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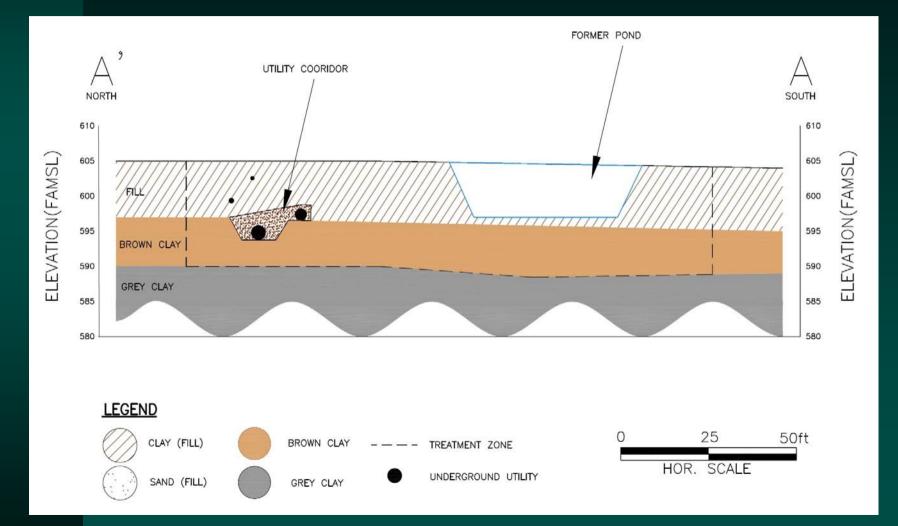
Leanne Murdie Austrins Christopher Peace

Integrated Approach to the Remediation of Chlorinated Organic Compounds in Low Permeability Soils – A Field Study

Site Information

- Chemical production plant in operation from 1950s to recently.
- Former pond which held waste water from an adjacent chlorinated organic production facility.
- Volatile Organics Compounds present for over 20 years.

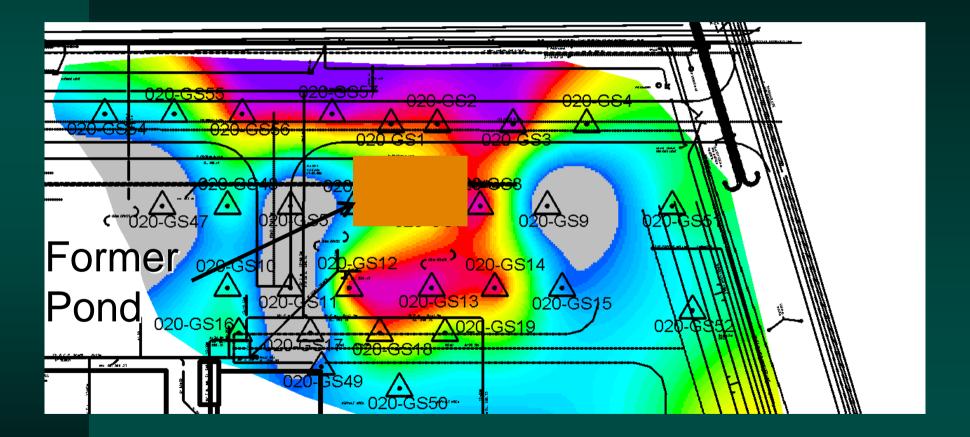
Conceptual Site Model



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VC concentrations from GoreSorbers[™]

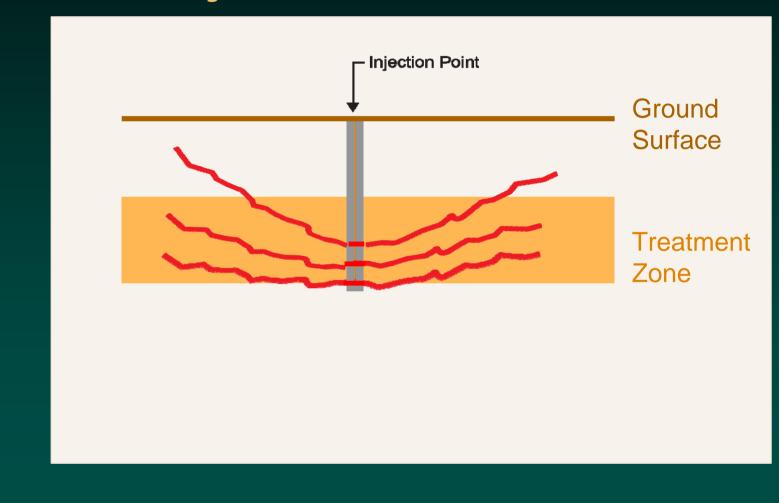


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Design of Remedial Strategy

- Want to reach target concentrations in 5 7 years
- Must be cost effective based on volume of soil to be treated (22,000 cubic yards)
- Selected amendment must be able to treat DNAPL and dissolved phase contamination in soil and groundwater
- Amendment application technology must be able to treat low permeability soils

