

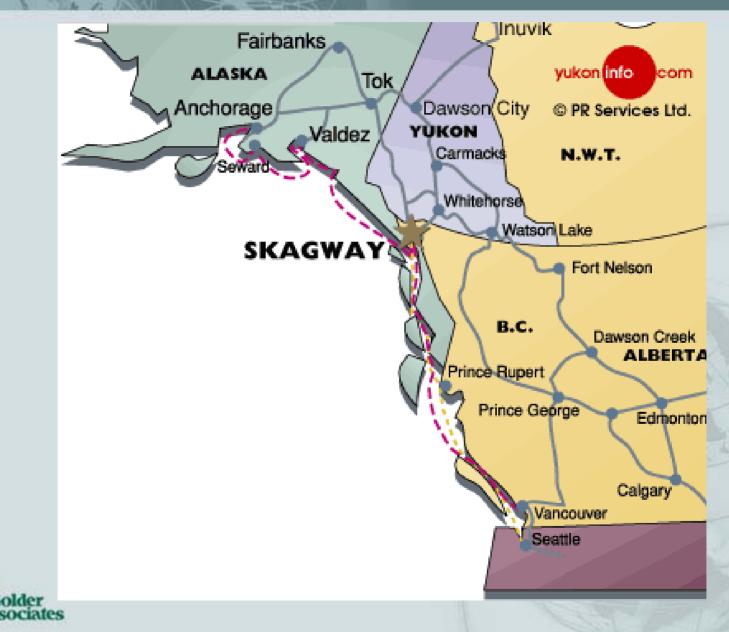
Presented by Linda Kemp



## Outline

- Site Location and History
- Site Investigation and Conceptual Model
- Remedial Approach
  - Groundwater modeling to assess natural attenuation rate
  - SVE/Bio-venting and Air Sparging/Biosparging
- Groundwater Modelling
- Remediation System Detail
- Observations and Lessons Learned









- Bulk fuel storage facility since 1940s
- Catastrophic failure of gasoline tank following a rock fall
- Estimated 0.5 million gallons spilled, ultimately flowing into small boat harbour
- Other historic leaks of both gasoline and diesel fuel have contaminated soil and groundwater
- ASTs decommissioned 1995 to 1996
- Site paved and currently used as a cruise ship dock











## **Site Investigation**

- Geotechnical work for the cruise ship dock (1995)
- Environmental investigation (2000+) consisted of:
  - Test-pitting
  - Soil gas survey
  - Sediment sampling
  - Borehole investigation
  - Groundwater sampling
  - Tidal response monitoring



## **Conceptual Site Model**

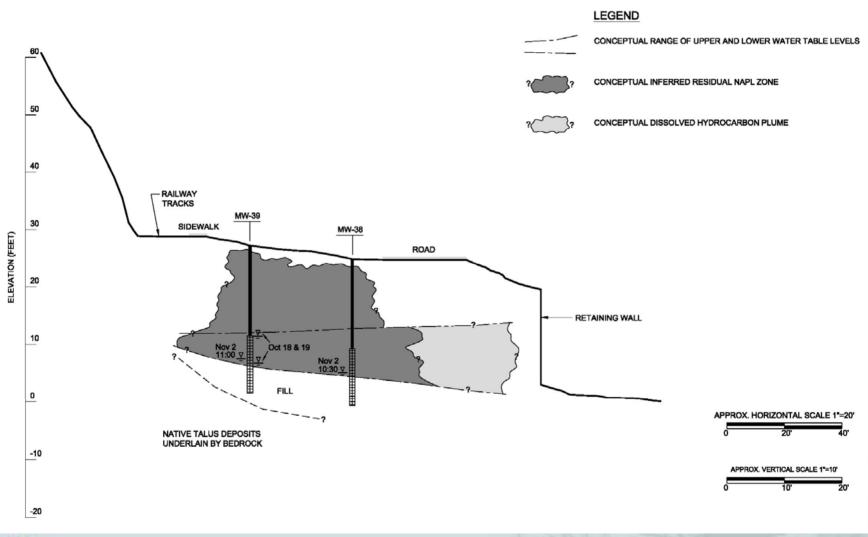
- Medium to course sand and gravel fill, underlain by talus deposits and bedrock (K ~ 3x10<sup>-4</sup>)
- Average groundwater velocity 0.5 to 1.5 m/day
- Depth to groundwater at ~6 m below grade on average

