

*Development and Purpose of the Site
Conceptual Model*

Decisions regarding the technical practicability of ground-water restoration must be based on a thorough characterization of the physical and chemical aspects of the site. Characterization data should describe site geology and hydrology; contamination sources, properties, and distribution; release mechanisms and rates; fate and transport processes; current or potential receptors; and other elements that define the contamination problem and facilitate analysis of site restoration potential. While the elements of such a model may vary from site to site, some generalizations can be made about what such a model would contain. Examples of these elements are provided in Figure 4. The site conceptual model synthesizes data acquired from historical research, site characterization, and remediation system operation.

The site conceptual model typically is presented as a summary or specific component of a site investigation report. The model is based on, and should be supported by, interpretive graphics, reduced and analyzed data, subsurface investigation logs, and other pertinent characterization information. The site conceptual model is not a mathematical or computer model, although these may be used to assist in developing and testing the validity of a conceptual model or evaluating the restoration potential of the site. The conceptual model, like any theory or hypothesis, is a dynamic tool that should be tested and refined throughout the life of the project. As illustrated in Figure 5, the model should evolve in stages as information is gathered during the various phases of site remediation. This iterative process allows data collection efforts to be designed so that key model hypotheses may be tested and revised to reflect new information.

The conceptual model serves as the foundation for evaluating the restoration potential of the site and, thereby, technical impracticability as well. The TI determination must consider how site conditions impact the potential for achieving remediation goals and whether remediation performance, cost-effectiveness, and timeframe meet EPA requirements or expectations. As these determinations rely on professional judgment, the clarity of the conceptual model (and supporting information) is critical to the decision-making process.

Figure 4. Elements of Site Conceptual Model

The data and analysis required for TI evaluations will be determined by EPA on a site-specific basis. This information should be presented in formats conducive to analysis and in sufficient detail to define the key site conditions and mechanisms that limit restoration potential. Types of information and analysis that may be needed for conceptual model development are illustrated below.

Background Information

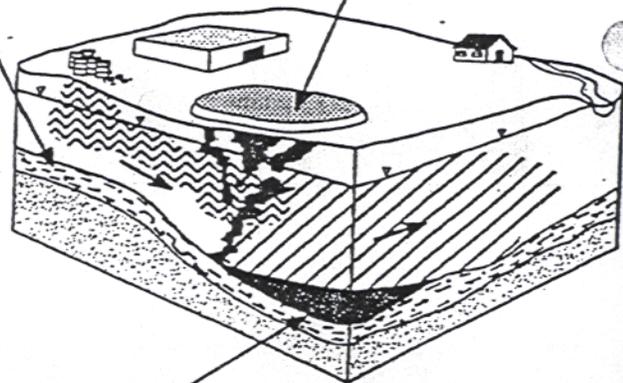
- Location of water supply wells.
- Ground-water Classification.
- Nearby wellhead protection areas or sole-source aquifers.
- Location of potential environmental receptors.

Geologic and Hydrologic Information

- Description of regional and site geology.
- Physical properties of subsurface materials (e.g., texture, porosity, bulk density).
- Stratigraphy, including thickness, lateral extent, continuity of units, and presence of depositional features, such as channel deposits; that may provide preferential pathways for, or barriers to, contaminant transport.
- Geologic structures that may form preferential pathways for NAPL migration or zones of accumulation.
- Depth to ground water.
- Hydraulic gradients (horizontal and vertical).
- Hydraulic properties of subsurface materials (e.g., hydraulic conductivity, storage coefficient, effective porosity) and their directional variability (anisotropy).
- Spatial distribution of soil or bedrock physical/hydraulic properties (degree of heterogeneity).
- Characterization of secondary porosity features (e.g., fractures, karst features) to the extent practicable.
- Temporal variability in hydrologic conditions.
- Ground-water recharge and discharge information.
- Ground-water/surface water interactions.

Contaminant Source and Release Information

- Location, nature, and history of previous contaminant releases or sources.
- Locations and characterizations of continuing releases or sources.
- Locations of subsurface sources (e.g., NAPLs).

