# Soil Remediation in **Coarse Gravelly Soils**

**Challenges and Lessons Learned** 

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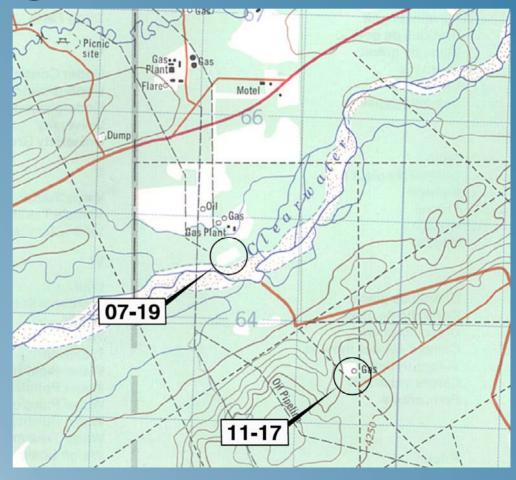




#### Introduction

Two former PC gas well sites in Ricinus

 On the bank of Clearwater River and on former glacial river terraces



## Challenges

**Guideline Calculation** 

**Gravelly Soil** 

**Analytical Method** 

**Remedial Approach** 

#### 11-17 Site Characteristics

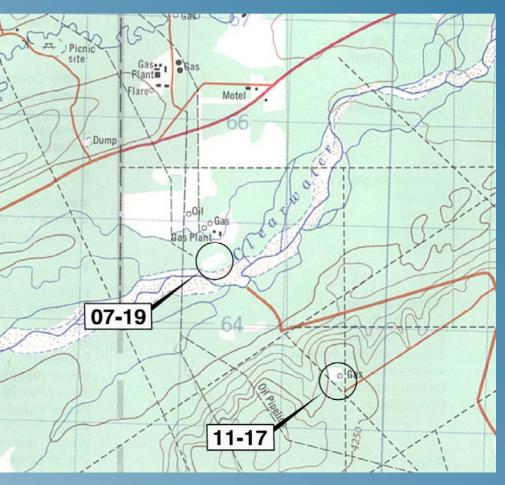
Approx. 1.25 km southeast of the Clearwater

River

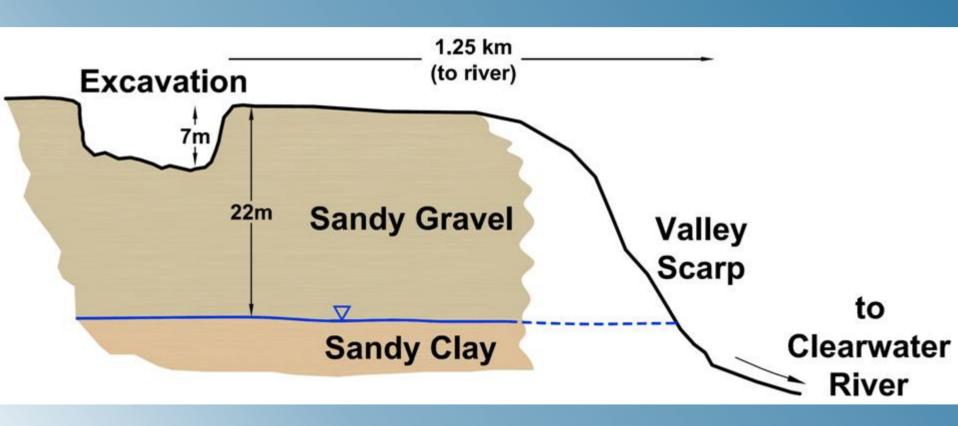
 Surficial geology: glacio-fluvial valley train deposits of gravel