Amendment Application Technology – Fracture and Injection



Secondary Fractures

Primary Fractures

Amendment Composition

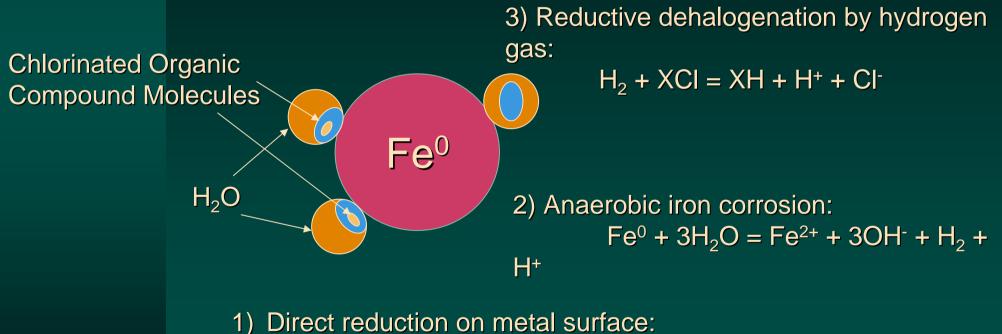
- Macroscale Zero Valent Iron for propant (20/40)
- Microscale Zero Valent Iron (LT80/120)
- Microscale emulsified Zero Valent Iron

CH2MHIII

- Guar
- glycol

Iron Reactions

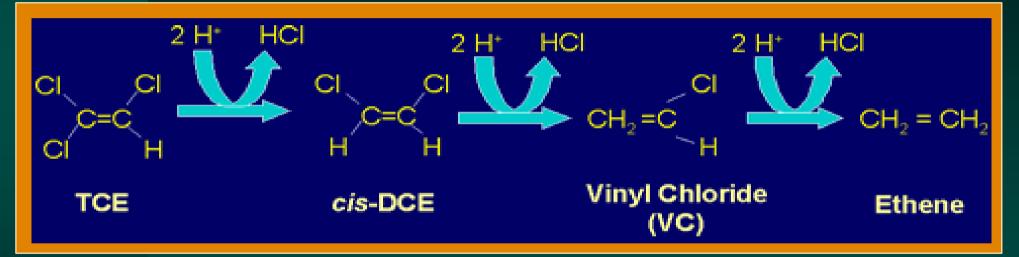
4) Aerobic iron corrosion: $2Fe^{0} + O_{2} + 2H_{2}O = 2Fe^{2+} + 4OH^{-}$



