

RemTech 2011

***IN-SITU* BIOREMEDIATION OF CHLORINATED SOLVENTS - A CASE STUDY -**

Presented by: René Filion, Eng.

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Site history
- Environmental Site Assessment process
- Soil and groundwater remedial actions
- Remediation results
- Current status
- Q&A period



SITE HISTORY

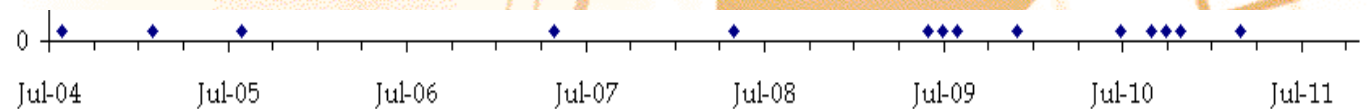
- Industrial Park located within Québec City urban area
- Site development in 1930s
- Electric/electronic device manufacturing 1947 through 2004
- Site closure notice December 31, 2004



ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENTS

Timeline

- Phase I – August 2004
- Phase II Site characterization - 2005
- Screening Level Assessment (SLA) on Building components/materials
- Supplemental Phase II Site characterization - 2007
- Remedial Action Plan (RAP) - May 2008
- Pre-implementation Delineation - Summer 2009
- RAP Addendum - December 2009
- RAP Approval - July 2010
- Excavations – September through November 2010
- Amendment injections - March 2011



OBSERVATIONS – Soil impacts

Courtyard

(TPH, metals, PCBs – surface,
TPH and PCBs to 2.4 m BGS)

RAP: Excavation

Plating Room

(metals)

RAP: Risk Assessment

Degreaser Area

(TCE)

RAP: Excavation of
vadose zone & *in-situ*
bio-remediation for
saturated zone

Al-Ni Magnet Mfg Area

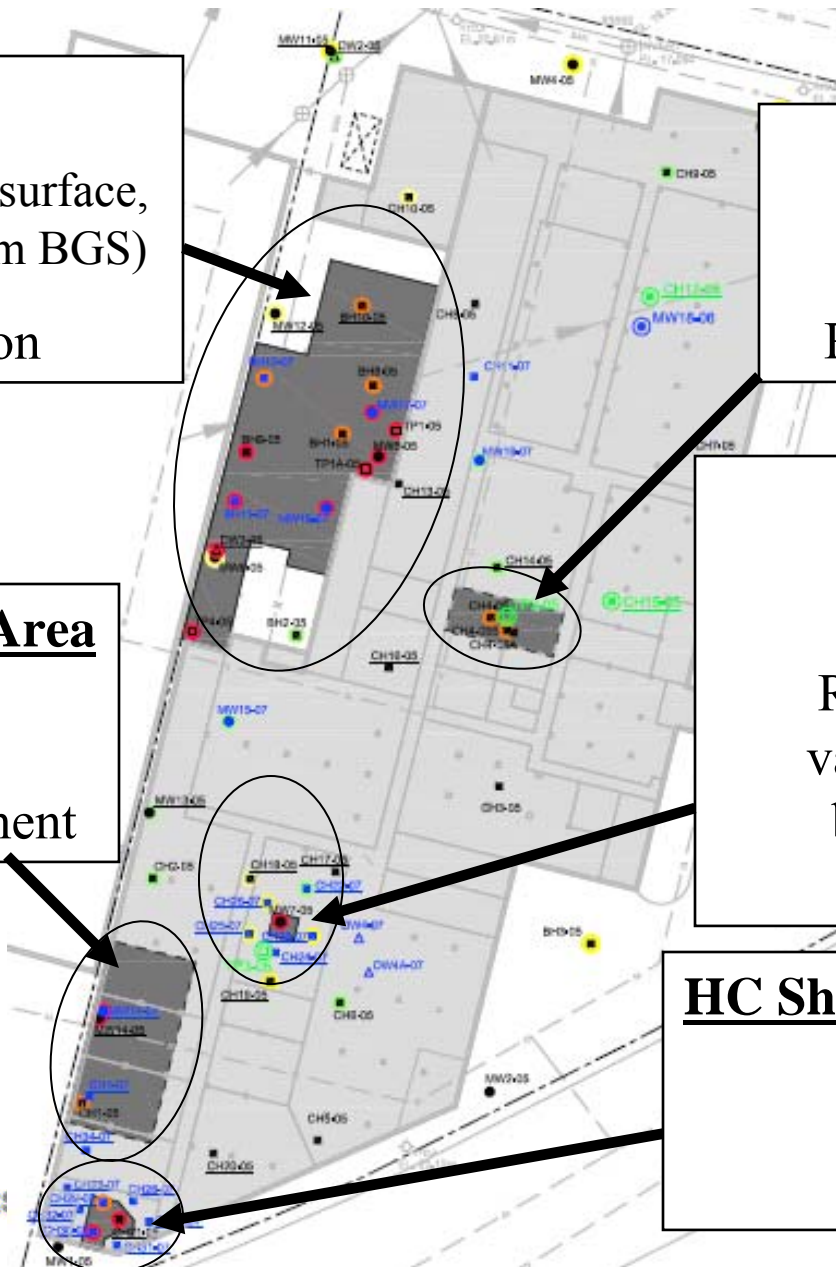
(metals)