#### Significant tidal influence

- Up to 3.5 m variation in groundwater elevation
- Net groundwater flow direction towards the ocean
- Extensive residual NAPL across site



## **Conceptual Model**





## **Remedial Approach**

- Risk-Based Correction Action Approach
  - Potential risks to aquatic receptors
  - Potential risks to humans due to vapours
  - Limited direct exposure as Site is paved
- Primary Goal:
  - Minimise potential exposure to aquatic receptors by minimising NAPL mobility and dissolved transport of petroleum hydrocarbons



## **Remedial Approach**

- Remedial Options Screening
  - Excavation limited by geotechnical and physical constraints
  - Hydraulic containment not practical due to high pumping rates required
  - Oxidation not practical due to proximity to ocean and extent of contamination
- SVE / Bioventing and Air Sparging / Biosparging
  - remediate residual NAPL and prevent mobilization
  - to enhance natural attenuation rate



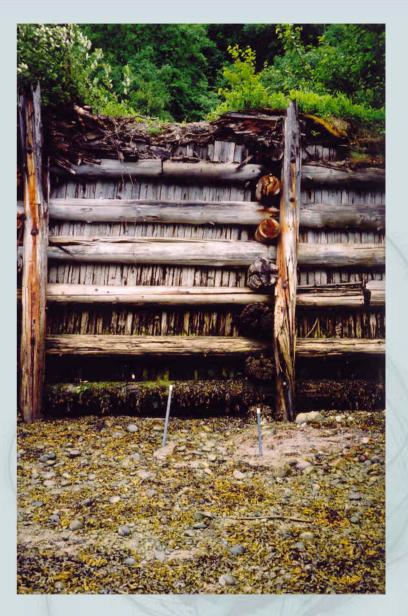
Purpose:

- to assess attenuation rate
- to determine remedial targets
- Site Specific Data used for Modeling
  - rising head slug tests
  - tidal survey
  - conservative assumptions used for model
- Model Validation
  - Foreshore reconnaissance and sediment sampling
  - Mini-piezometers installed along shoreline (sampled during falling tide)









#### Modeling

- Finite element numerical modeling (FEFLOW)
- Model incorporates tidal fluctuations and the groundwater to seawater interaction
- Incorporated advection, dispersion, retardation and aerobic biodegradation
- Calibrated to observed groundwater fluctuations



### Modeling Results

- Predicted time-averaged concentrations at discharge point less than 1% of source concentration
- Assumed residual NAPL source 10m from retaining wall
- Predicted that concentration of groundwater at discharge would be below ADEC clean-up levels



### Modeling Validation

- Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in pore-water water samples
- Actual concentrations less than model prediction

#### Outcome

- Demonstration that significant attenuation is occurring
- ADEC agreement on use of site specific remedial targets



## **Remediation System Detail**

### SVE / Bioventing and Air Sparging / Biosparging

- Remediate residual NAPL and prevent mobilization
- Enhance natural attenuation rate
- System operation dependent of tidal cycles
- Staged approach
  - System construction and connection to existing wells
  - Additional u/g piping and plumbing for future expansion



## **Remediation System Detail**

- Current System Components:
  - > 13 SVE wells
  - 2 sparge wells
  - Warrick sensors
  - Programmable logic controller with remote monitoring
- Phase 2 Components
  - Additional 7 SVE wells
  - Additional 17 AS Wells



