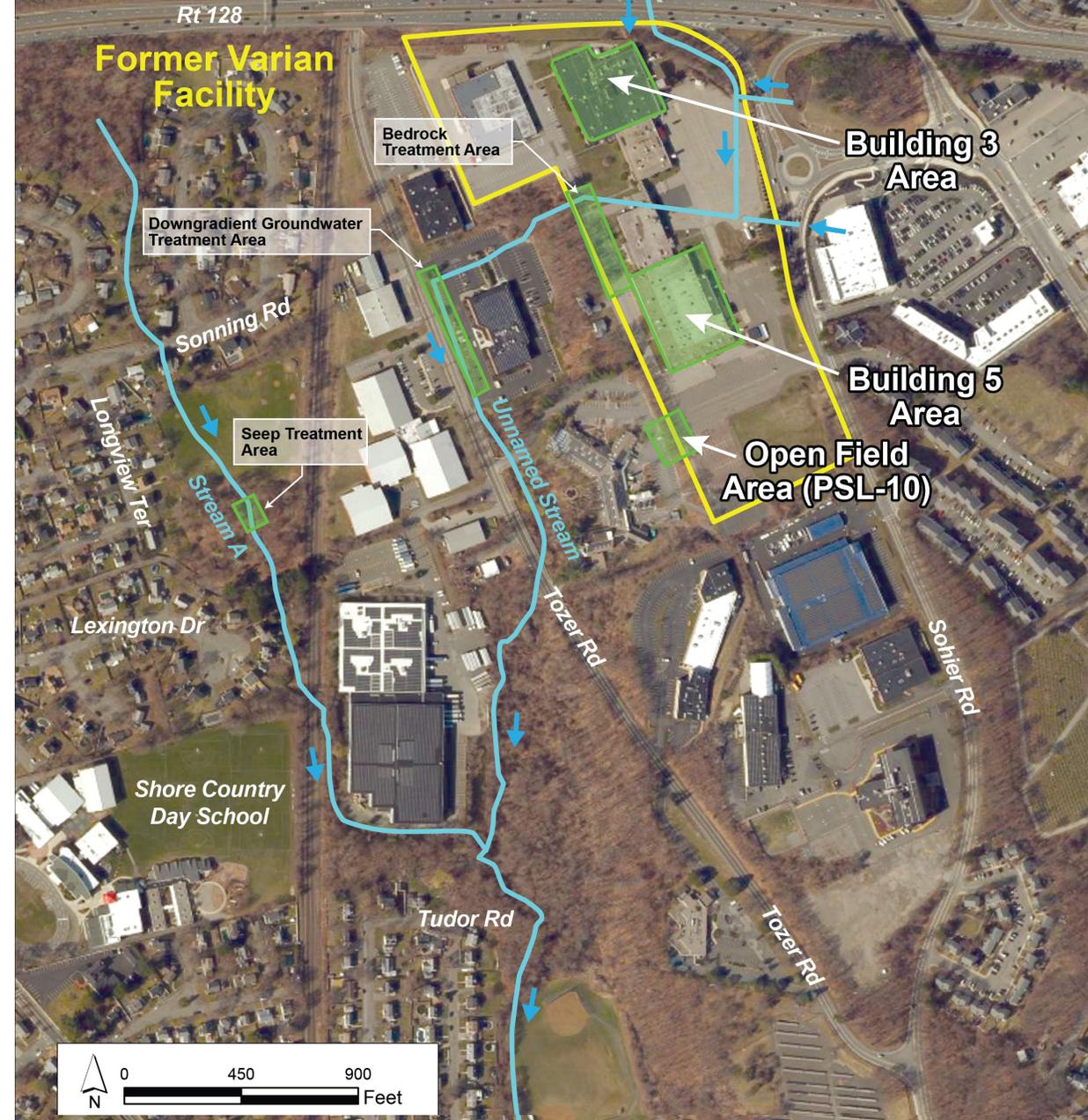
- Determination that a site has been cleaned up to background levels, if feasible, or, if not, to levels of no significant risk.

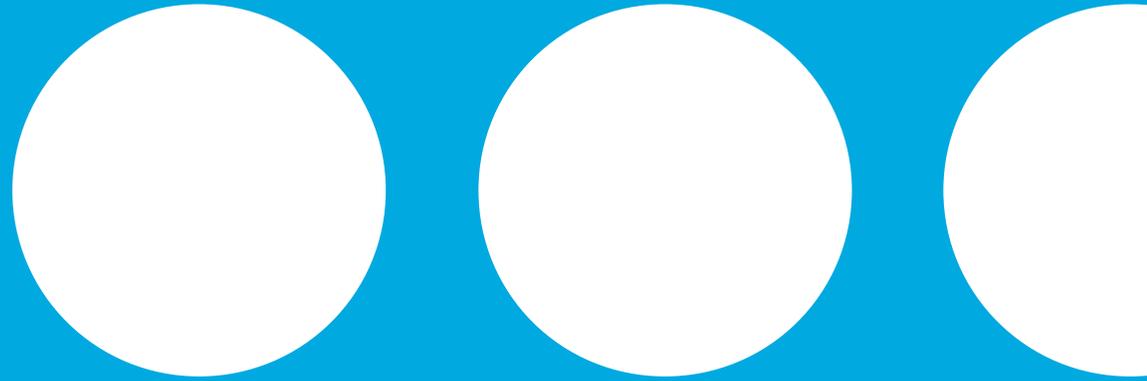
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

* A new Phase III Remedial Action Plan has been developed based on the Revised Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment.

Phase II Addendum Outcome

- **No Significant Risk** for all current workers and residents*
- **Buildings 3 and 5 Areas**
[including Potential Source Locations (PSLs) 5, 6, 7 and 11)]
 - Additional source area treatment to address dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL)
- **Bedrock**
 - Additional treatment for DNAPL likely present in bedrock between Buildings 3 and 5
- **Open Field Area (PSL-10)**
 - No indication of DNAPL and comparatively lower concentrations of VOCs, but additional groundwater treatment may be warranted
- **Downgradient Groundwater**
 - Groundwater treatment is proposed
- **Seep to Stream A**
 - Mitigation measure is proposed





Phase III Remedial Action Plan Process

Understanding “Cleanup” under the MCP

Cleanup is complete when a condition of
No Significant Risk exists
and a Permanent Solution has been achieved.