RAP: Risk Assessment

HC Shipping/Receiving Area

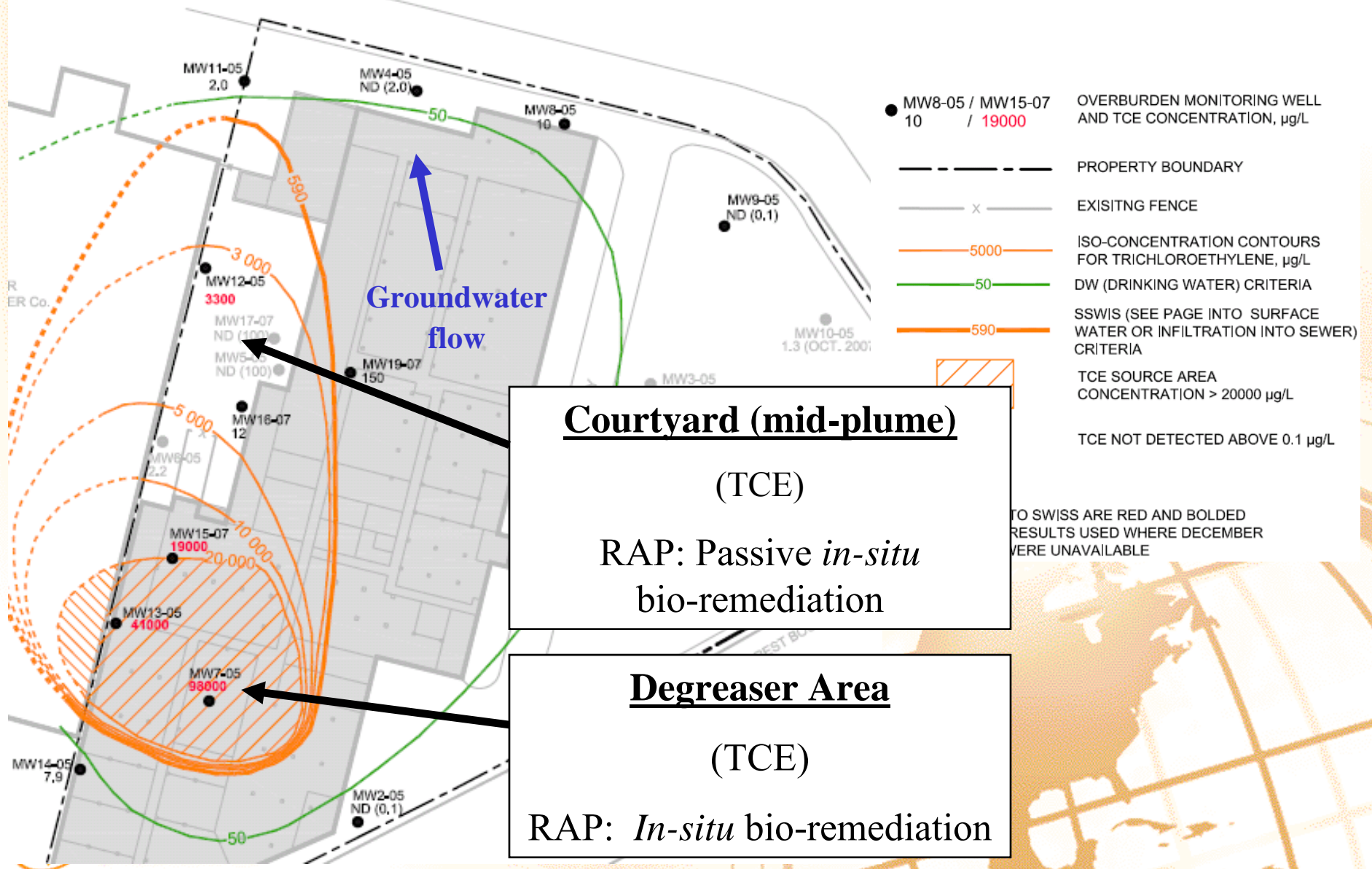
(TPH)