# **Remediation System Detail**





#### System Monitoring / Evaluation

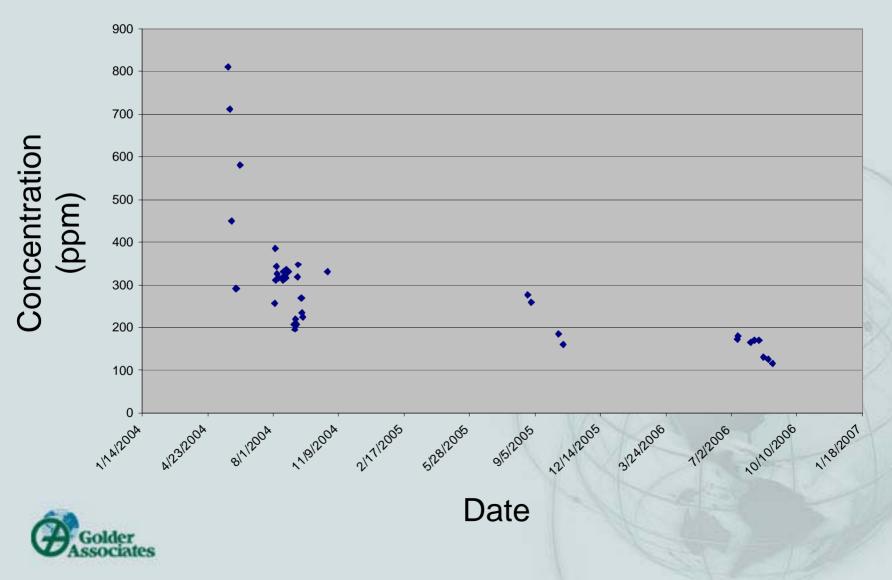
- Helium tracer tests
- Weekly field measurements
- Remote monitoring
- Bi-annual inspection by Golder
- Annual groundwater monitoring

#### Mass Removed

Estimated 4000 kg petroleum hydrocarbons removed after three seasons of operation



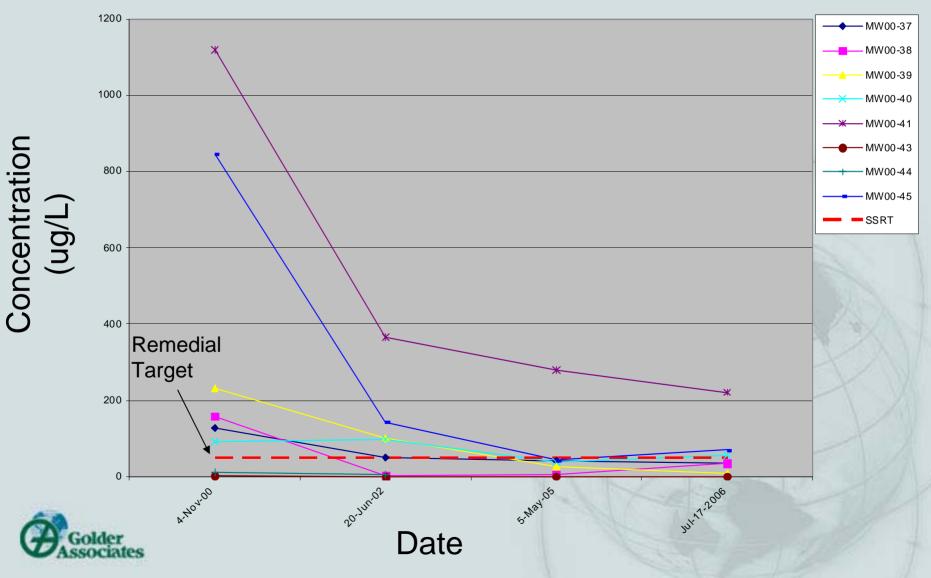
Organic Vapour Concentration at Exhaust over Time