 Surface drainage to the west and north

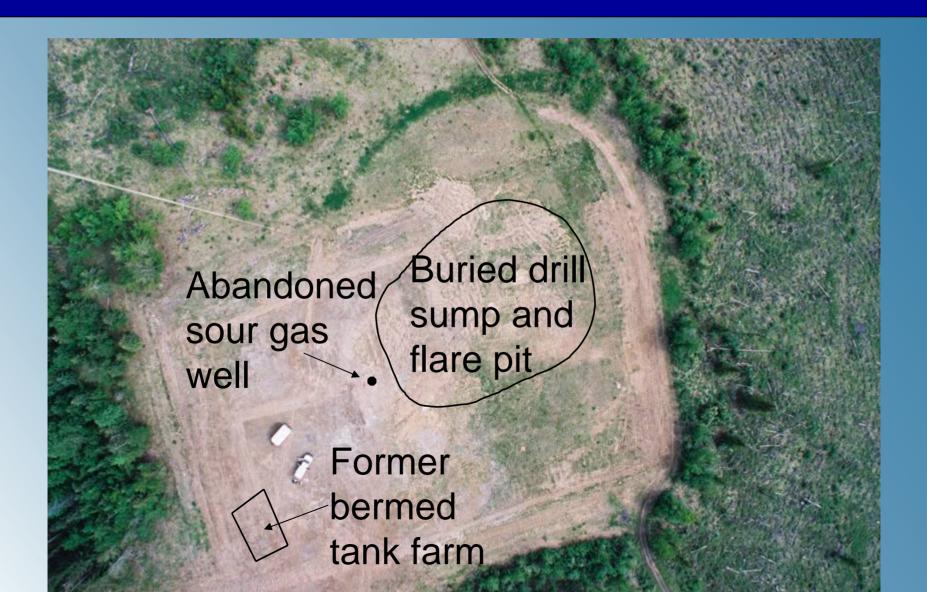
 Groundwater approx. 22-24 mbgs



### 11-17 Site Characteristics

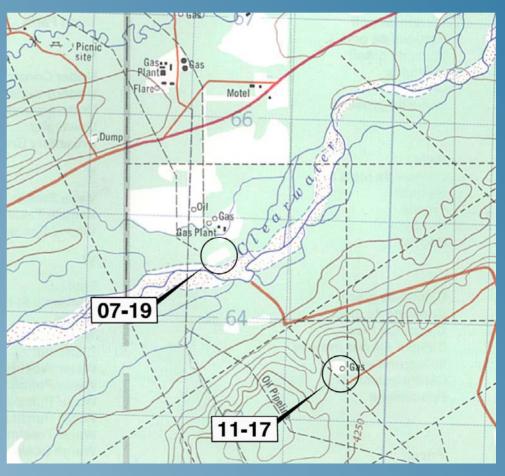


## 11-17 Contaminant Sources

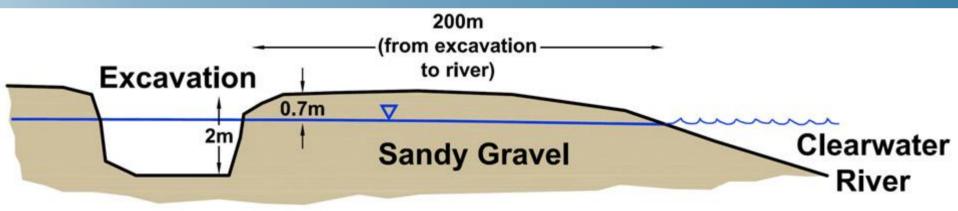


#### **07-19 Site Characteristics**

- On the north bank of the Clearwater River
- Elevation is 1.5 to 2 m above the nonflood river level
- On recent alluvial gravel deposits
- Groundwater is approx. 0.7 mbgs