RAP: Excavation



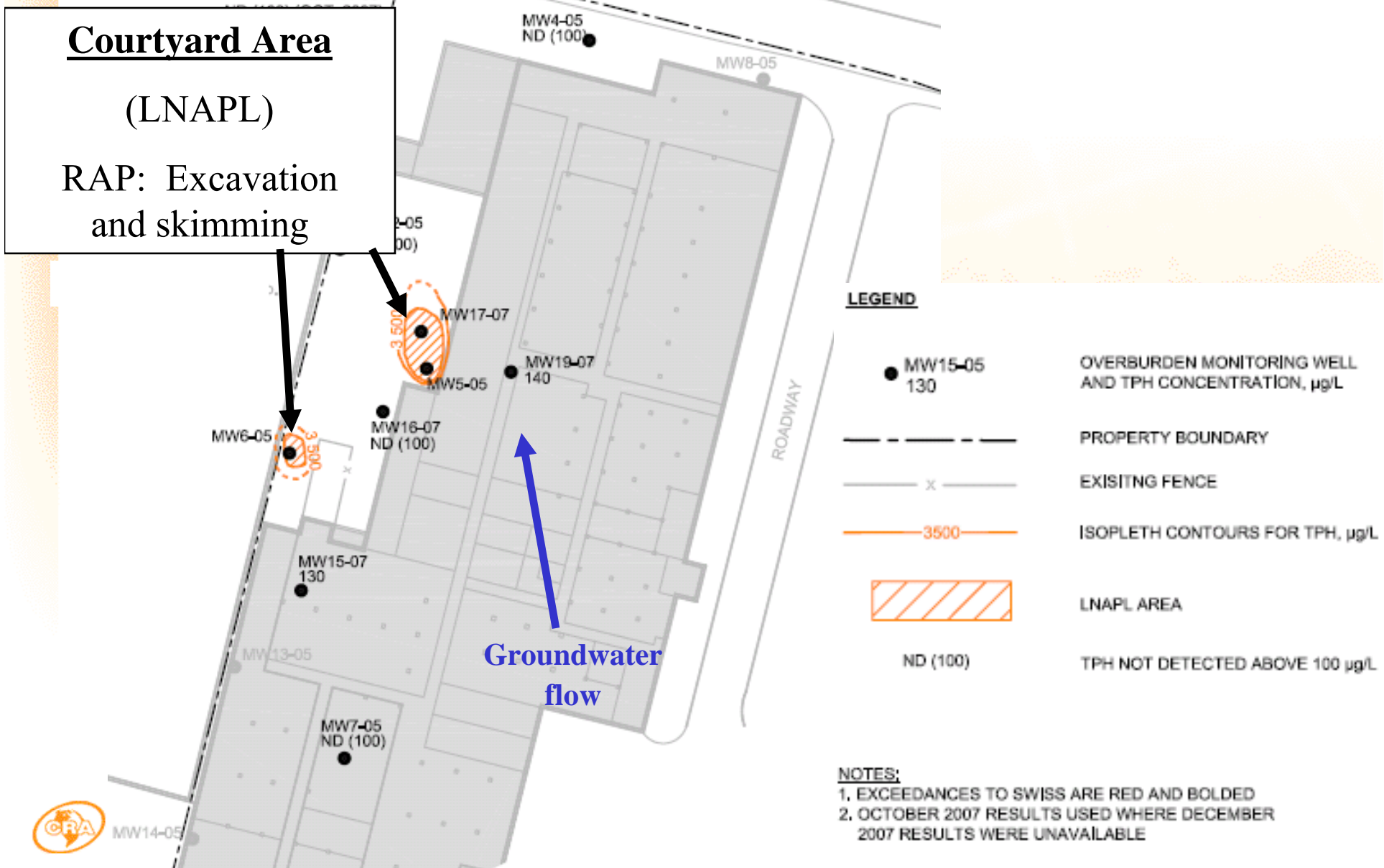
OBSERVATIONS

Overburden Groundwater – TCE Plume



OBSERVATIONS

Overburden Groundwater – LNAPL



OBSERVATIONS

Bedrock Groundwater

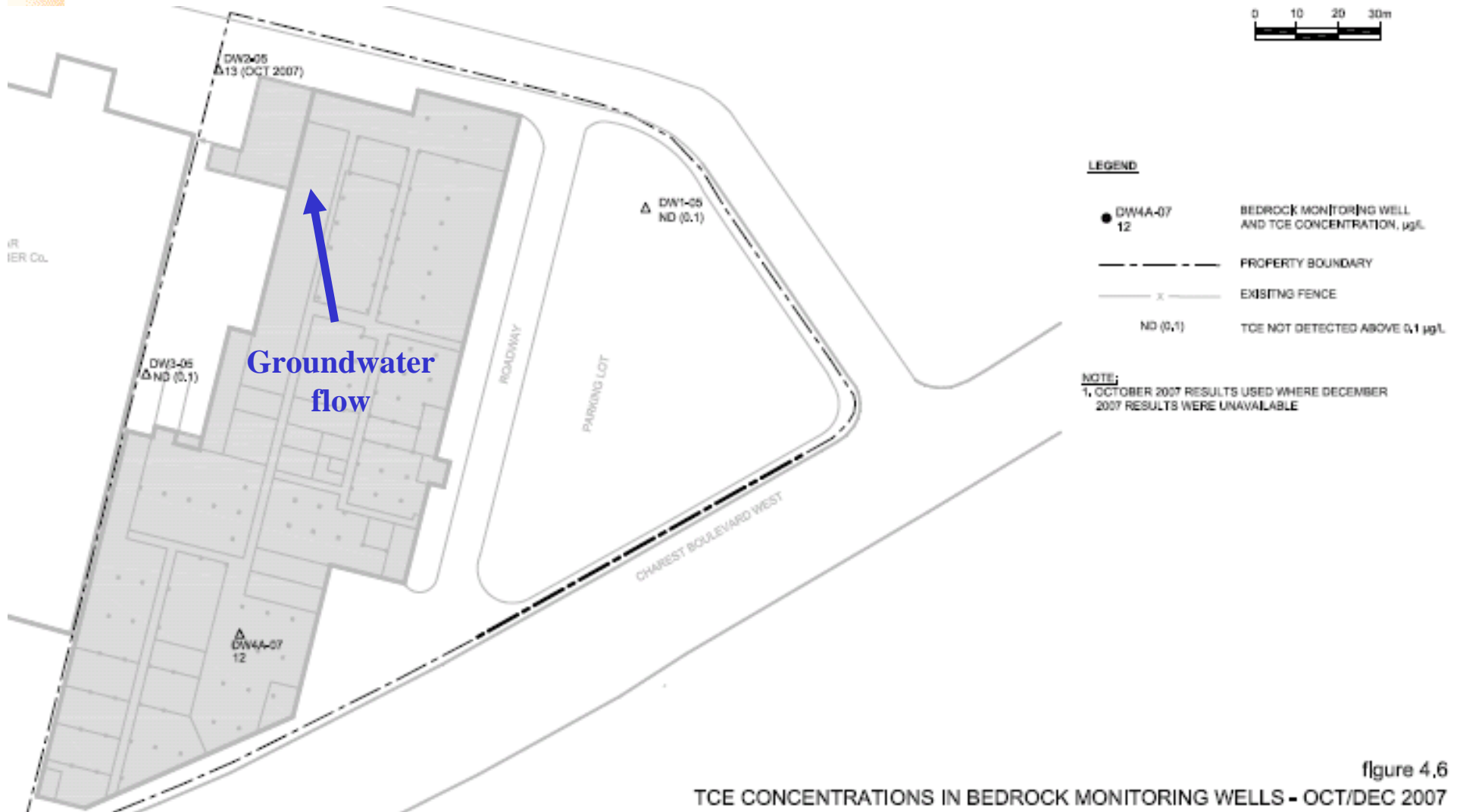


figure 4.6
TCE CONCENTRATIONS IN BEDROCK MONITORING WELLS - OCT/DEC 2007

RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Courtyard Area

- Excavation of sub-surface soil impacts (PCBs, TPH)



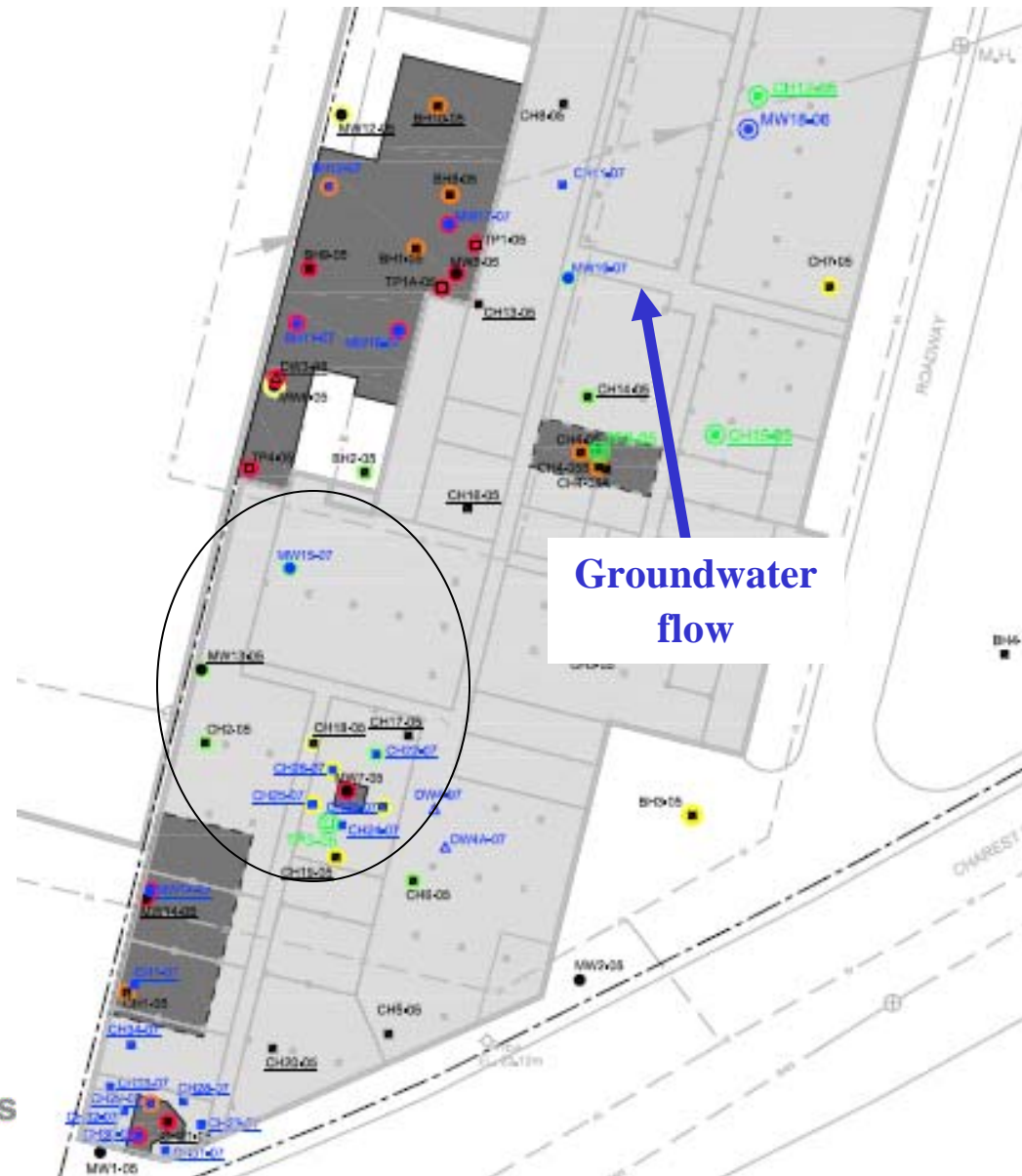
RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Courtyard Area

- TCE mid-plume treatment strategy – chitin top of saturated zone



TCE SOURCE AREA REMEDY



TREATABILITY STUDY

Purpose:

- Stimulate reductive dechlorination in the TCE source area at the Quebec City Site

Reductive Dechlorination Process:

- TCE → cis-1,2 DCE → VC → ethene

Objectives:

- Evaluate if chitin, sodium lactate or EVO can stimulate reductive dechlorination of TCE to ethene;
- Determine if supplemental nutrients (nitrogen, phosphate, and trace minerals) would be necessary or beneficial to the dechlorination process;
- Determine if bioaugmentation would be necessary or beneficial to the same process; and
- Evaluate the relationship between TCE concentration and dechlorination.