 $Fe^{0} + H_{2}O + XCI = Fe^{2+} + OH^{-} + XH + CI^{-}$

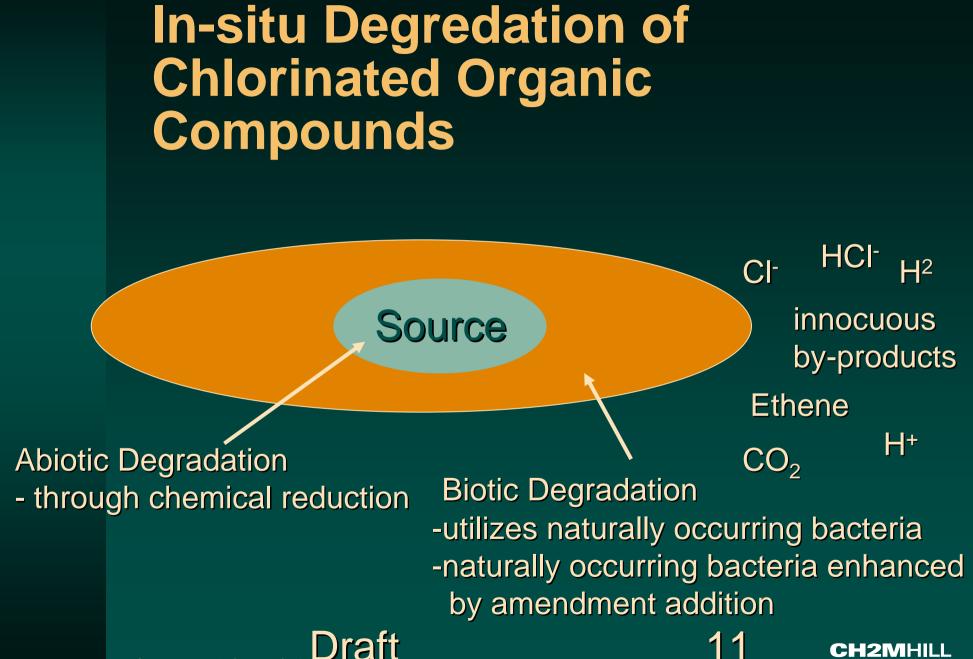
Bioremediation Process

- enhanced reductive dechlorination (biotic reaction)
- utilizes naturally occurring bacteria



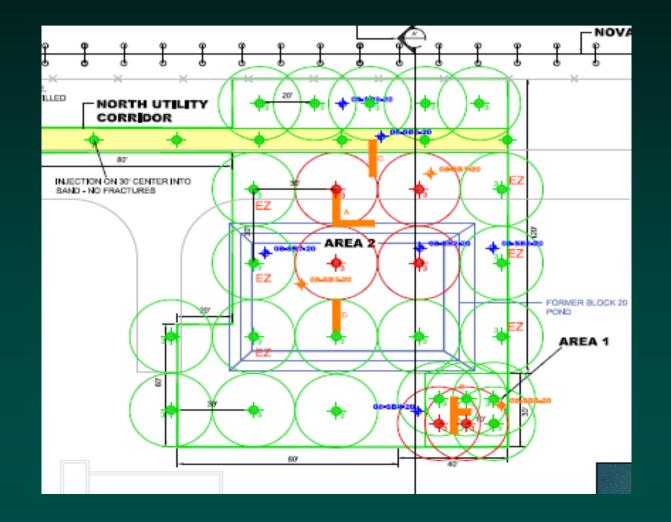
•TCE/ cis-DCE/ VC/Ethene are daughter products and electron acceptors. Carbon is electron donor and food for native bacteria •Fermentation of organic compounds produces H2 which serves as an additional electron donor (Gossett et al., 1997). raft

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Remedial Design

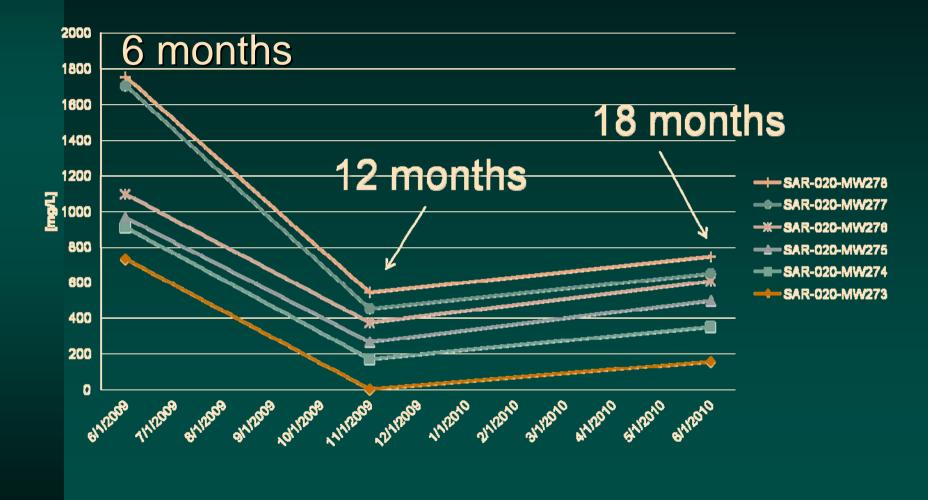




Amendment Volumes

- 2,300 lbs Iron per fracture
- 168,000 lbs Total iron injected
- Average of 234 gal of Injectate material (Guar, Water, and Glycol) per Fracture
- 16,457 gal of Injectate total

