

"Rodriguez, Joshua" <JRodriguez@ENSR.com> 10/26/2004 03:04 PM To Brian Mitchell/SUPR/R7/USEPA/US@EPA

cc bcc

Subject RE: Garvey Elevator

Included are the system drawings and the original O&M manual. Both should have the information that you need. If you need anything else please let me know.

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----Original Message-----From: Mitchell.Brian@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Mitchell.Brian@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, October 26, 2004 12:46 PM To: JRodriguez@ENSR.com Subject: Garvey Elevator

Can you send me specs for the ground water pump and strip unit, and SVE and carbon tetrachloride air treatment unit [i.e. max flow rates/concentrations the equipment can handle as opposed to what is managed now, etc..]. Thanks!

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1 INTRODUCTION

This operation and maintenance (O&M) manual applies to the Garvey Elevators Interim Corrective Measure (ICM) groundwater treatment and soil vapor extraction system at the grain elevator facility located at 2315 W. Highway 6, Hastings, Nebraska (see Figure 1-1 and Photograph 1-1). The groundwater treatment system pumps and treats groundwater impacted with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and is intended to prevent impacted groundwater from migrating off the site. The soil vapor extraction system is designed to remove VOCs from the soil under the site that have yet to migrate down to the upper unconfined groundwater aquifer.

The purpose of this manual is to inform the reader of system components and provide a routine maintenance schedule. In addition, system construction details and permit requirements are discussed. EMCON assumes the operator of the system has a basic understanding of system components and operation. The vendors for major pieces of the treatment equipment have provided extensive O&M manuals for their respective equipment and those manuals will be referred to as necessary.

Groundwater is extracted from on-site wells EW-1, EW-2, EW-3, EW-4, EW-5, EW-6, RW-1, and EW-8. EW-1 through EW-5 are screened in the upper unconfined aquifer, EW-6, RW-1, and EW-8 are screened in the medial confined aquifer. Each wellhead is housed in a 4 feet by 4 feet by 4.5 feet deep concrete vault which also contains wiring junction boxes (see Photograph 1-2). Groundwater extraction wells were installed in April 1998. System piping and equipment were installed from July through December 1998. The piping to EW-1 through EW-5 is 2-inch diameter DR-11 High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. The piping to EW-6, RW-1, and EW-8 is 3-inch DR-11 HDPE. All piping was installed in trenches. The groundwater extraction lines terminate in the system building at a 6-inch diameter SCH 80 PVC header, which runs through dual 6-bag particulate filters and discharges to the top of the packed tower air stripper. The treated groundwater is pumped from the packed tower air stripper sump, through dual 6bag particulate filters, into two 10-inch diameter groundwater injection wells located up gradient from the site. The injection wells are screened in a deep confined aquifer located beneath, and hydraulically isolated from, the medial aquifer that is being used for groundwater extraction.

Soil vapor is extracted from eight on-site wells, SVE-1, SVE-3, SVE-4, SVE-7, SVE-8, SVE-9, SVE-10, and SVE-11. Each well is housed in a 4 feet by 4 feet by 4.5 feet

MIL:\DATA\01462\GARVOM.520-99\kjames:5 01462-002.004 concrete vault. The soil vapor extraction wells were installed during April 1998. System piping and equipment were installed from July through December 1998.

The trenches were backfilled and compacted to ensure minimal future settling. All treatment equipment and pipe terminations are housed in a pre-existing corrugated metal building. A concrete pad with a secondary containment curb was constructed for all the groundwater treatment piping and equipment. Another concrete pad was constructed for the soil vapor extraction system equipment. Three phase, 480 volt, 300 amp power service and two telephone lines are supplied to the system. Record drawings for the system are included in Appendix B.