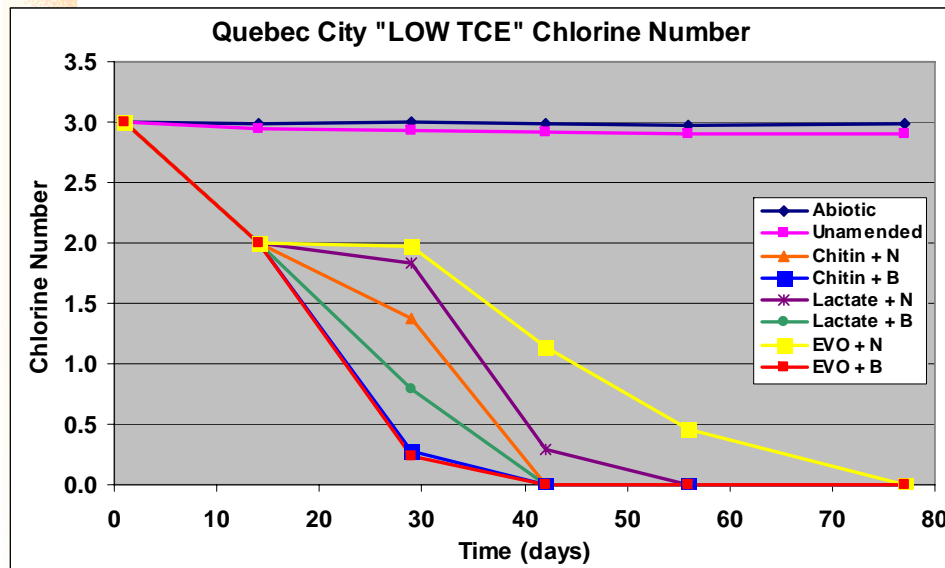
TREATABILITY STUDY

- 50 g soil + 75 ml groundwater from Site
- Study Variables:
 - High ($\sim 150 \mu\text{g/L}$) and Low ($\sim 10 \mu\text{g/L}$) TCE Concentrations
 - Three electron donors: sodium lactate, chitin, emulsified vegetable oil
 - With and without nutrients & bioaugmentation