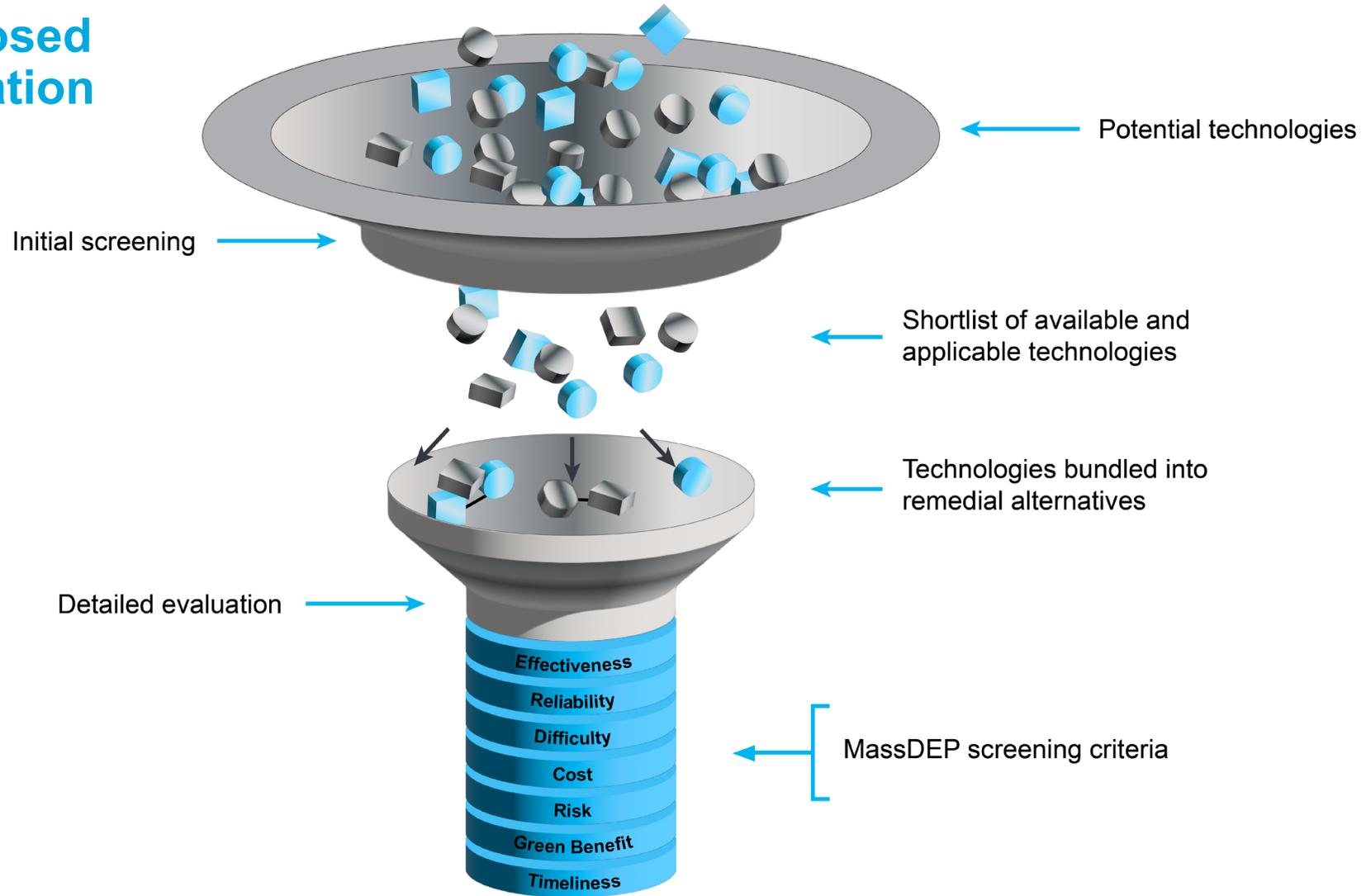
When feasible, the property should be restored to the conditions that would have existed if the property had never been contaminated.

- **No Significant Risk** means no pollutants present a significant risk of harm to health, safety, public welfare, or the environment currently and during any foreseeable period of time.
- A **Permanent Solution** is achieved when measure(s) attain a level of control of each pollutant such that there will be no significant risk or damage to health, safety, public welfare, or the environment during any foreseeable period of time.
- The MCP allows for **Temporary Solutions** which eliminate substantial hazards until a Permanent Solution is achieved.

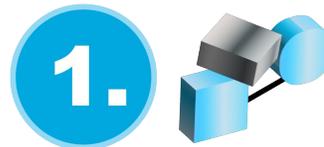


MassDEP Process for Selecting Treatment Alternatives in Phase III

For Each Proposed Treatment Location



Ranked Remedial Alternatives



Remedial Action Objectives

➤ **Source Elimination/Control**

- Sources of contamination are eliminated, or eliminated to the extent feasible and controlled

➤ **Migration Control**

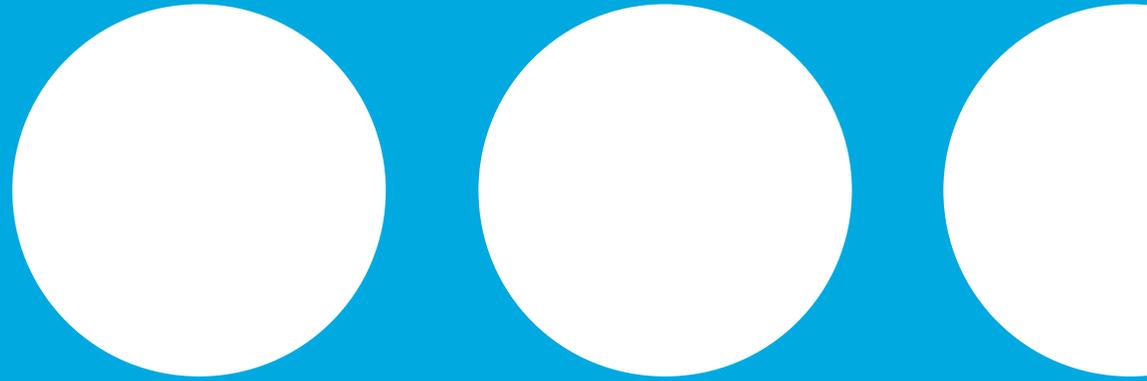
- Groundwater plumes and VOC vapors in the unsaturated zone are stable or contracting