Total Iron in Groundwater



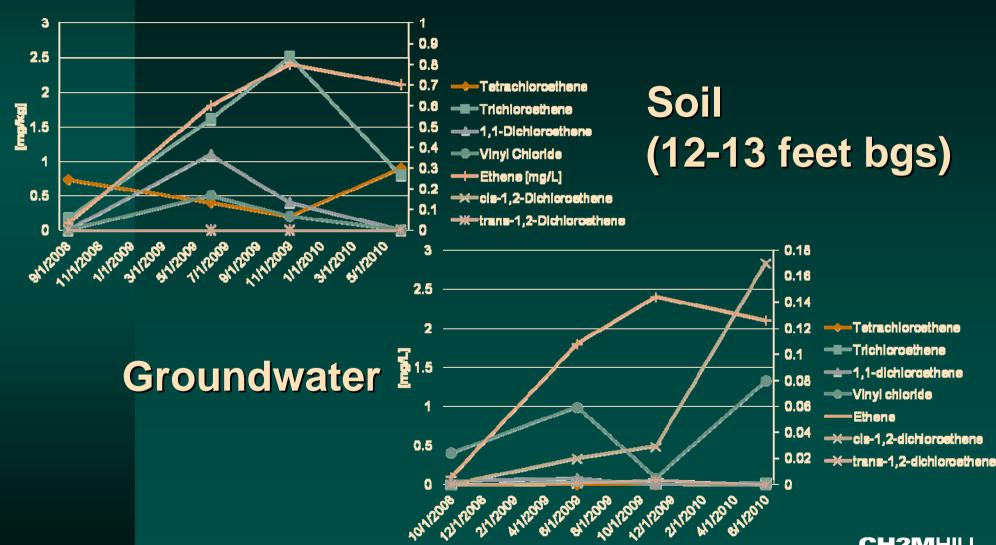
Total Organic Carbon in Groundwater

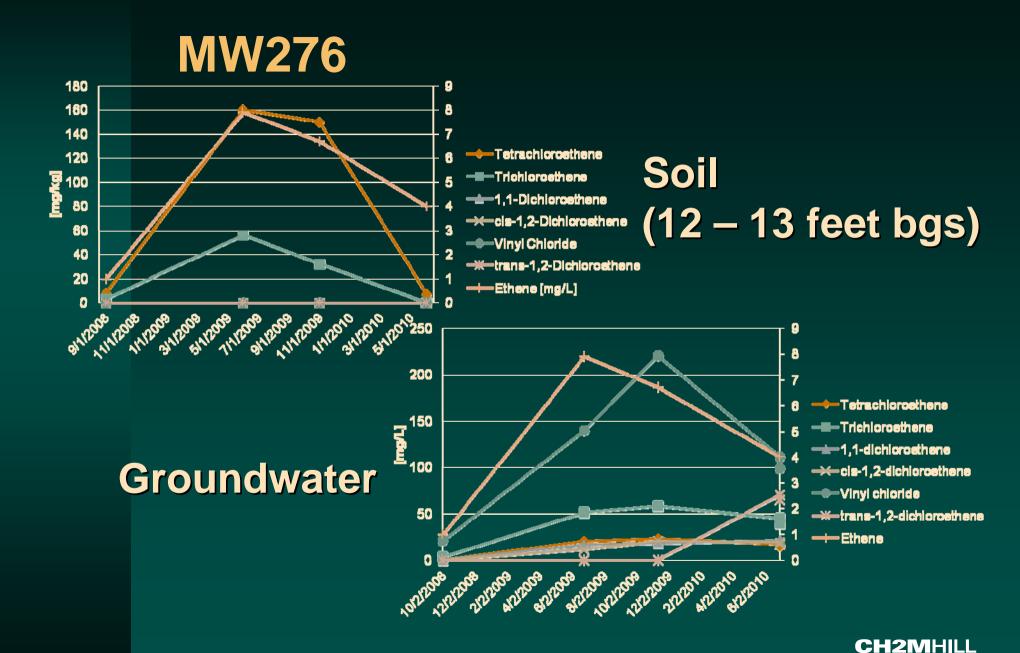


Total Organic Carbon in Soil



MW277





Results

- Iron was successfully added to the subsurface through the F&I work and has resulted in the destruction of some CVOCs
- Organic carbon was successfully added to the subsurface and has been utilized for biodegradation as indicated by the reduction in total organic carbon and increases in end products.
- Data set still requires development to determine long term trends and predict timeframes for achieving desired endpoints
- Additional carbon source can now be added

Lessons Learned

- Baseline sampling should be collected before and immediately after injections to account for mobility and changed conditions created by the pressures of injections
- Diffusion into the clay matrix will be a long process
- Groundwater results are indicative of processes occurring in soils, but can not be directly correlated to concentration reductions in soils, but useful for less expensive screening
- Samples at 6 month intervals may not have great value for a large scale project

Acknowledgements

CH2M HILL Team: Garth Colvin Chris Peace Kostas Dovantzis Phil Smith Krista Aitchison Christie Walker

Dow Chemical Canada Team: Catherine Creber Dave Wandor