Groundwater treatment is accomplished by diffusion aeration in a Carbonair[®] Model OS-500 packed tower air stripper. The treated groundwater is discharged into two upgradient groundwater injection wells under a permit with the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ). A programmable logic controller (PLC) in the control panel controls the groundwater treatment system equipment. The system is also equipped with a personal computer running state-of-the-art Human Machine Interface (HMI) software. The HMI software provides a user friendly interface with the PLC to monitor and control the groundwater treatment system. The HMI software also provides remote control via a modem and data logging capabilities. System safety features shut down the system under certain scenarios and an autodialer is programmed to page an OWT employee should these events occur.

Soil vapor is treated in a Global Technologies[®] Model CC10-370 Catalytic Oxidizer which destroys the contaminates by a catalytic combustion process. The highly acidic vapors created by VOC destruction are neutralized via a sodium hydroxide scrubbing process and discharged to the atmosphere under an air permit with the NDEQ (see Appendix X). The catalytic oxidation system and associated scrubber are independently controlled systems that are beyond the scope of this manual. See the highly detailed O&M manuals provided by Global Technologies[®] for questions concerning the soil vapor extraction system operation and maintenance. Section 5 of this manual does provide a brief system overview and discusses the caustic supply tank and brine discharge tank equipment associated with the system.

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Photograph 1-1 System Building



Photograph 1-2 Wellhead Vault

2 EQUIPMENT

Specific equipment for groundwater extraction and treatment, system monitoring and control, and ancillary operations are discussed below. A summary of the maintenance schedule for the major components of the groundwater control system is presented in Table 1-1.

2.1 Groundwater Extraction

Submersible pumps controlled by variable frequency drives (VFDs) extract groundwater from each well. The VFD regulates the pumping rate of each well so that the desired groundwater elevation (setpoint) is obtained. The groundwater elevation in each well is monitored by a submersible pressure transmitter in that well and a barometric pressure transmitter mounted on the outside of the treatment system control panel. Based on the current groundwater elevation and the setpoint, the PLC instructs the VFD to increase or decrease the speed of the submersible pump motor. This allows pumping rates to vary, depending on the amount of water in the extraction well. A summary of well construction details is presented in Table 2-1.

Extracted groundwater from each well is pumped to the system building. Inside the building, the discharge line from each of the eight wells is equipped with a flow meter, sample tap, and ball valve.

2.1.1 Submersible Pumps

Grundfos[®], 460 volt, three-phase, submersible pumps were installed in each extraction well. The five wells screened in the shallow unconfined aquifer have 5 horsepower (hp) pumps capable of pumping approximately <u>40 gallons per minute (GPM)</u> at 245 feet of head. The medial wells have 10 hp pumps capable of pumping approximately <u>100 GPM</u> at 260 feet of head. Pump speeds are controlled by VFDs located in the control panel.

At a minimum, pump heads should be cleaned and inspected annually. If pump performance (i.e., flow capacity) decreases, then the pump heads should be cleaned immediately. The pump motors are manufactured by Franklin Electric. There are no



user-serviceable parts on the pump motor. Appendix C contains the owner's manual for the submersible pumps.

2.1.2 Pressure Transmitters (Submersible)

Water levels in the extraction wells are monitored by Instrumentation Northwest, Inc. (INW), absolute pressure transmitters, model PS9000, with 4-20 milliamp output. Transmitters in shallow wells have a range of 0 to 30 pounds per square inch absolute (psia) while transmitters in medial wells have a range of 0 to 50 psia. The two injection wells are equipped with 0 to 100 psia pressure transmitters

The manufacturer recommends that the pressure transmitter be returned to the factory for recalibration and maintenance every one to two years, or if problems develop with sensor stability or accuracy. The pump cannot be operated in an automatic mode if the transmitter is removed from the well. The can however, be operated in the hand mode at the frequency noted during normal automatic operation. There are no user-serviceable parts on the pressure transmitter. Specification sheets, operation and maintenance manual, and calibration sheets for each pressure transmitter is presented in Appendix D.

2.1.3 Barometric Pressure Transmitter

To compensate for fluctuating barometric pressure without the use of vented tubing and desiccant chambers, an INW barometric pressure transmitter, model BV-9000, with 4-20 milliamp output was mounted on the outside of the groundwater treatment system control panel.