➤ **Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL)**

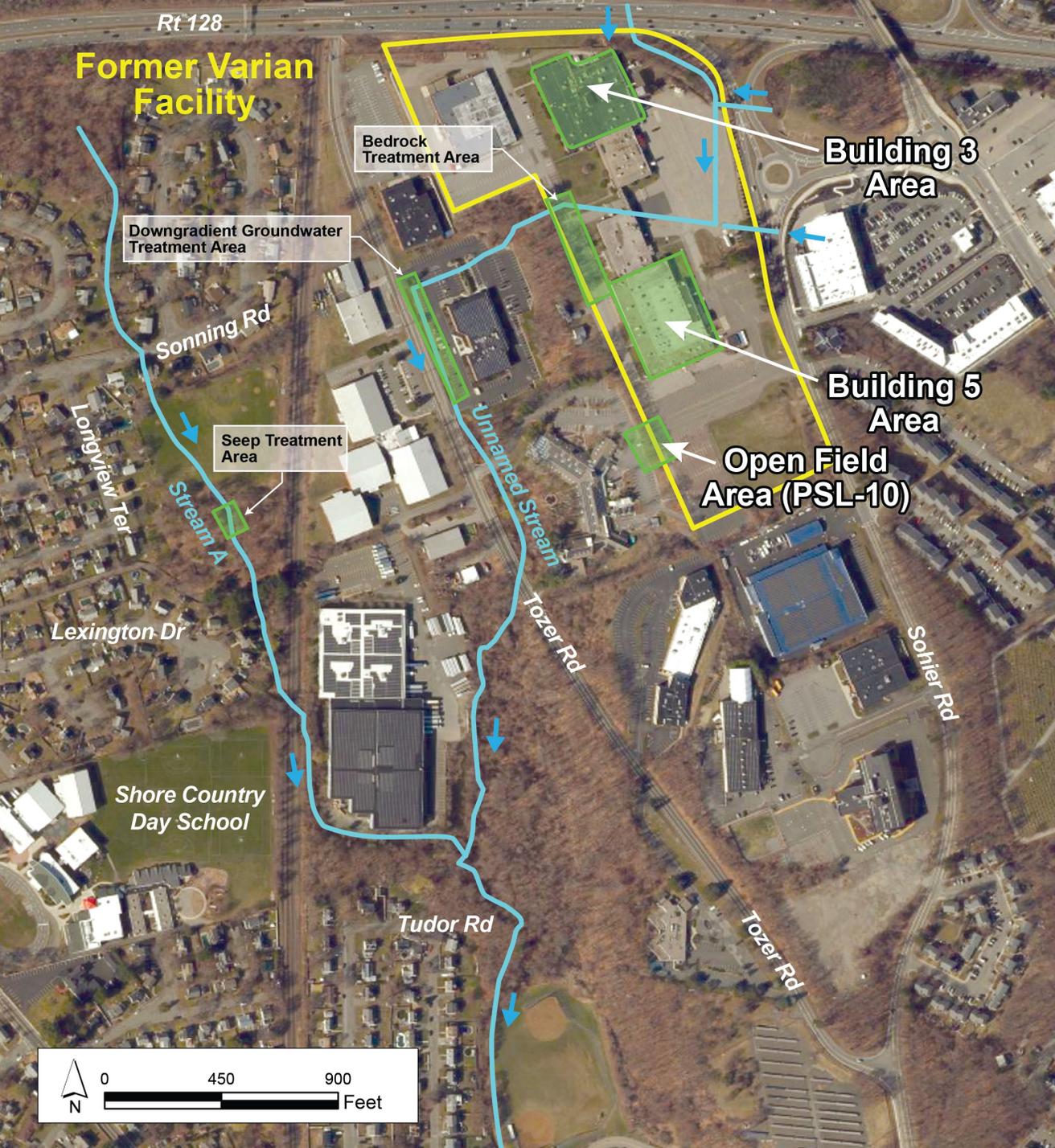
- DNAPL is removed to the extent feasible

➤ **Groundwater**

- VOC concentrations in groundwater are reduced to achieve or approach background conditions to the extent feasible



Selected Remedial Actions



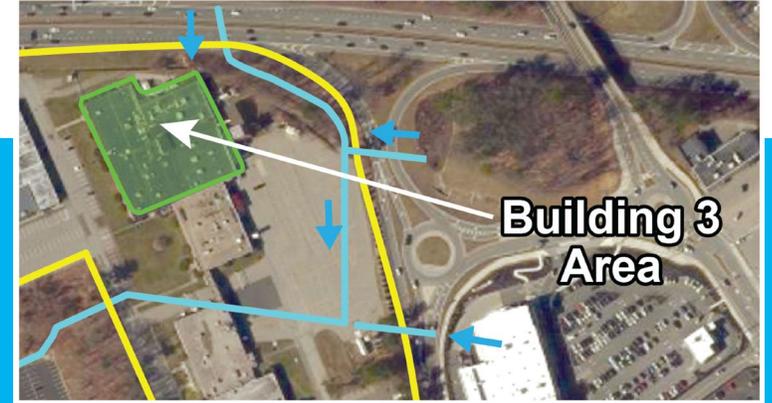
Locations of Proposed Remedial Actions

- Building 3 source area overburden (includes PSLs 5, 6, and 11)
- Building 5 source area overburden (includes PSL-7)
- Bedrock
- Open Field (PSL-10) source area
- Downgradient groundwater and seep

Building 3 Source Area Overburden

Selected Treatment:

- ❖ In situ thermal treatment
- ❖ In situ bioremediation polish
- ❖ Continued soil vapor extraction



- Determined to be the most effective, reliable, and timely for removing VOCs in the overburden
 - Thermal treatment is effective for treating DNAPL, high percentage of mass removal possible
 - Angled and vertical drilling
 - Target overburden, including deep overburden
- Bioremediation will harness the benefits of the heat from thermal treatment (microbes are more effective) and drive continued reductions in contaminant concentrations
- The current soil vapor extraction system will continue to protect current workers until remedial objectives are attained