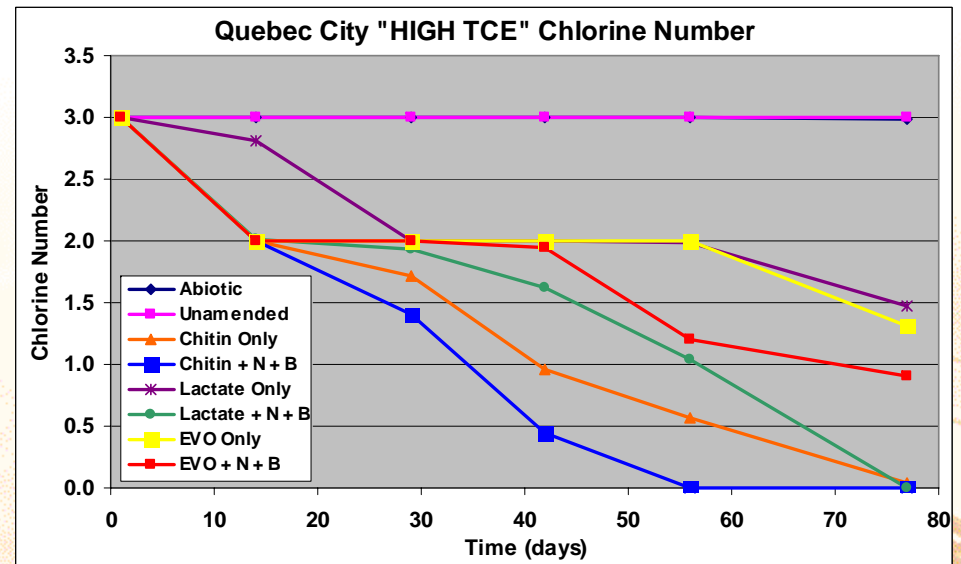


TREATABILITY STUDY FINDINGS

Low TCE Concentration



High TCE Concentration



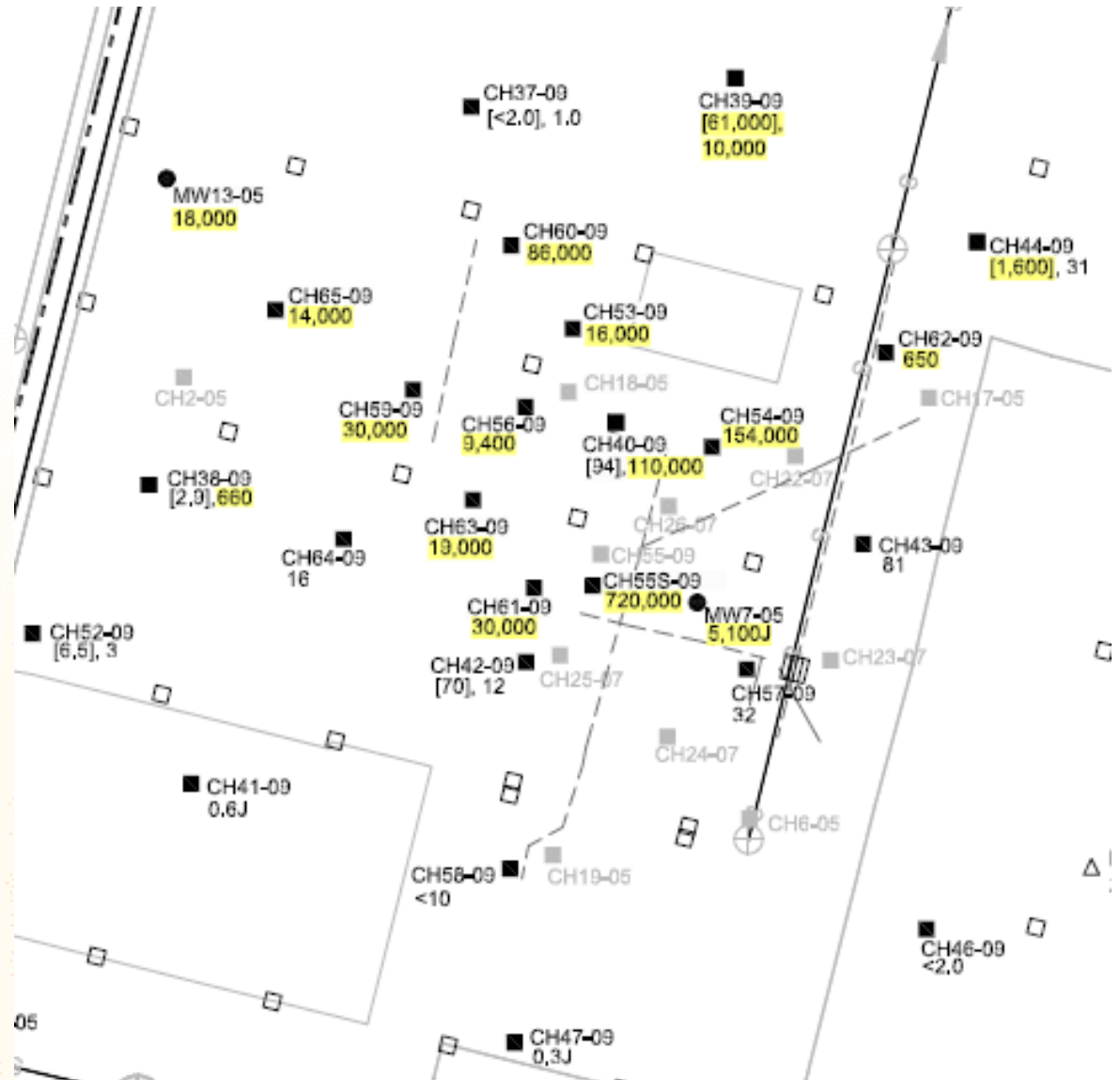
Complete dechlorination of TCE to ethene is indicated by a decrease in chlorine number from 3 to 0

TREATABILITY STUDY FINDINGS

- All treatments supported TCE dechlorination to daughter products
- Chitin was most effective amendment; nutrients and bioaugmentation were also beneficial
- Confirmed presence of native microbial communities (likely including *Dehalococcoides spp.*) capable of dechlorinating TCE completely to ethene
- pH shift was observed
- All three donors proposed in Site remedy
- Defined data gaps

Evaluation of Data Gaps & Define TCE Source Area

- Vadose zone soil sampling
- Estimated volume increased from 10 m³ to 195 m³ (20x increase)
- Stratified groundwater sampling program
- TCE concentrations [shallow], rock interface
- Possible line source



Evaluation of data gaps & Define TCE Source Area

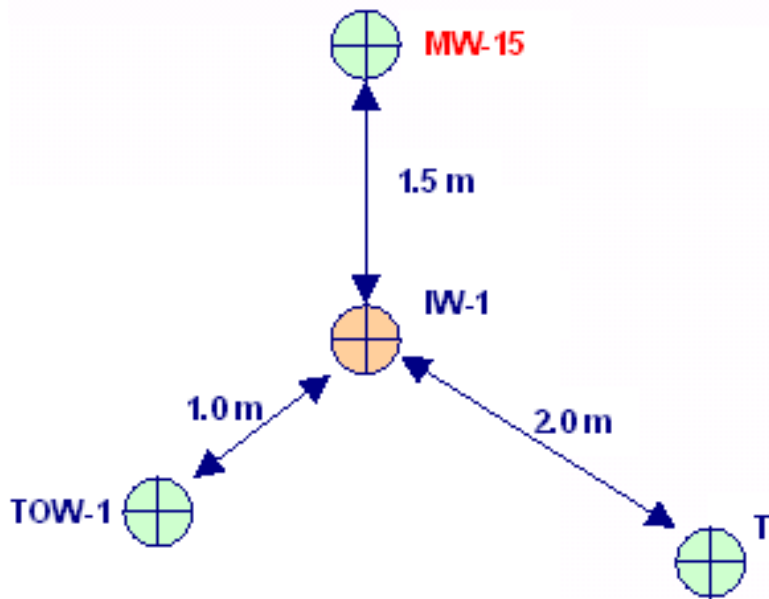
Treatment system design parameters

- Aquifer testing (porosity, permeability, injection rate, hydraulic conductivity)
- System parameter testing (oil retention testing, tracer testing)