The manufacturer recommends that the barometric pressure transmitter be returned to the factory for recalibration and maintenance every one to two years, or if problems develop with sensor stability or accuracy. If the transmitter is removed, the system can continue to operate if the barometric pressure memory location in the PLC is set to a typical barometric pressure reading. There are no user-serviceable parts on the transmitter. A specification sheet, operation and maintenance manual, and calibration sheet for the barometric pressure transmitter is presented in Appendix E.

2.1.4 Flow Meters

A Signet 3-8510-XX paddlewheel flow sensor and Signet 8512 flow rate transmitter were installed in each of the wells extraction lines (see Photograph 2-1 and Appendix F). The individual well flow sensors were installed in SCH 80 PVC saddles provided by Signet and mounted using Signet 8010 integral mounting kits, which allow for reading water velocities from 1.0 to 20.0 feet per second. A k-factor programmed into the Signet 8512



transmitter automatically calculates and displays the flow rate in GPM based on the pipe diameter and water velocity. Another paddlewheel flow sensor and transmitter was installed in-line with the groundwater discharge piping after the packed tower air stripper. This sensor was installed in a 6-inch diameter SCH 80 PVC tapping saddle, which allows for reading total system flow rate.

The transmitters internally totalize and record total flow. The units can either display the current flow rate or total flow. In addition, the flow rate from each meter is transmitted to the PLC, which allows for logging and remote monitoring via the HMl software.

The flow transmitters have no user-serviceable parts and should be returned to the manufacturer if they malfunction. The paddlewheel flow sensors may become partially clogged with particulate matter. If this occurs, the submersible pump should be shut off and the sensor carefully removed from the installation tee and cleaned.

2.2 Groundwater Treatment

Groundwater from the individual well extraction lines is combined, filtered through 25 micron bag filters, monitored for flow, treated with a Carbonair[®] Model OS-500 packed tower air stripper, filtered through 10 micron bag filters, and then discharged to the injection wells.

2.2.1 Particle Filter

Once groundwater from the individual wells is combined, particulates are removed using two Krystil Klear 4-bag filter housings skid mounted and valved to be operated normally in parallel, or individually during bag changes (see Appendix G). Each 24-inch diameter carbon steel housing (see Photograph 2-2) is a Model 2424 with a 6-inch threaded inlet and outlet, a pressure rating of 150 pounds per square inch (psi). an ethylene propylene cover gasket, and is coated inside and out with a 2-part epoxy. The basket is made of perforated stainless steel. The filter bags are No. 2 sized polyester felt with a 25-micron opening.

Once the groundwater is treated, it is passed through an identical set of filter housings prior to being reinjected. During the air stripping process, precipitation of certain solids may take place. The effluent filter housings will remove these solids and prevent their introduction into the injection wells. The filter bags currently being used for effluent are No. 2 sized polyester felt with a 10-micron opening

The filter housing gasket should be replaced if leakage occurs. The filter bags should be replaced when the pressure transmitters indicate an excessive pressure drop across the filter (see following section)



To replace the filter bags use the following procedure:

- On the front of the main control panel, place the Sump Pump Run System Shutdown switch to Override, and the Filter Package Change High D.P. Override switch to Override. This will prevent an automatic system shutdown when the water draining from the open filter housing starts the secondary containment sump pump. It will also prevent an automatic system shutdown if the differential pressure setpoint across the filter bag housing is exceeded during the isolation process. A timer will start that will give an alarm if the Filter Package Change High D.P. Override switch is not returned to normal within 2 hours.
- Isolate one of the filter packages by shutting the housing effluent valve. Next shut the influent valve for the same filter package.
- Slowly open the drain valve on the bottom of the filter housing. Notice the pressure gauges to ensure the internal pressure has been relieved. Both gauges should indicate 0 psi.
- Allow the housing to drain for approximately 10 minutes and then open the filter housing by loosening the swing bolts. Swing the lid to either side to access the filter bags. The stainless steel baskets can be removed for convenient replacement of the filter bags.
- Reverse the process to restore the filter housing to service. Ensure the rubber gasket seal is clean prior to replacing the housing lid.
- Place both of the switches on the front of the control panel back to normal.