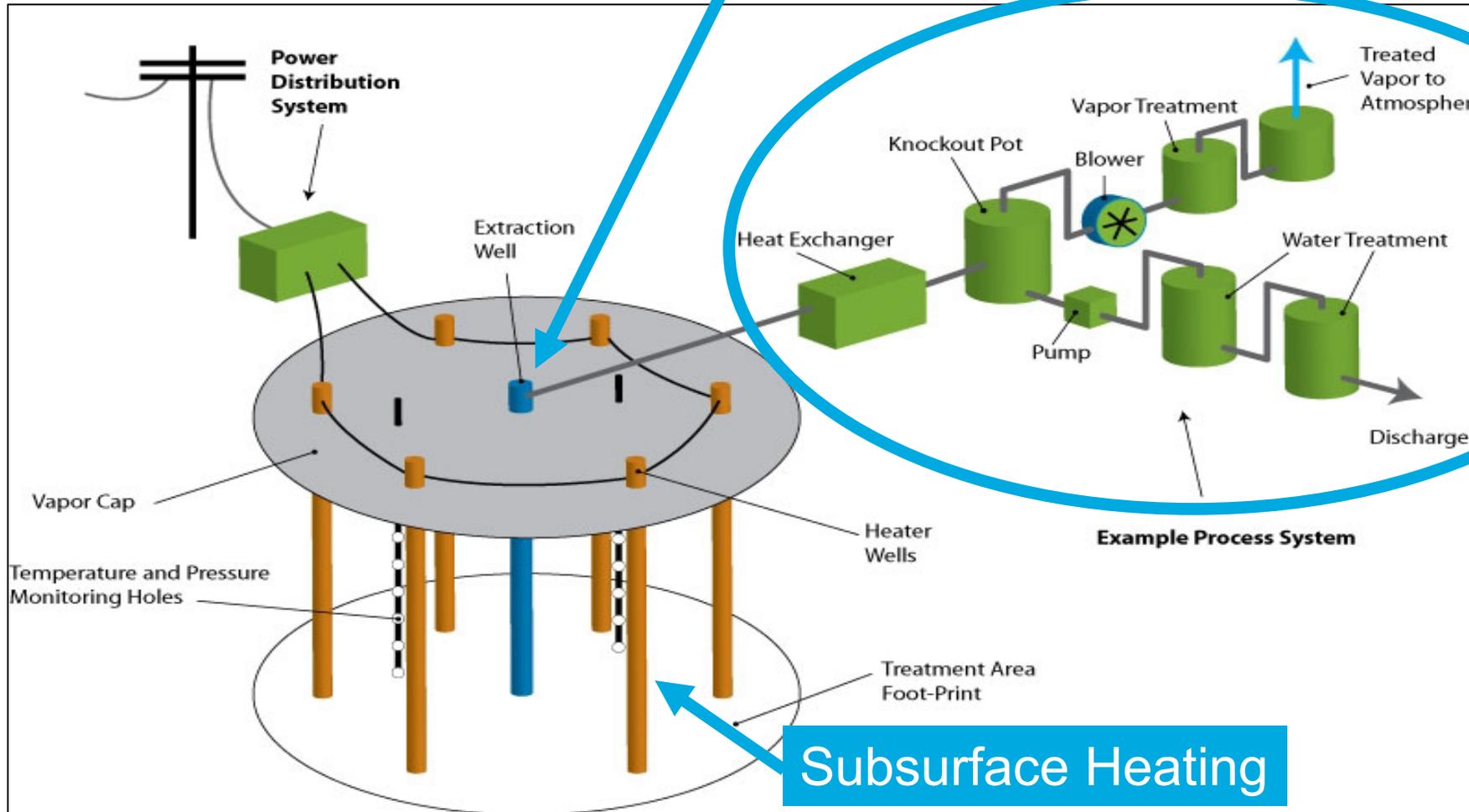
Other alternatives evaluated:

- In situ thermal treatment with building access, followed by in situ bioremediation polish, and continued soil vapor extraction
- In situ chemical oxidation without building access, followed by in situ bioremediation polish, and continued soil vapor extraction

Thermal Treatment

Contaminant Removal

Contaminant Treatment



Subsurface Heating

Building 5 Source Area Overburden

Selected Treatment:

- ❖ In situ bioremediation
- ❖ Continued soil vapor extraction

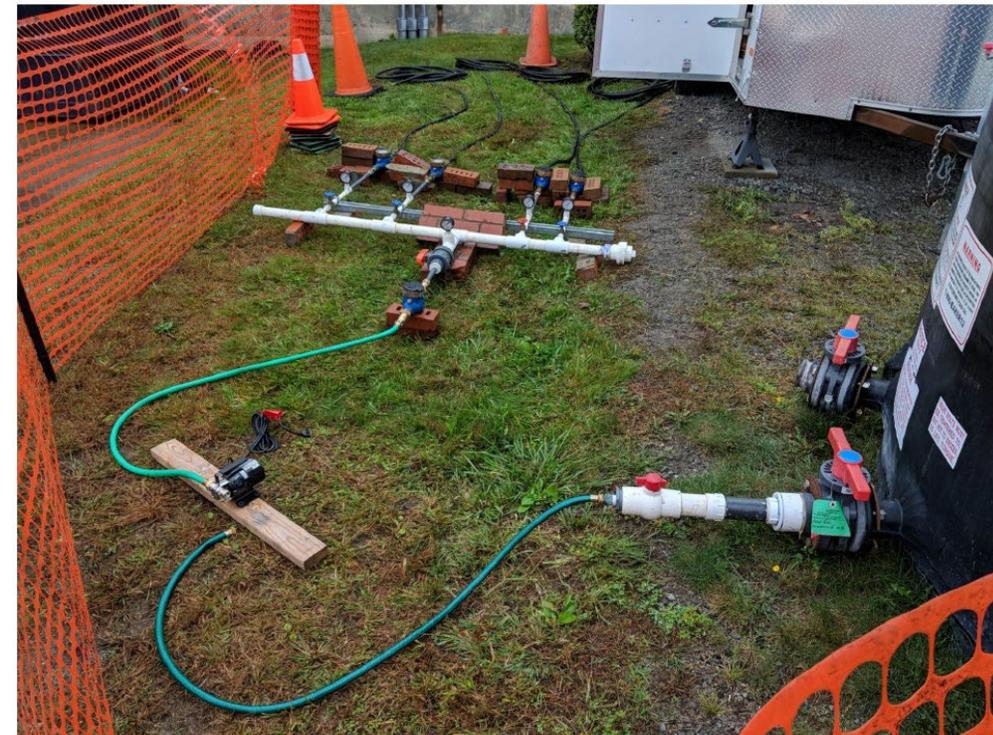
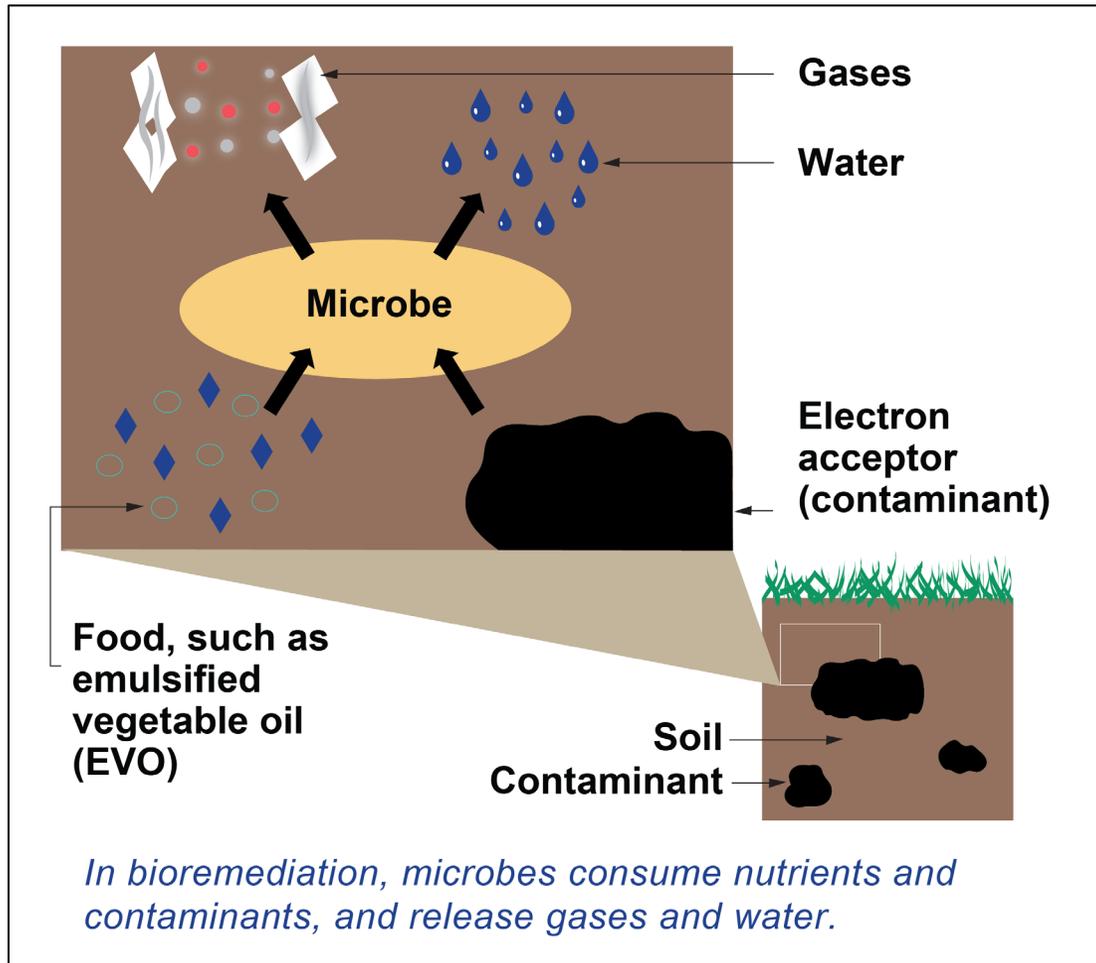
- Building 5 area has significantly lower VOC concentrations and mass than Building 3 area with significantly less evidence of DNAPL
- In situ bioremediation offers the best balance of effectiveness and cost and has been implemented successfully in the Building 5 area
 - Installation of injection wells
 - Adaptive design philosophy
- The current soil vapor extraction system will continue to protect current workers until remedial objectives are attained