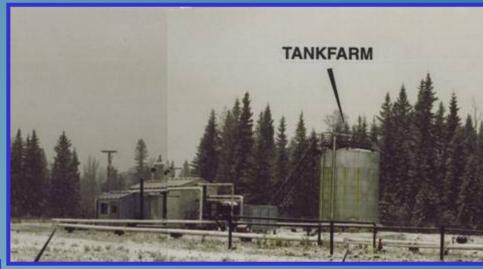


### **07-19 Site Characteristics**



## **07-19 Contaminant Sources**

Sour water facility







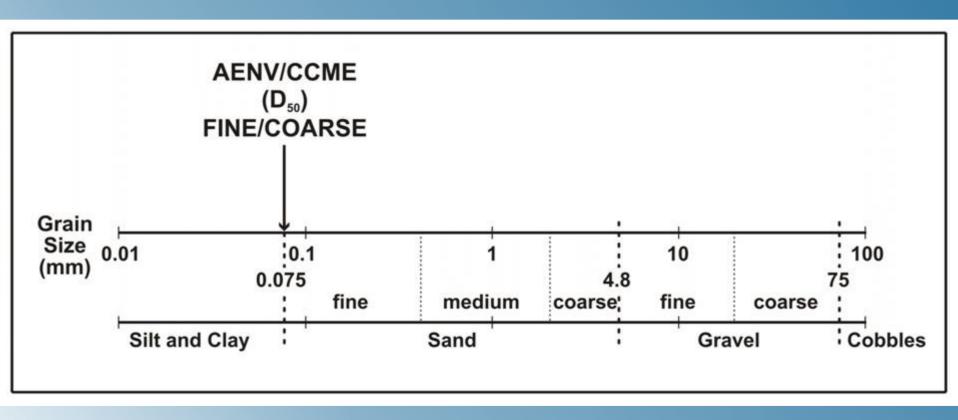
## Regulatory Guidelines

 AENV Soil and Water Quality Guidelines for Upstream Facilities

Natural Area Land Use

 Tier 1 guidelines apply to silty sand and finer soil types (K < 1 x 10<sup>-5</sup> m/s)

## Soil Particle Size Divisions



## Tier 2 Site-Specific Guidelines

- Tier 2 hydrocarbon guidelines for soil needed for these pathways:
  - 1.soil contact (plants and invertebrates)
  - 2.soil ingestion (wildlife)
  - 3.protection of potable groundwater
  - 4.protection of groundwater for aquatic life
  - 5.protection of groundwater for wildlife