2.2.2 Pressure Transmitters (In-Line)

The pressure differential across the Model 2424 filter is monitored by two Cole-Parmer[®] P-07356-53, 0 to 100 psi pressure transmitters (see Photograph 2-2 and Appendix H). These convey the differential pressure electronically to the PLC, for remote system monitoring via the HMI software. As the bag filter accumulates particulates, the pressure differential will increase, indicating that the bag filter should be changed. The recommended maximum differential pressure across the filter bags is 15 pounds per square inch gauge. The transmitters have no user-serviceable parts and should be returned to the manufacturer if they malfunction.



2.2.3 Air Stripper

The Carbonair[®] Model OS-500 packed tower air stripper (see Photograph 2-3) is used to remove VOCs from the groundwater. A detailed vendor provided manual and drawings for the air stripper is included in Appendix I. The manual discussed key maintenance items such as acid washing, media exchange, and tower inspections. The manual should be thoroughly read and understood. Also included in Appendix I is information on the tower internals and sump differential pressure transmitter used for level control.

The air stripper should be checked semi-annually for clogging due to calcium carbonate build-up, iron build-up, or bacteria growth, and cleaned if necessary.

2.2.4 Packed Tower Air Stripper Blower

A 2.0 hp, 3-phase general purpose fan manufactured by The New York Blower Company[®] (see Photograph 2-4) is used to force air through the packing located inside the air stripper. Detailed manufactures instructions are located in Appendix J. The blower will move approximately 2000 cubic feet per minute of air at 3 inches of water pressure.

The blower and motor should be inspected for proper operation and maintained per manufactures directions every six months.

2.2.5 Discharge Pump

• A Myers Model M341A, 10 hp, 3-phase, 230-460 volt horizontal end suction pump is used to transfer the treated system effluent to the injection wells (see Photograph 2-5). A manufactures repair instruction manual and product information are located in Appendix K.

The pump and motor should be inspected for proper operation and maintained per manufacturers directions.

2.3 System Control

2.3.1 Control Panel

Groundwater extraction and treatment system controls are found in the main control panel (see Photographs 2-6). Main components of the control panel include switches and indicator lights on the front of the panel, and the PLC, VFDs, and personnel computer



used for HMI on the inside. Appendix.L contains control panel component specification sheets and component layouts prepared by Telemetry, Process. and Controls, Inc., the manufacturer and installer. The front of the control panel includes an Emergency-Off button, which shuts down all system equipment, a Sump Pump Run System Shutdown switch that will shut the system down if the sump pump starts and the switch is in normal, and a Filter Package Change High Differential Pressure Override switch that allows for shutdown protection against differential pressure transients while changing filter bags. An air conditioner unit is mounted on top of the control panel. The filter for the air conditioner unit should be inspected regularly and changed as needed.

The control panel is the source of power for all groundwater treatment system equipment, and as such, contains many live contacts. Extreme caution should be exercised when working in the panel. Never work inside without a safety observer.

2.3.2 Programmable Logic Controller

Most of the system equipment is ultimately controlled by a GE Fanuc Series 90-30TM Model 352 PLC, located in the control panel (see Appendix M). The PLC utilizes GE Fanuc LogicmasterTM 90 relay ladder logic (RLL) software to control a variety of system functions on the basis of equipment inputs, and to transfer system data to the HMI software package (Appendix N includes a copy of the RLL program). A proportional, integral, derivative (PID) co-processor is included for groundwater elevation and air stripper sump setpoint control. There are no user-serviceable parts of the PLC. The units should be sent to the manufacturer if they malfunction.

