

# Community Advisory Group Update

700S 1600E PCE PLUME SUPERFUND SITE

8 Dec 2022

**VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION – SLC VA MEDICAL CENTER**

SHANNON SMITH – PROGRAM MANAGER

WYNN JOHN – TECHNICAL MANAGER

SUSANNE FAIRCLOUGH – CONTRACT MANAGER



# Introduction

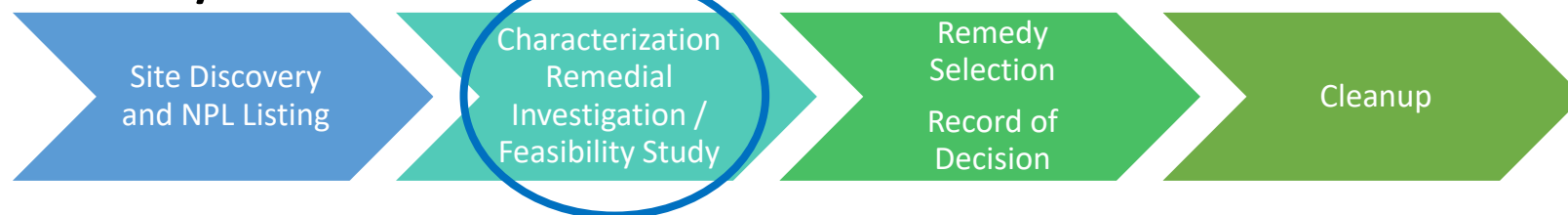
- The SLC VAMC operated a dry-cleaning operation that used tetrachloroethylene (abbreviated as PCE) in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
- During this period, dry-cleaning residuals were likely disposed of into the sanitary sewer system which leaked into the ground.
- PCE-contaminated groundwater is present beneath the VAMC property and in areas downgradient, extending to approximately 1100 East.

## PCE

- PCE is a colorless liquid used for dry cleaning fabrics and degreasing metals.
- Long-term exposure (longer than one year) to low levels of PCE may cause damage to the nervous system (neurotoxicity), vision issues, and cancer.

# Remedial Investigation Overview

## CERCLA/SUPERFUND Process



The site **Remedial Investigation** was conducted from 2015-2022. It involved:

- collecting over 900 environmental samples to evaluate the extent of PCE, and
- assessing the potential risks to human health.

The *Remedial Investigation Report (RI)* was finalized in Sep 2022 and is available at [www.PCEPlume.org](http://www.PCEPlume.org) in the Administrative Record.

# Remedial Investigation Findings

- The RI identified two potential health risks
  - Indoor Air Vapor Intrusion (*inhalation*) – vapor intrusion from soil gas or groundwater into structures
  - Groundwater ingestion – potential future use of untreated groundwater for domestic purposes

The **Feasibility Study (FS)** will evaluate cleanup options that address these two risks.