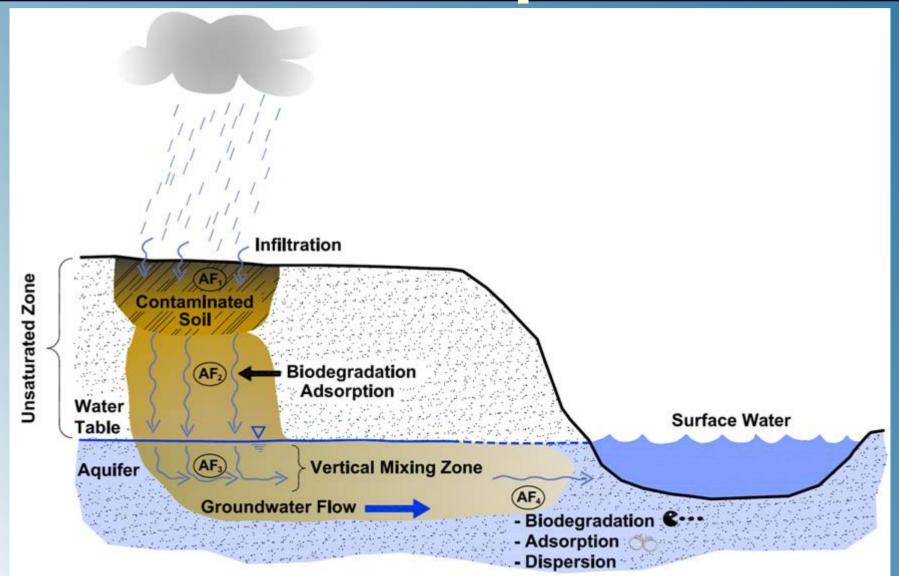
#### Tier 2 Guideline Calculations

 Soil contact guidelines only by conducting toxicity tests

 Tier 1 soil ingestion by wildlife guidelines are independent of soil texture

 Tier 2 guidelines for three groundwater pathways using site-specific properties

# Tier 2 Soil Guidelines – Protection of Aquatic Life



#### Tier 2 Soil Guidelines

#### **Protection of Groundwater for Aquatic Life**

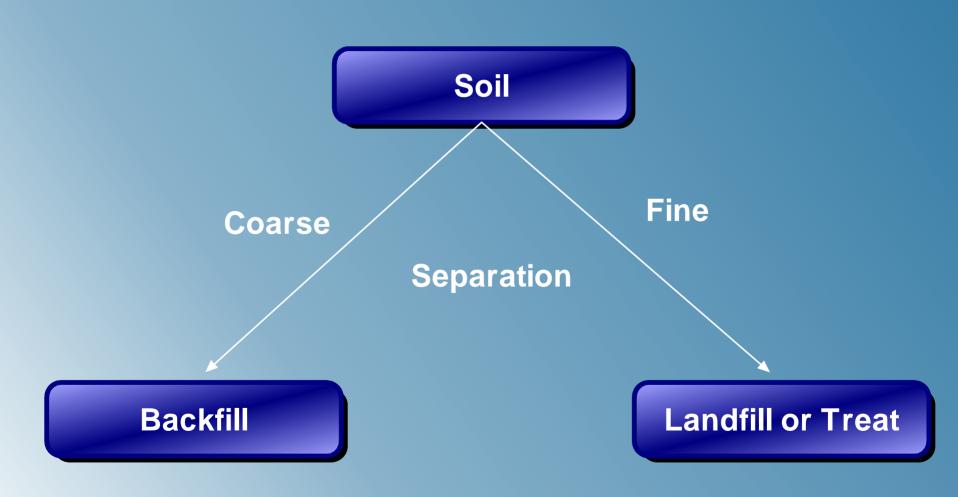
Site	B (mg/kg)	T (mg/kg)	E (mg/kg)	X (ma/ka)	F1 (mg/kg)	F2 (mg/kg)
Tier 1 Coarse	1.6	0.16	79	59	360	230
11-17	17	43	RES	RES	19,000	8,300
7-19	4.2	0.14	30	27	410	293

#### **Distribution of Contaminants**



- Biomodal distribution of hydrocarbon:
  - Cobbles and gravel: surface coatings
  - Finer particles: adsorbed, diffused into soil matrix or surface coating

## Remedial Approach



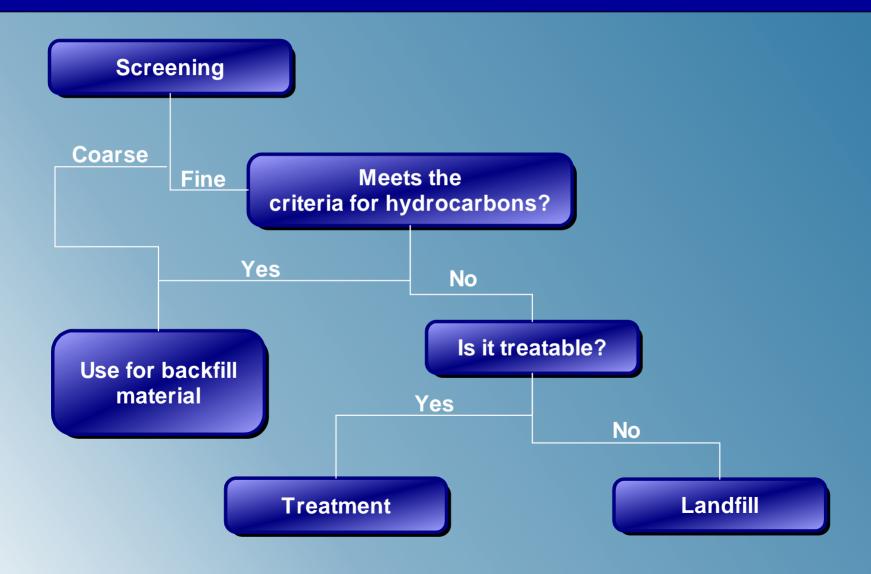
## Pilot Scale Program

biomodal distribution confirmed

11-17: 22% sand minus, 78% gravel plus

Hydrocarbon fraction (mg/kg)	Sand minus (<10mm)	Gravel Plus (>10mm)
F2	3,300	220
F3	4,500	190
F4	990	41