2.3.3 Auto Dialer

A Sensaphone[®] Model 1104 autodialer was installed in the control panel to call EMCON if certain pre-set alarm conditions occur. The autodialer currently calls an EMCON pager if any alarm condition exists. The autodialer can be called by dialing 402-463-0893. The electronic voice will tell the listener if an alarm condition exists as well as other system information. To remotely acknowledge an alarm, call the autodialer, press 555, and hanging up. Programming instructions for the autodialer are included in Appendix O. The complete autodialer manual is also located inside the main control panel door.

2.3.4 Variable Frequency Drives

The groundwater extraction submersible pump speeds and the system discharge pump speed are controlled by ABB ACS 600 inverters located in the control panel (see Photograph 2-6 and Appendix P). The inverters (identified as VFDs in this report) supply variable-frequency power to the submersible pumps. The VFDs receive analog inputs





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Photograph 2-1 Manifold with Individual Well Flow Meters



Photograph 2-2 Particle Filters with Pressure Transmitters (In-line)



Photograph 2-3 Air Stripper

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Photograph 2-4 Air Stripper Blower



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Photograph 2-5 Discharge Pump



Photograph 2-6 Control Panel with VFDs, PLC, and PC

from the PLC based on groundwater elevation and setpoint and adjust the speed of the pumps to obtain the desired drawdown. A programming interface is provided on the front of each VFD. There are no user-serviceable parts of the VFDs. The units should be sent to the manufacturer if they malfunction.

2.3.5 Personal Computer

A standard personal computer running Microsoft Windows NTTM is used to run the HMI software. The personnel computer is located inside the main control panel. An uninterruptable power supply has been provided to protect the computer from voltage transients.

2.4 Ancillary

2.4.1 Sump Pump

The secondary containment pad for the groundwater extraction system includes a concrete sump to collect water from leaks or filter package changes. The sump is equipped with a Little Giant[®] Model 20E-CIM (see Appendix Q). 3-phase submersible effluent pump. A float switch is provided to automatically turn the pump on or off depending on the water level in the sump. When running, the pump will direct water to the treatment system influent header where it will mix with incoming groundwater before going to the packed tower air stripper. A Sump Pump Run switch located on the front of the control panel has two positions. In the normal position, the system will be shut down if the sump pump starts. This is to protect against a potential release of untreated groundwater if a pipe should rupture. In the override position, the system will not be shut down if the sump pump starts. This is to allow for the sump to provide a catch basin during filter bag changes, or the use of effluent water pressure to hose down equipment for cleaning.

2.4.2 Heat Tracing

Where system piping is exposed to the elements, heat tracing has been installed to prevent ruptures due to freezing (see Appendix R). Each groundwater extraction vault is equipped with the heat tracing. The heat tracing is also equipped with a temperature switch that will automatically apply power to the heat trace when the temperature nears freezing.



3 SYSTEM OPERATION

The system is operated using the HMI screens on the personal computer located inside the main control panel. The screens are very intuitive. Simply position the mouse pointer at the on-screen switch or button for the desired operation and click. All system equipment is operated in this manner. Water level, packed tower air stripper sump level, and filter package high differential pressure setpoints can also be changed.

The system normally operates in automatic mode. In this mode, the RLL program and operating setpoints control equipment functions (see Appendix N). Hand mode overrides portions of the RLL program and is usually used for system testing. In either Hand or Auto, the RLL program instructs the PLC to monitor alarm conditions. Changing the program specifications or default setpoints is done by changing the program or the value of the appropriate PLC memory location (variable memory). Altering these requires knowledge of GE Fanue LogicmasterTM 90 RLL programming which is beyond the scope of this O&M manual. Table 1-1 includes additional groundwater elevation setpoint information.

3.1 Automatic Mode

The system is placed into automatic mode by setting the on-screen HOA switches for the blower, submersible pumps, sump pump, and transfer pump to Auto. In Auto mode, the following occur:

- The blower, submersible pumps, flow meters, pressure transmitters (submersible and in-line), and control panel components are on.
- Submersible pumps only if no system alarms are active and the blower is on.
- Submersible pumps attempt to operate at a speed which creates the desired drawdown in each well.
- The transfer pump attempts to operate at a speed which maintains the desired water level in the packed tower air stripper sump.