# Feasibility Study (FS)

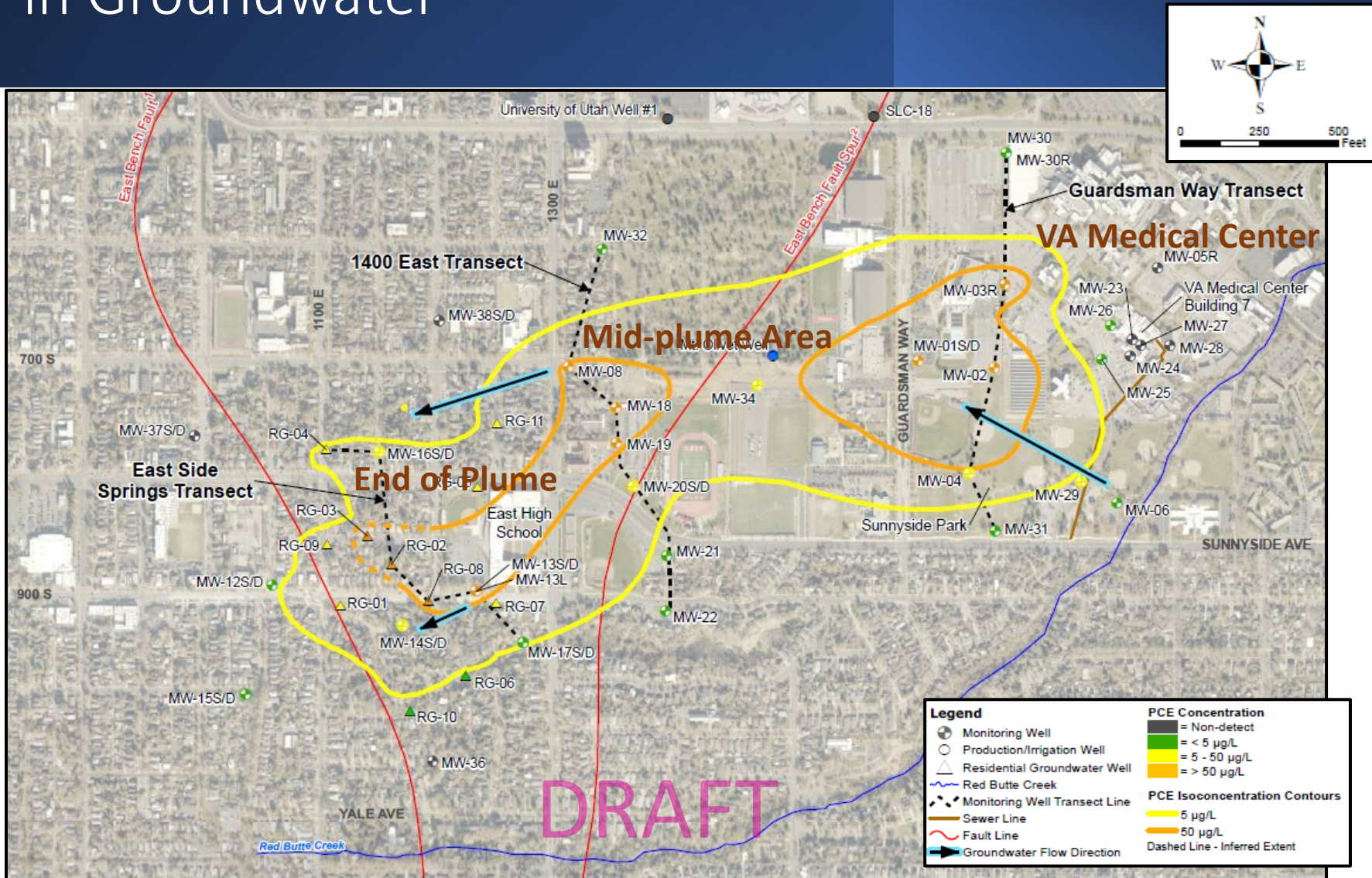


**Feasibility Study:** The process of developing, screening, and evaluating remedial action (cleanup) alternatives

- Main objective: determine treatment technologies that will effectively reduce risks to human health in a reasonable timeframe
- Study will focus on groundwater treatment technologies based on the risks identified in RI
- Additional data collection and treatability studies (small-scale field study) may be conducted as part of the process



# Current Understanding of PCE Contamination in Groundwater



# Potential Treatment Zones

Location	Objective	Risk
<p><b>Near VA Medical Center</b> (source area)</p> <p>Deep groundwater (200 ft) contamination near SLC municipal water well (<i>not currently in use</i>).</p>	<p>Prevent migration to SLC domestic well when/if operating, and reduce PCE groundwater concentrations</p>	<p>Groundwater Ingestion (<i>future potential use</i>)</p>
<p><b>1300 East 800 South</b> (mid-plume)</p> <p>Fault scarp area; depth to groundwater 50-100 ft.</p>	<p>Reduce PCE groundwater concentrations</p>	<p>Indoor Air Vapor Intrusion (downgradient)</p>
<p><b>1200 East 900 South</b> (end of plume)</p> <p>Very shallow (5-10 ft) groundwater, travels swiftly with upward movement</p>	<p>Reduce PCE groundwater concentrations</p>	<p>Indoor Air Vapor Intrusion</p>

# Next Meeting and Questions

Next Meeting: June 8, 2023

Agenda items for next meeting?

Contact Info:

Shannon Smith  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
CERCLA Program Manager  
[shannon.smith92@va.gov](mailto:shannon.smith92@va.gov)  
801-582-1565 x2021

Wynn John  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
CERCLA Technical Manager  
[william.john@va.gov](mailto:william.john@va.gov)  
801-582-1565 x6603

Susanne Fairclough  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Environmental Protection Specialist/COR  
[susanne.fairclough@va.gov](mailto:susanne.fairclough@va.gov)  
385-272-4672