Other alternatives evaluated:

- In situ thermal treatment without building access and continued soil vapor extraction
- In situ chemical oxidation without building access and continued soil vapor extraction

In Situ Bioremediation

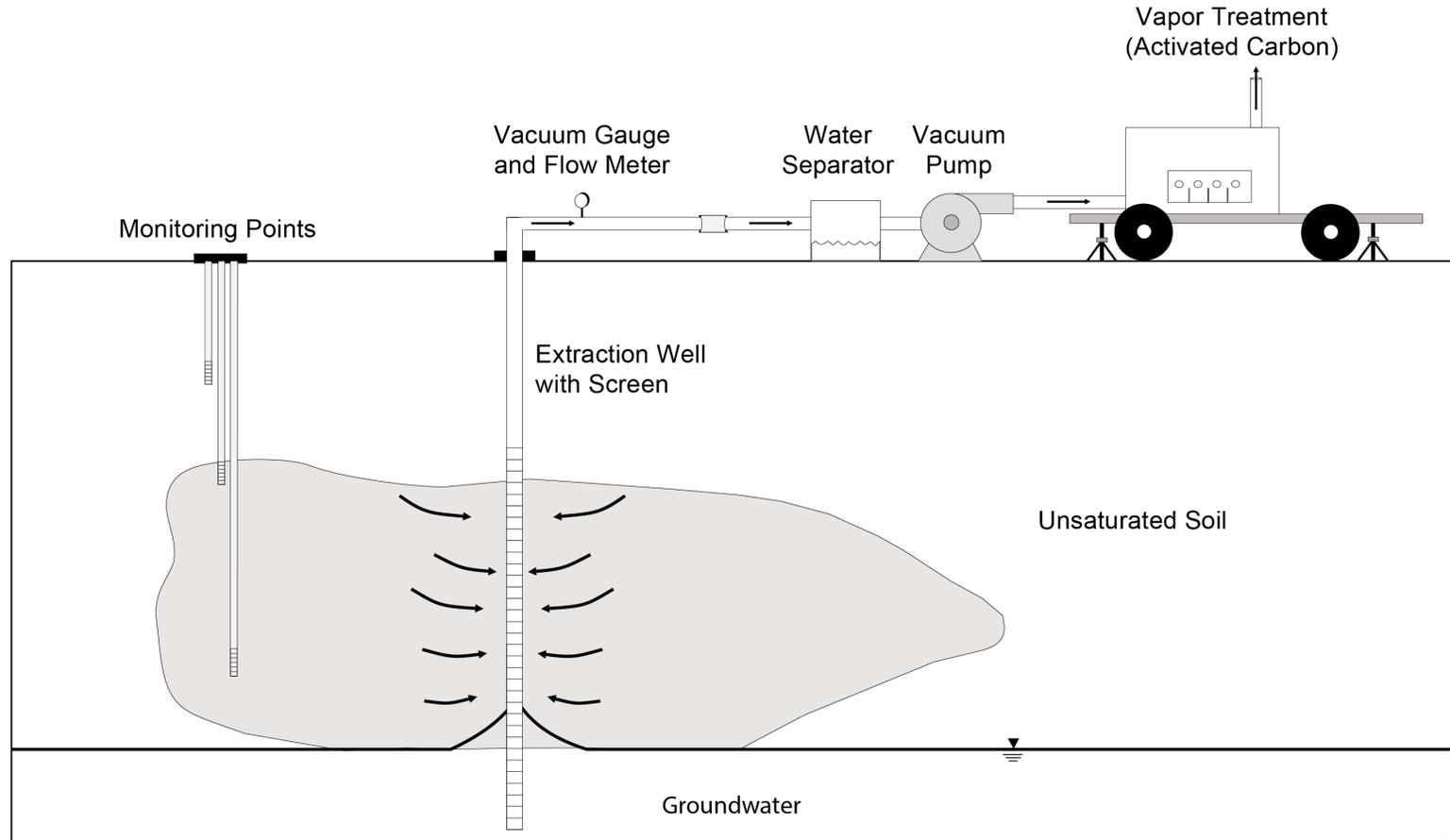


Source: Adapted from Community Guide to Bioremediation (USEPA, 2021)