- The sump pump will operate when the float valve indicates that water is present in the sump. If water is present, and the Sump Pump Run System Shutdown switch is in normal, when the sump pump starts the system will shutdown.
- Data pre-selected in the RLL program is logged by the HMI system and place in a database.
- Preset operating parameters are monitored for alarm conditions.

3.2 Hand Mode

Submersible pumps and the sump pump can be operated in Hand mode by turning their on-screen HOA switches to Hand. The centrifugal blower does not operate differently in Hand or Auto. In Hand mode, the following occur:

- The blower, submersible pumps, sump pump, flow meters, pressure transmitters (submersible and in-line), and control panel components are on.
- Submersible pumps operate only if no system alarms are active.
- Submersible pumps operate at a preset speed (defined by programming within the VFD).
- Sump pump operates regardless of whether water is present in the sump.
- Data pre-selected in the RLL program is logged to the HMI system and place in a database.
- Preset operating parameters are monitored for alarm conditions.

3.3 Alarms

Certain objectionable conditions activate system alarms in the PLC. These alarms can perform certain functions (i.e. call out) or shut down certain system operations (i.e. submersible pump shut down). Alarms are visible via a HMI software screen and can be accessed remotely. The following alarms conditions create the following responses:

• Blower shutdown - submersible pumps, transfer pump shut down and the autodailer calls an OWT employee.



- High filter package differential pressure submersible pumps shut down, transfer pump shuts down, an on-screen alarm will be visible on the HMI system, and the autodialer calls OWT.
- A sump pump start will shut down the system. This is to protect against a discharge of untreated groundwater should a pipe rupture inside the secondary containment pad. An OWT employee will be called.
- System loses power system shuts down and autodialer calls OWT.
- Individual pumps can be shut down by their respective VFDs if an operating parameter outsized desired specifications is sensed. The autodiater will call OWT but the rest of the system will remain in operation.

Once the condition that caused the alarm has been cleared, the alarm can be reset by pressing the on-screen RESET button associated with the alarm. If the red emergency shutdown button located on the front of the control panel is used to shut down the system, it can be reset by pushing the button a second time.

3.4 Data Logging

Certain data is automatically logged by the HMI system and place in a Microsoft[®] Access database. The data can be downloaded remotely via computer by calling the system and accessing the ARC folder located inside the CIMPLICTY folder of the C: drive. The file name is Pointlog. Currently, total and individual daily flows, groundwater elevations, pump and blower duty cycle, and date and time are being stored in the database. Water level data is logged every 15 minutes, all other data is logged at midnight daily. To prevent losing data, the data must be downloaded once per month.

3.5 System Startup

These steps should be followed to start-up the system:

- Check to make sure valves on extraction well lines are open (valve handles in vertical position).
- Check the valve lineup on the filter packages. The filter package influent and effluent valves should be open and the drain valve and air relief valves should be shut. The effluent filter package has automatic air relief valves that need no attention.



- Ensure the value on the suction side of the discharge pump is open (value handle aligned with the piping).
- If the system blower has been off for more than 3 minutes, the on-screen blower reset button, located on the alarm screen, must be pressed. The button should read "OK."
- On the graphics screen, position the mouse cursor on the blower "auto" button and press to start the blower.
- Position the mouse cursor on the discharge pump "auto" button and press to start the discharge pump.
- Position the mouse cursor on the sump pump "auto" button and press to place the sump pump in auto. The pump is controlled by a float switch located in the sump and will only start when sufficient water is in the sump.
- On the extraction well screen, press the "auto" button for each well to start the pumps. Notice the red indicator changing to green, the increasing motor frequency, and increasing flow rate. The water level in each well should slowly fall to the current setpoint.
- Check system piping and fittings for leaks.
- When system pressure builds up, slowly open the air vent valve (do not stand in front of the valve) located on top of the influent bag filter housings. This will allow trapped air to escape the housing. When the filter housing fills with water quickly shut the valve. Repeat on the second filter housing. The effluent filter housings are equipped with automatic air relief valves.
- Briefly monitor system for proper operation before leaving the site.

