

### **Remediation Issues**

### John F. Wright, P.E. Petroleum Restoration Program



- •eQuote Process
- •Site Closures
  - FDOT MOU Closures
  - CSX Railroad MOU Closures







- Evaluate selected technology
  - Traditional/innovative
- Closure options
- Free product recovery
  - Feasibility/cost effectiveness
- Resolve access issues



## What Makes A Site Difficult?

- Access to contamination
  - Buildings/roadways
- Lithology
- Deep contamination
- High levels of contamination
- Large plume
- High cost



- Review requested by Project Manager or team Engineer
- Review group includes
  - Team Project Manger, PE, and PG
  - Senior technical staff in Tallahassee











- Twenty sites reviewed
- Proposed technologies
  - Source removal
  - AS/SVE & Multi-phase



## **Difficult Site Review Results**

- Additional information required 5
- Scope expanded 5
- Change in technology recommended 3
- No major changes 5
- Free product issues 2



## eQuote Process



## Sites For eQuote – Costs > \$325K

- Source removal including:
  - Transport & disposal
  - Dewatering/treatment recovered water
  - Shoring
  - Backfill
  - Site restoration
- Remedial system construction with one quarter of operation & maintenance



- Remedial system construction
  - System installation
  - Treatment wells
  - Trenching
  - One quarter operation & maintenance



- eQuote Groups Review:
  - Review Remedial Action Plan
  - Discuss potential issues with RAP
  - Includes Site Manager team/Local Program PE & PG
  - Scope of work (SOW), schedule of pay Items (SPI)



- eQuote Specialist prepares eQuote:
  - Add RAP MOD for engineer of record
  - Mobilizations & per diem units are determined by bidder
  - Options for disposal methods and distances determined by bidder
  - Most reimbursable pay items changed to lump sum or unit rate



- Change Orders:
  - Only allowed for unexpected circumstances, e.g., discovery of unknown tank or additional T&D volumes
  - Rates for pay items not in eQuotes must be negotiated



## **eQuote Statistics**

- Purchase Orders Issued 38
- Contractors 15
- Source Removals 25
- Remedial Systems 11
- Site Restoration 2
- Range: \$136,000 \$2.8 million
- Average: \$369,521
- Average cost savings: \$292,361



- Other scenarios for eQuote
  - Sites with funding caps
  - Site owner/responsible party may request eQuote



## **Site Closures**

# **Risk Management Options**

#### •Rule 62-780.680, F.A.C.

•RMO I – Meet all "default" Cleanup Target Levels - everywhere

• "Clean closure"/no restrictions

#### •RMO II – Contamination remains on source property

- Typically requires Declaration of Restrictive Covenant (DRC)
- Land use restriction to Commercial/Industrial
  - Engineering Controls can also be used
- Limited groundwater plume
  - <1/4 acre, not beyond the property boundary</li>

#### •RMO III – Contamination may remain on and off source property

All closure strategies available, includes risk assessment



# Allowable Costs For Program Sites

Florida Statute 376.3071(5)(b)4 F.S., Inland Protection Trust Fund Allows Payment

For: <u>Professional Land Survey</u>



#### **<u>Title Search Report</u> Ownership and encumbrance report**





# **Allowable Costs For Program Sites**

#### **Recording Fees**

IC Restrictions are recorded in county public records where the restricted property is located



# Engineering Control Design & Installation

Unless an engineering control already

exists





- Allows conditional closures for discharges with contamination in the FDOT's right of way (ROW)
- FDOT ROW "Map Note" used as an institutional control
- Takes advantage of the inherent "barriers to exposure" provided by the FDOT's management of the ROW
  - Physical barriers, i.e. road pavement, clean fill
  - <u>Administrative barriers</u>, i.e. FDOT's permitting process that is designed to control all activities in the ROW
  - No need for recording of restrictive covenant



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## **FDOT ROW Map**







# Key Things To Remember

- A FDOT MOU closure may be used to close discharges where the source property is adjacent to FDOT ROW
- The source property must qualify for closure by:
  - Meeting RMO-I criteria, or,
  - RMO-II Establishment of institutional control (IC) or engineering control (EC) for groundwater and soil



## **Key Things To Remember**

- The source property owner must sign an indemnification agreement with FDOT
- Closures using the FDOT MOU are considered RMO III Closures since the contamination is off-site
- Steps for FDOT/FDEP MOU closures are located in Institutional Controls Procedure Guidance -Attachment 32: Procedure For Use Of FDEP And FDOT MOU



- MOU Signed April 28, 2018
- Allows conditional closures for discharges with contamination on CSX property
- An Institutional Control is established by adding the "environmental site" to CSX's database and GIS mapping system
- CSX MOU Review and Closure Procedures, Institutional Controls Procedure Guidance - Attachment 40



#### • FDEP confirms that:

- The contaminants within the property are not a threat to human health, public safety or the environment
- The contaminant plume is stable or shrinking and may naturally attenuate
- The CSX MOU establishes:
  - There will be no groundwater use on the property
  - Property is exclusively commercial or industrial
  - Dewatering requires a permit, per Rule 62-621.300, F.A.C.



### **Contact Information**

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