PILOT SCALE TESTING

- One injection well (IW); three observation wells (OW)
- 21-hour injection test (over 3 day period)
- 200 gallons of groundwater containing 12.5% by volume emulsified vegetable oil (EVO) and 200 mg/L of sodium bromide tracer
- 434 gallons of municipal water to flush the oil/tracer through the subsurface



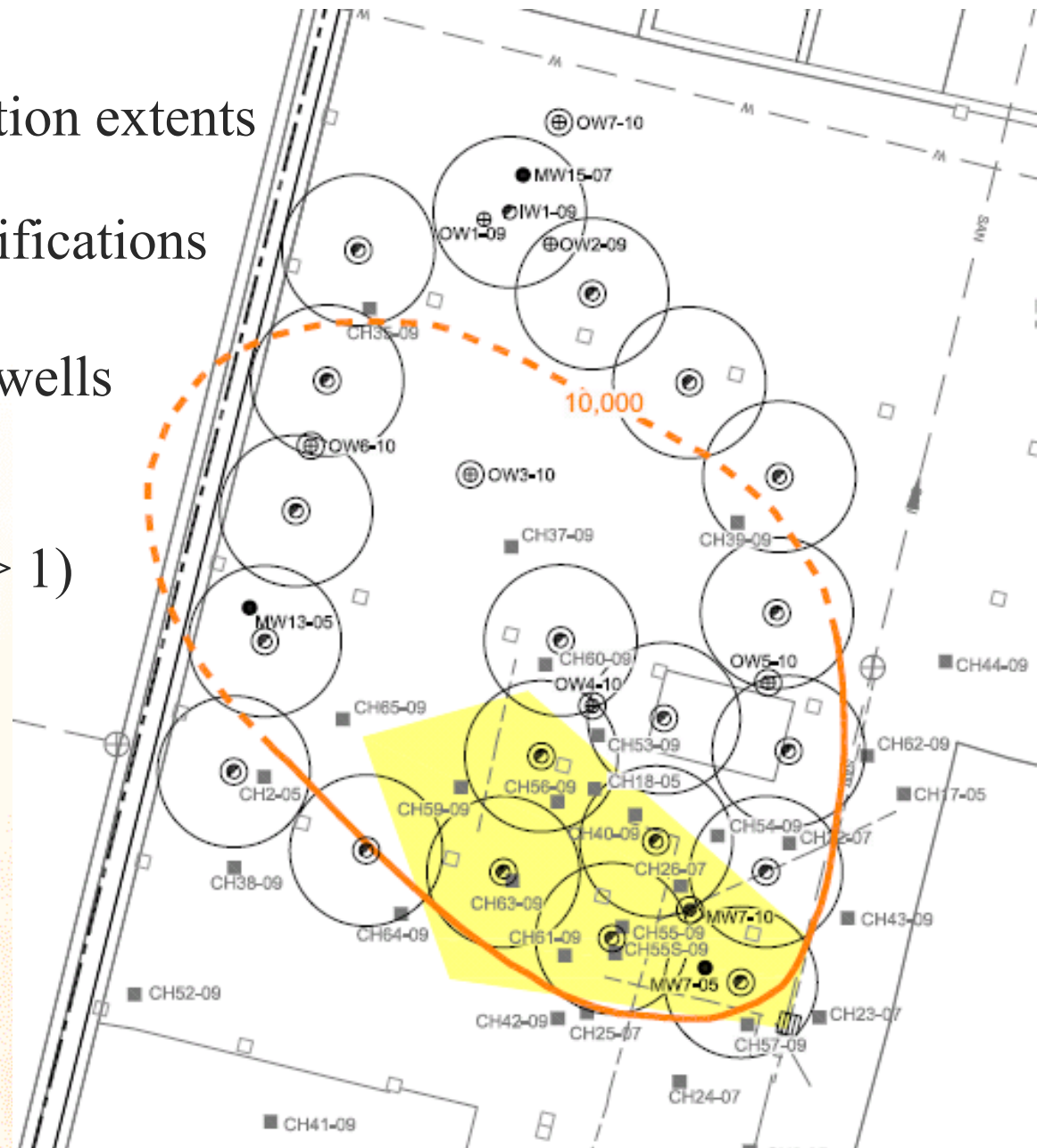
REMEDY DESIGN

Defined vadose zone excavation extents
(chitin backfill)

Injection system design specifications

- 20 injection wells
- 5 additional observation wells
- EVO as principal electron donor
- Sodium lactate (density > 1) to reach fractured bedrock layer

Submitted December 2009



TCE Source Area Excavation



**Excavate by sector for
column stability**

**Engineered excavation
techniques around
columns – sloped
for soil stability**



TCE Source Area Excavation

- Excavated volume 238 m³ vs. 320 m³ anticipated (26% reduction)
- Backfill with chitin at groundwater interface