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4 SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The soil vapor extraction (SVE) system is comprised of the eight vapor extraction wells, catalytic oxidizer, acid scrubber, control components, and piping briefly discussed in Section 1 (see Photograph 4-1). A brief discussion of the system design will be presented but detailed information on system equipment operation and maintenance should be taken from comprehensive manuals provided by vendors.

The vapor extraction wells can be split into two groups. The first group of wells, SVE-1, SVE-3, SVE-4, SVE-7, and SVE-8 are screened in an upper unsaturated zone from approximately 20 feet to 50 feet below ground surface. Piping from these wells terminate in a common manifold located near the soil vapor treatment equipment (see Photograph 4-2). Each line is equipped with an isolation valve and sampling port. The sample port can also be used to measure the air flow rate using a KurtzTM air velocity meter. Vacuum is drawn on the wells with a blower capable of a flow rate of 200 standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM) at 90 inches of water column. A moisture separator is also provided to remove entrained moisture from the soil vapors before entering the catalytic oxidation unit. Water collected by the moisture separator is pumped into the groundwater treatment system header.

The second group of wells, SVE-9, SVE-10, and SVE-11 are screened in a lower unsaturated zone from approximately 60 feet to 110 feet below ground surface. The general manifold design and equipment are identical to that of the other wells with the exception of the blower, which is capable of a flow rate of 600 SCFM at 25 inch of water column.

Soil vapors from the eight wells are combined and passed through the catalytic oxidation unit where the carbon tetrachloride is destroyed. The catalytic oxidation unit has a guaranteed destruction efficiency of 97 percent. The highly acidic treated soil vapors are then passed through an acid scrubber and neutralized with sodium hydroxide before being emitted to the atmosphere.

The 50 percent caustic solution is delivered to the site in 55 gallon drums and transferred to a 525 gallon heated tank and diluted with water (see Appendix S). A corrosive quality drum pump is used to transfer the sodium hydroxide solution to the heated tank (see Appendix T). The caustic is mixed with pre-softened water to achieve a 25 percent caustic solution. An electronic metering pump (see Appendix U) is used to pump the

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caustic solution to the acid scrubber at a rate determined by a pH sensor located in the acid scrubber control equipment. The brine created by the acid neutralization process is pumped to a 6,500 gallon polyethylene tank located outside the building (see Appendix V). The tank is periodically pumped out and the brine solution is disposed of at the City of Hastings wastewater treatment plant in accordance with the City of Hastings Sewer Use Ordinance and applicable NDEQ and United States Environmental Protection Agency requirements. Tank levels are electronically monitored (see Appendix W) and visible via the HMI system. See Table 3-1 for instructions for ordering the caustic solution and disposing of the brine waste.



Photograph 4-3 SVE Blower and Moisture Separator



Photograph 4-4 SVE Vault

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5 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Treated water is discharged to injection wells located up gradient of the site under a permit issued by the NDEQ. Both wells are on-line at all times. Water samples are collected from the influent and effluent monthly and analyzed for VOCs by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 8010. Monthly sample results are submitted to the NDEQ. The combined influent sample tap is located on the riser pipe beside the packed tower air stripper. The combined effluent sample tap is located downstream of the effluent filter package. Individual wells can be sampled via taps located within the extraction system manifold.

Treated soil vapors are discharged to the atmosphere after they have been neutralized by the acid scrubber. The soil vapor is discharged under a permit with the NDEQ. Soil vapor is sampled monthly and analyzed for VOCs using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method TO-14. Combined influent samples are collected from a sample port located prior to the catalytic oxidizer. Combined effluent samples are collected from a sample port located in the scrubber effluent stack. See Appendix X for more information on the effluent permits.

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LIMITATIONS

The services described in this report were performed consistent with generally accepted professional consulting principles and practices. No other warranty, express or implied, is made. These services were performed consistent with our agreement with our client. This report is solely for the use and information of our client unless otherwise noted. Any reliance on this report by a third party is at such party's sole risk.