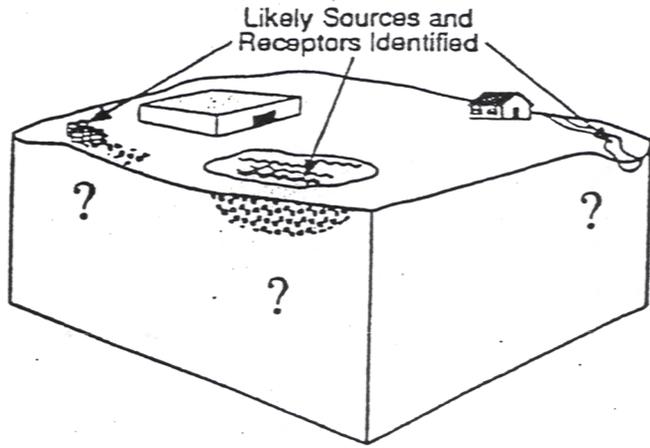


Contaminant Distribution, Transport, and Fate Parameters

- Phase distribution of each contaminant (gaseous, aqueous, sorbed, free-phase NAPL, or residual NAPL) in the unsaturated and saturated zones.
- Spatial distribution of subsurface contaminants in each phase in the unsaturated and saturated zones.
- Estimates of subsurface contaminant mass.
- Temporal trends in contaminant concentrations in each phase.
- Sorption information, including contaminant retardation factors.
- Contaminant transformation processes and rate estimates.
- Contaminant migration rates.
- Assessment of facilitated transport mechanisms (e.g., colloidal transport).
- Properties of NAPLs that affect transport (e.g., composition, effective constituent solubilities, density, viscosity).
- Geochemical characteristics of subsurface media that affect contaminant transport and fate.
- Other characteristics that affect distribution, transport, and fate (e.g., vapor transport properties).

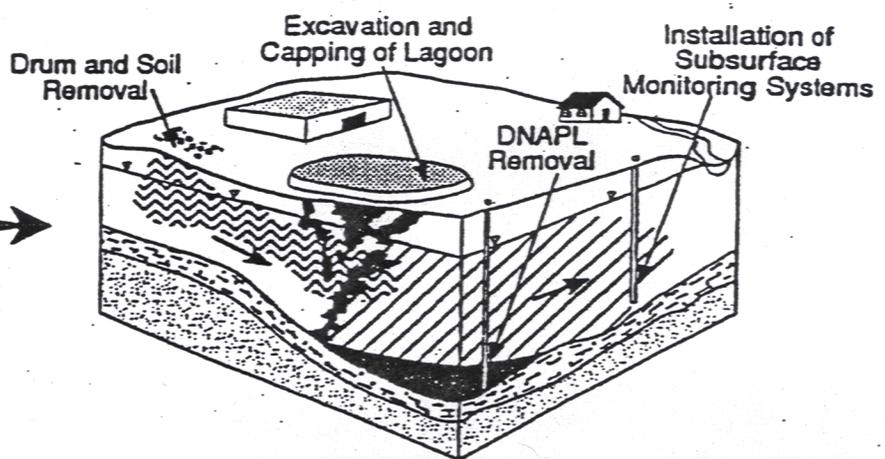
Figure 5. Evolution of the Site Conceptual Model

- Site Background and History
- Preliminary Site Investigations



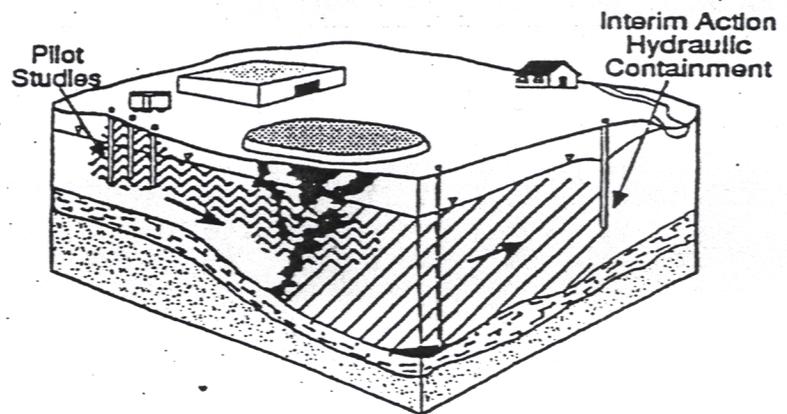
Conceptual Model Provides Basis for:

- Early Action/Removal of Near-Surface Materials
- Site Characterization Studies (RI/FS, RFI)
- Removal of Subsurface Sources (e.g., free-phase NAPLs)



Conceptual Model Provides Basis for:

- Pilot Studies
- Interim Ground-Water Actions



Conceptual Model Provides Basis for:

- Evaluation of Restoration Potential (or TI)
- Full-Scale Treatment System Design and Implementation
- Performance Monitoring and Evaluations
- Enhancement or Augmentation of Remediation System, if Required
- Future Evaluation of TI, if Required (See Figure 6)