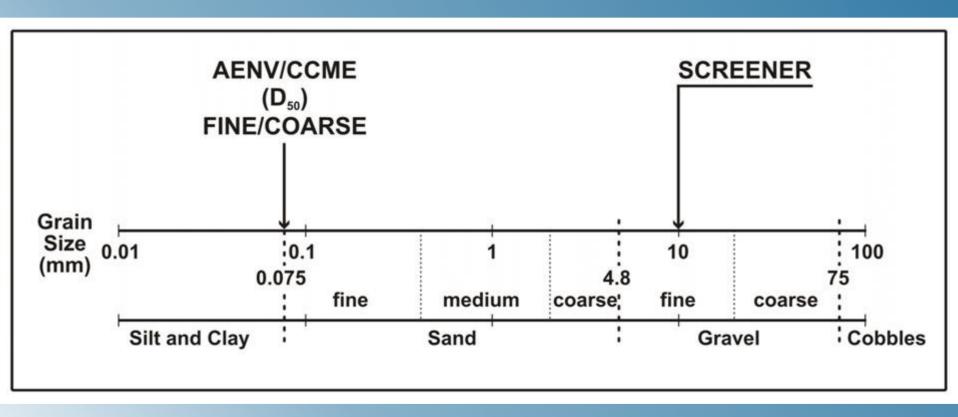
## Full Scale Program



## Screening Soil at 07-19



## Soil Particle Size Divisions



## 11-17 Remedial Progress



## 07-19 Remedial Progress



## **Analytical Procedure**

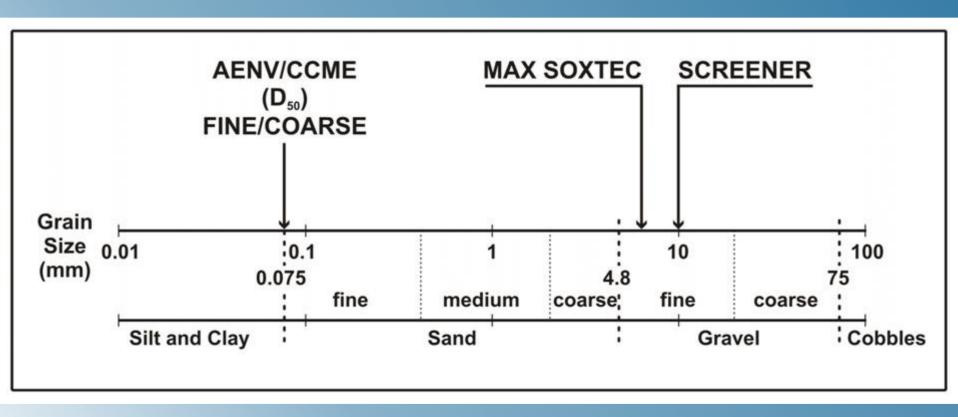
 arbitrarily biases results towards finer fraction of soil



# **Analytical Procedure**



## Soil Particle Size Divisions



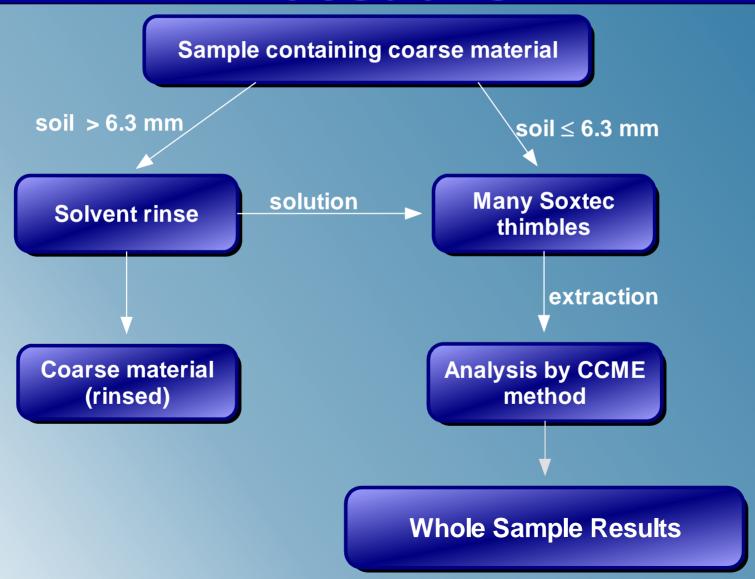
## **Analytical Method Options**

1. Gravel crushing

2. Constructing a large Soxtec/Soxhlet

3. Two-stage extraction

# Two-Stage Analytical Procedure



# Other Arbitrary Size Limitations



#### Discussion

**Applicable AENV Material Analytical Method Guidelines / Pathways Soil Contact** (Plant and **Invertebrates**) **Standard Fine Tier 2 Protection** of Groundwater **Tier 2 Protection Modified** Coarse of Groundwater

#### Conclusions

We provided solutions to three challenges:

- Tier 2 site-specific guidelines
- Modified remedial approach
- Modifications to analytical methods

#### Conclusions

- A gap exists in current regulations for gravelly soils
- Currently working to address these challenges with AENV on a site-specific basis

 Referred our methods and approaches to the CCME CWS 2005 review committee

## Acknowledgements

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