Opinions and recommendations contained in this report apply to conditions existing when services were performed and are intended only for the client, purposes, locations, time frames, and project parameters indicated. We are not responsible for the impacts of any changes in environmental standards, practices, or regulations subsequent to performance of services. We do not warrant the accuracy of information supplied by others, nor the use of segregated portions of this report.

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Table 1-1

Major Component Maintenance Schedule Garvey Elevators

Component	Inspect/check	Maintenance	Frequency	Comments
	Pump head and motor	Clean or replace	Annually or as needed	
Submersible pumps	Pipe connections to pump	Replace	Annually or as needed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Pressure transmitters	Verify readings	Return to manufacturer	Annually or as needed	Setpoints will need to be reset if
(submersible)	Transmitter	Return to manufacturer	Every 1 to 2 years	transducers are moved
	Paddlewheel sensor	Clean sensor	Annually or as needed	
Totalizing flow meters	Flow transmitter	Return to manufacturer	As needed	
				Recommend not exceeding 15 psig
		Change when discolored or		Open pressure release valve
Particle filters	Filter bags	excessive pressure drop	As needed	before opening fifter
Pressure transmitters		1		
(in-line)	Transmitter	Return to manufacturer	As needed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Air Stripper	Air Stripper	Inspect and clean	Bi-annually or as needed]
		See page 4 of Appendix J		
Air Stripper Blower	Blower/motor	Check for proper operation	per Appendix J	· · ·
		See Appendix K		
Discharge Pump	Bearings	Lubricate Bearings	Monthly	
PLC	PLC	Return to manufacturer	As needed	l
VFDs	VFD	Return to manufacturer	As needed	
-	Pump intake	Clean	Monthly or as needed	
Sump pumps	Float valve	Clean and remove obstructions	Monthly or as needed	
Building space heater	Heater	Return to manufacturer	As needed	
Control Panei Air				
Conditioner	Filter	Replace	Quarterly or as needed	
Motering Pump	Connections for leaks	Tighten fittings/replace	As needed	Observe safety procedures
Tank Level Sensors	Transmitters	Return to manufacturer	As needed	

Table 2-1

Extraction Well Details and Water Level Setpoint Data Garvey Elevators

			Depth (feet below TOC)				
Weli	Aquifer	Diameter (inches)	TOC Elevation	Well	Pump	Transducer	Groundwater Elevation Setpoint
EW-1AB	upper	6	1932.01	125	121	119*	1814
EW-2AB	иррег	6	1930.02	126	122	120*	1811
EW-3AB	upper	6	1930.34	124	120	118*	1813
EW-4AB	upper	6	1929.22	126	122	120*	1810
EW-5AB	upper	6	1932.69	127	123	121*	1813
EW-6C	medial	6	1930.77	147	142	139	1817
EW-8C	medial	6	1932.21	152	147	144	1813
RW-1	medial	8	1931.98	150	145	142	1807
[-]	deep	10	1927.64	225	N/A	120	N/A
I-2	deep	10	1927.40	225	N/A	120	N/A
Note: TOC = Top-of-Casing Measuring Point							

*Trasducers lowered 2 feet by site personnel after startup

Table 3-1

Caustic Supply Ordering and Brine Removal Instructions Garvey Elevators

Caustic Supply:	Source:	Special Instructions:
50% Caustic Soda	Barton Solvents Council Bluffs Branch 2135 9th Avenue Council Bluffs, IA 51502 (712) 322-2509	Always wear proper personal protective equipment when transferring the caustic solution to the heated tank. Dilute the caustic solution no lower than 25%.
Brine Disposal:	Trucking Company:	Special Instructions:
SVE Brine	Svoboda Plumbing 1726 N. Kansas Street Hastings, NE 68901 (402) 463-8087	Notify Svoboda Plumbing that pickup is needed when the level in the brine tank reaches 3.0 feet. Svoboda will remove the brine within 2 days.