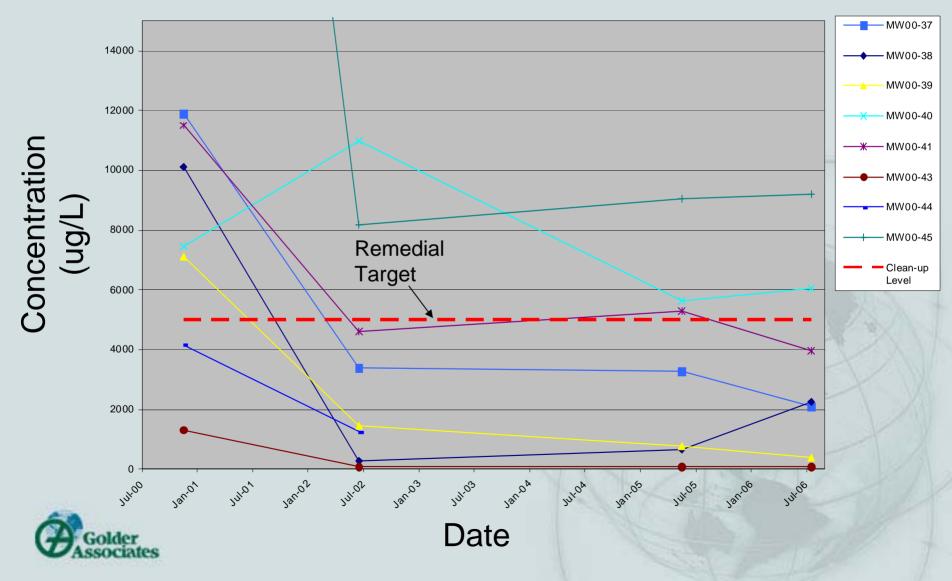
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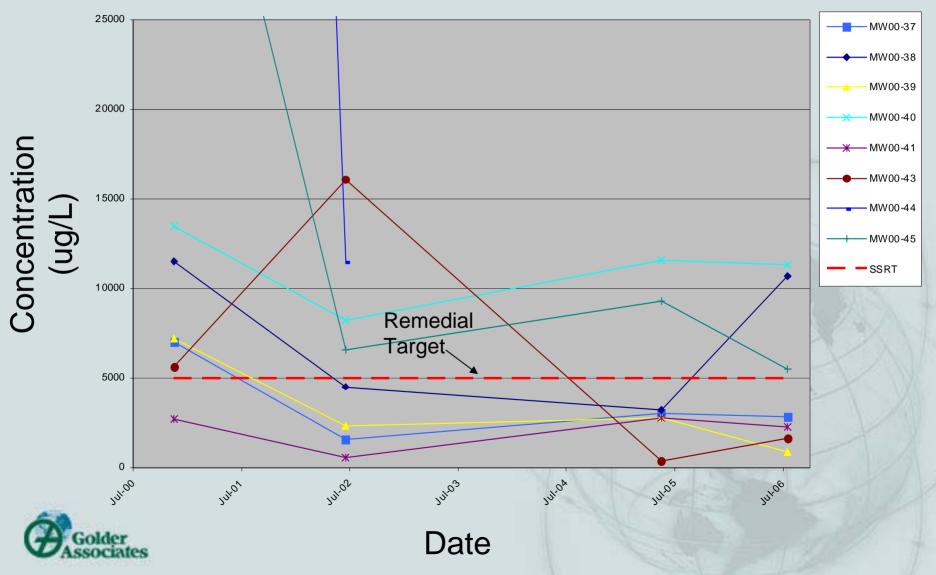
#### Concentration on Benzene in Groundwater over Time



#### Concentration on GRO in Groundwater over Time



#### Concentration on DRO in Groundwater over Time



## **Observations and Lessons Learned**

- Demonstration that significant attenuation is occurring
- ADEC regulators accepting of riskbased remedial approach
- Effective mass removal and concentrations decreasing over time
- Warrick sensors/PLC work effectively at controlling system
- Risk-based remedial goals and hydrogeology can change with land use/development





## **Questions**?