<https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/401583.pdf>

Soil Vapor Extraction

- Process of extracting VOCs as vapor from soil by vacuum
- Vapors are captured for carbon treatment as needed



Adapted from Guidance on SVE Optimization (USAF, 2001)

https://clu-in.org/download/contaminantfocus/dnapl/Treatment_Technologies/SVE-optimization.pdf

Bedrock

Selected Treatment:

❖ In situ chemical oxidation

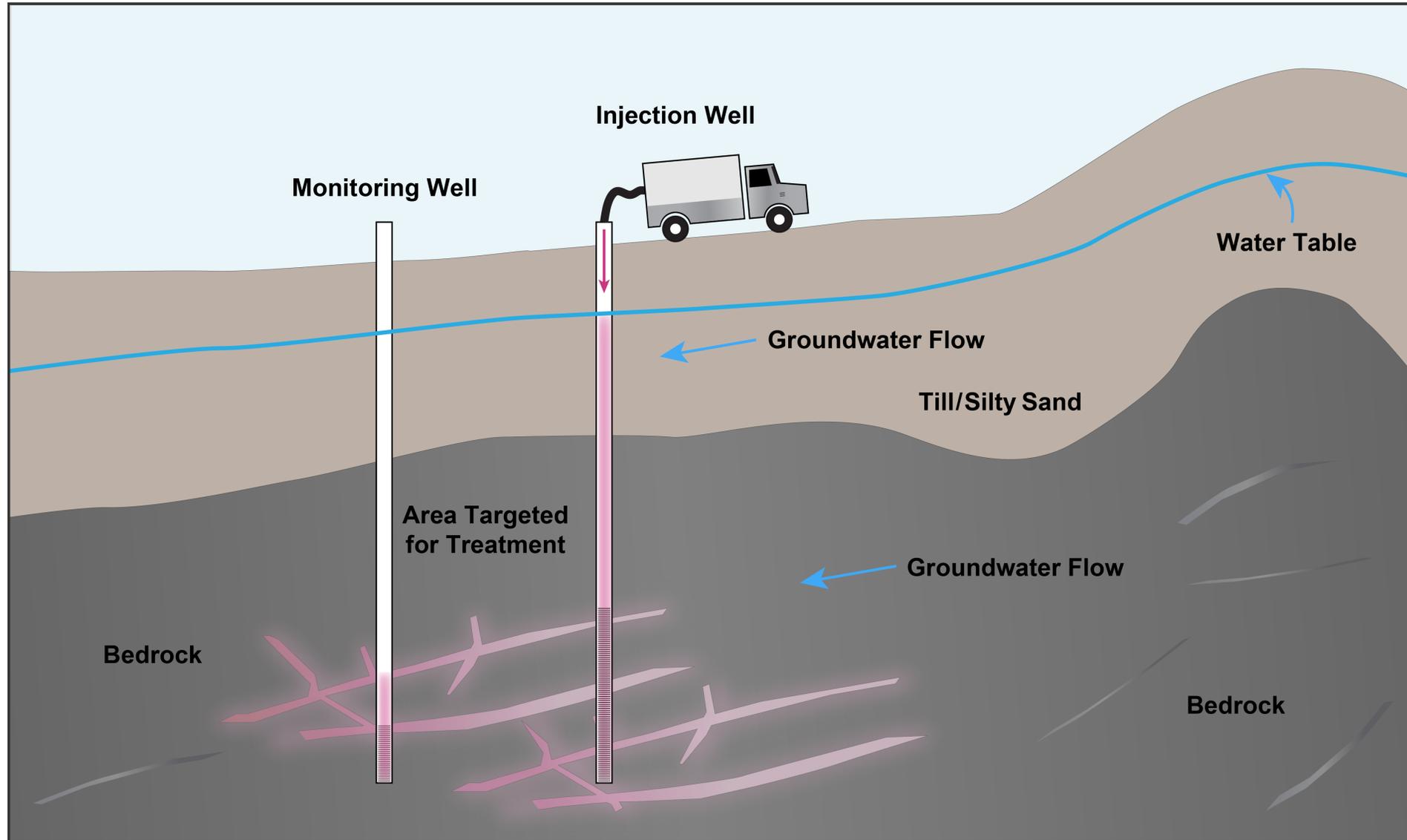
- High VOC concentrations are found in potentially isolated bedrock fractures with the possible presence of DNAPL
- In situ chemical oxidation selected given the high groundwater concentrations and potential presence of DNAPL



Other alternatives evaluated:

- In situ chemical reduction using sulfidated microscale zero valent iron
- In situ bioremediation

In Situ Chemical Oxidation

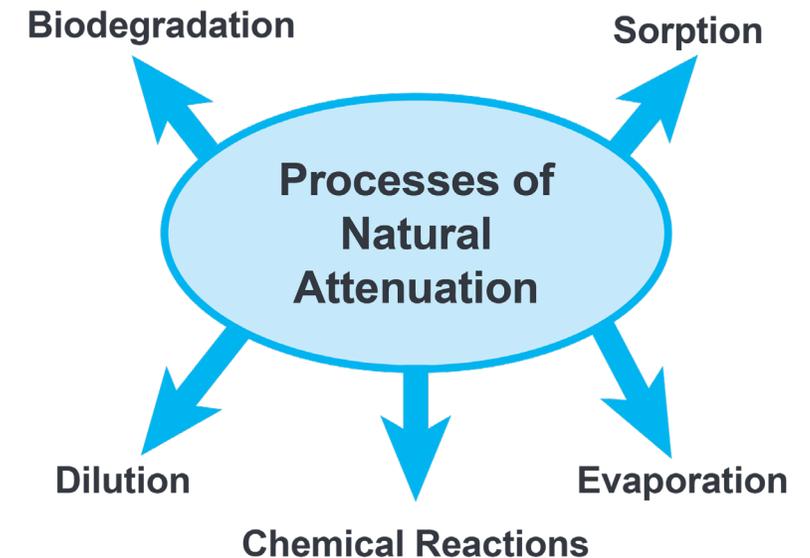


Open Field Area (PSL-10)

Selected Treatment:

❖ Monitored Natural Attenuation

- Lower VOC concentrations and contaminant mass present relative to Buildings 3 and 5 source areas
- Prior treatment has measurably reduced contaminant concentrations
 - VOCs have rebounded in one monitoring well
- Ongoing assessment will be expanded to determine whether natural attenuation can successfully achieve the remediation objectives
 - If appropriate, one of the other two alternatives will be applied to provide a benefit downgradient
 - Selected approach allows adaptive design philosophy



Other alternatives evaluated:

- In situ chemical oxidation
- Colloidal activated carbon permeable adsorptive barrier

Downgradient Groundwater and Seep

Selected Treatment:

- ❖ **Sulfidated Microscale Zero Valent Iron Permeable Reactive Barrier – Tozer Road**
- ❖ **Granular Activated Carbon Permeable Adsorptive Barrier – Seep Areas**

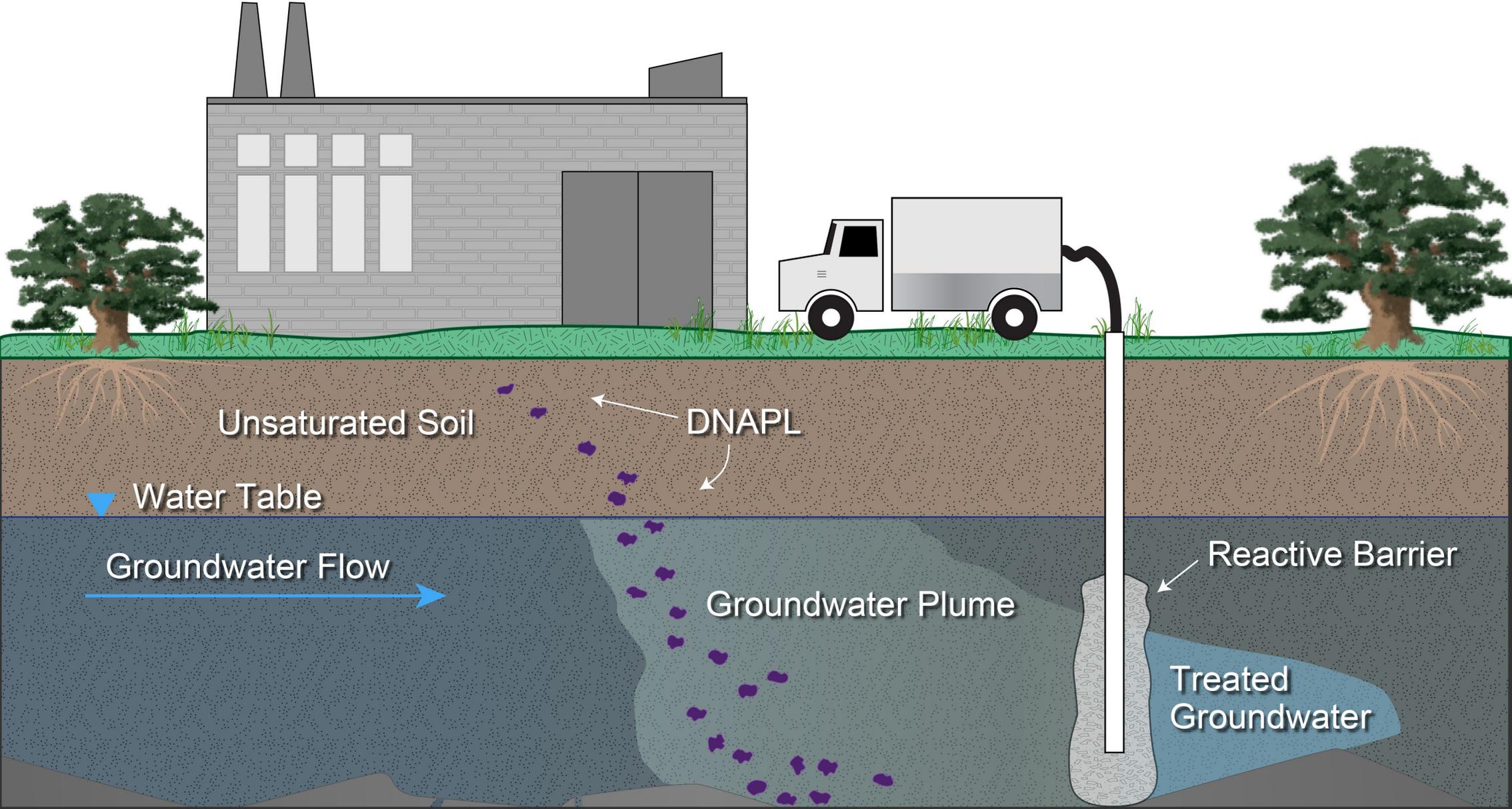
- **Tozer Road:** A permeable reactive barrier will reduce VOC levels along the groundwater flow pathway, resulting in decreases in concentrations west and south of Tozer Road
 - A sulfidated micro zero valent iron permeable reactive barrier is more cost effective than another alternative (colloidal activated carbon permeable adsorptive barrier)
- **Seep:** A granular activated carbon permeable adsorptive barrier (reactive core mat) for the seep will capture contaminants before discharge to the stream
- The final product selection (including, possibly, a combination) will be completed as part of final design



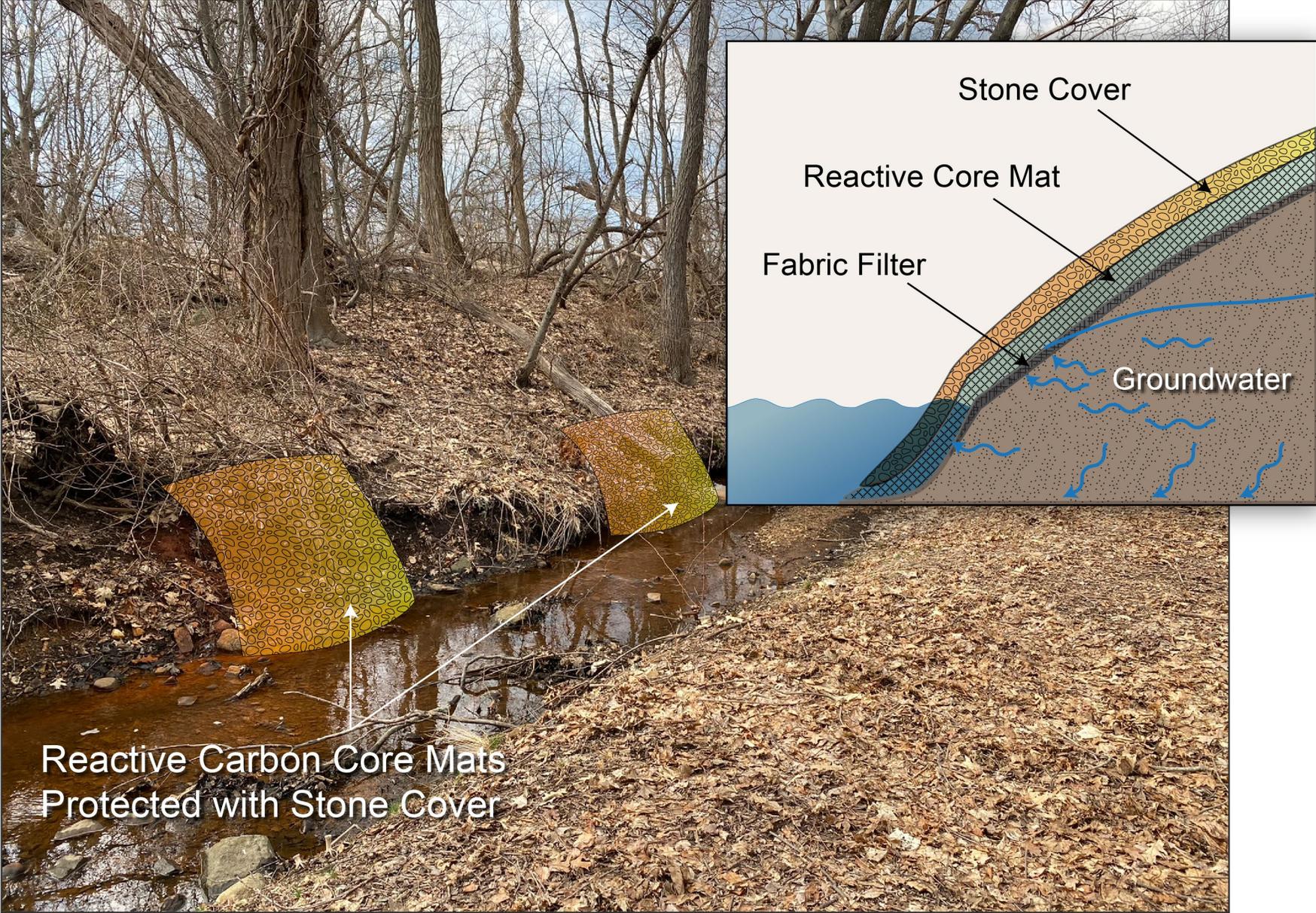
Other alternatives evaluated:

- Colloidal activated carbon permeable adsorptive barrier with granular activated carbon permeable adsorptive barrier for seeps
- Monitored natural attenuation

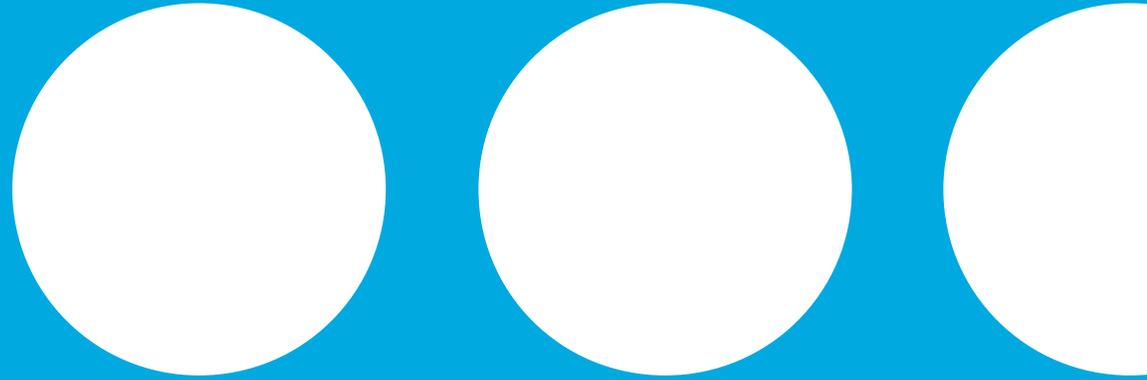
Permeable Reactive Barrier



Permeable Adsorptive Barrier



Next Steps



Next Steps

Draft Phase III Remedial Action Plan

Available for public review

- Public meeting – tonight
- 20-day public comment period (January 25 – February 14)
- Respond to public comments

Modified Phase III Remedial Action Plan

Draft Phase IV Remedy Implementation Plan (Building 3 thermal treatment, Tozer Rd barrier, seep barrier)

- Phase IV content dependent on results of current public comment period
- To be submitted **March 17**
- **May** – public meeting, public comment period

To View Phase III RAP

- **Beverly Public Library**

- **Reference Desk**

- 32 Essex Street
Beverly, MA 01915
(978) 921-6062 x 2120

- **Hours:** Mon-Thu 9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Fri-Sat 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sun 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- **Online:**

- <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/EEA/fileviewer/Default.aspx?formdataid=0&documentid=717608>

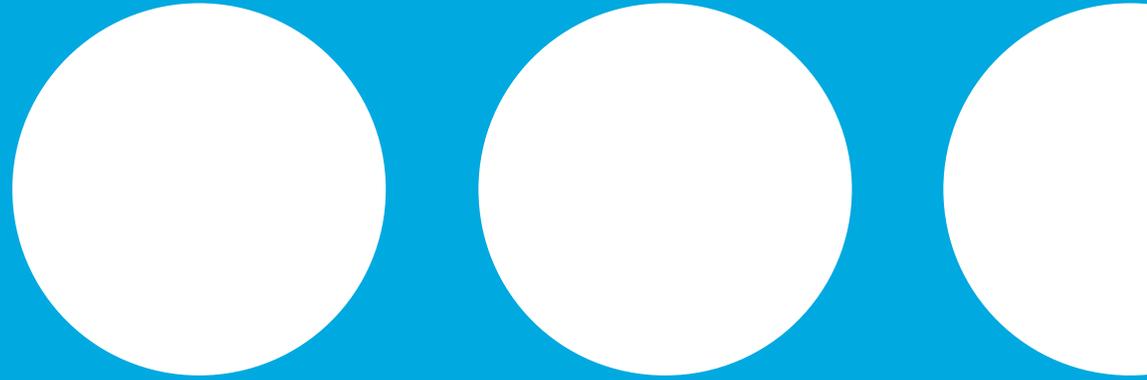
To Submit Written Comments

- Complete comment sheet at welcome table
- Submit comments to Raymond Cadorette
 - Online:
<https://beverlysitecleanup.com/public-involvement>
 - Email: Raymond.Cadorette@aptim.com
 - Mail: 150 Royall Street
Canton, MA 02021

For More Information

- Sign up for mailing list on sign-in sheets at the welcome table
- Visit <https://beverlysitecleanup.com>

Questions



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