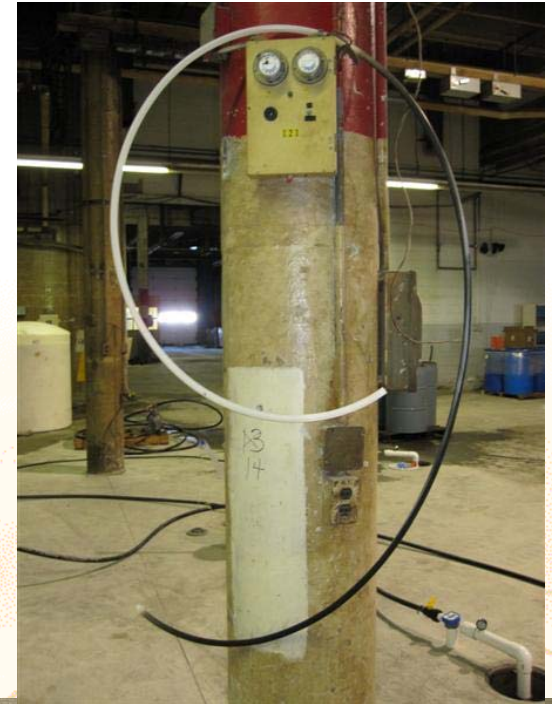
SUBSTRATE INJECTION PROGRAM

- Injection well and observation well installation December 2010
- Injection of amendments in March 2011



SUBSTRATE INJECTION PROGRAM

- Ferrous oxide on tubing from monitoring well
- 2 days setup & 13 days injection
- Constant monitoring during operation



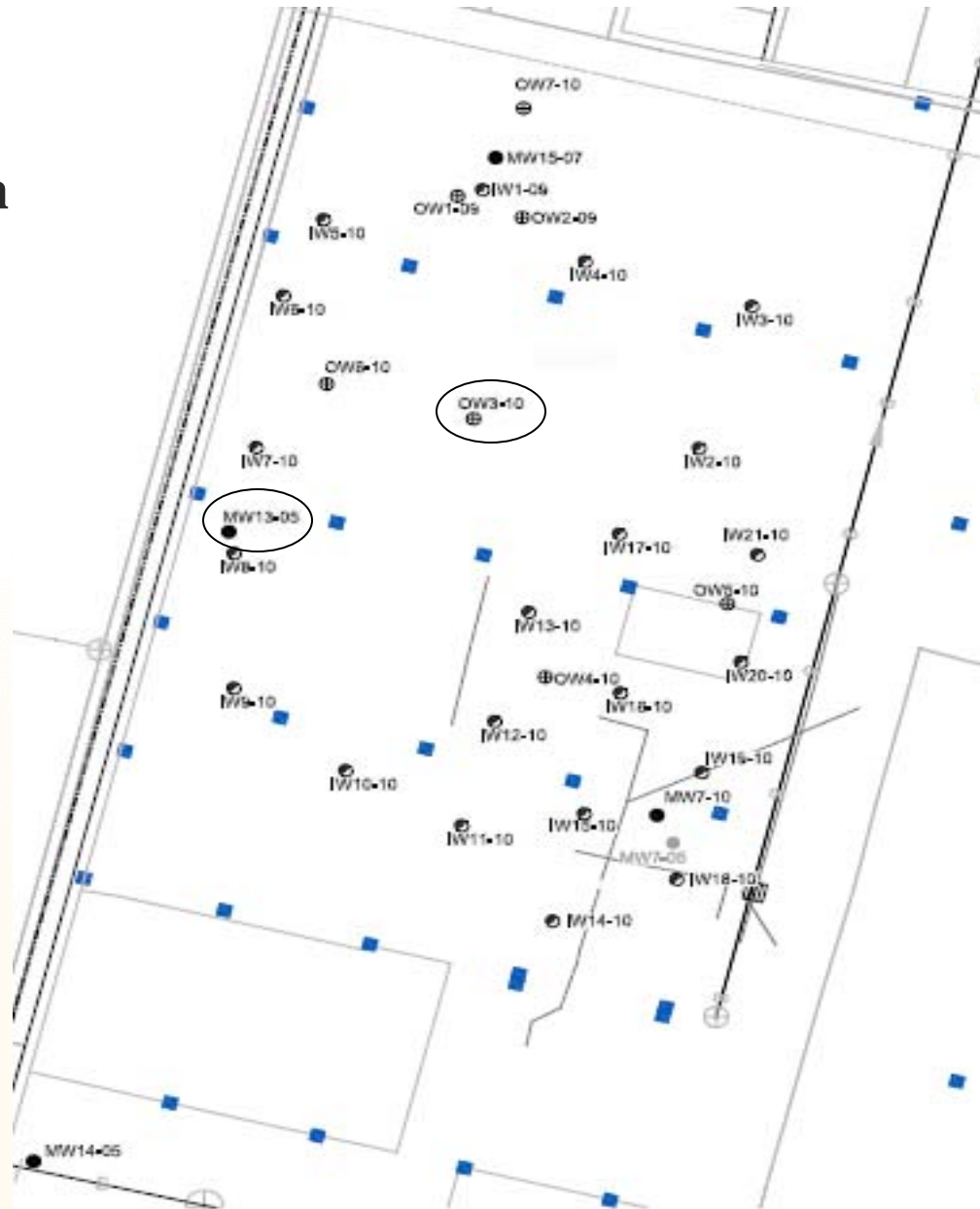
SUBSTRATE INJECTION PROGRAM

- **Total solution injected: 54,833 gallons**
 - EVO: 7,732 kg (35 drums) + activator: 190 kg + vitamin B-12: 16kg
 - Sodium lactate 60% solution: 2,750 kg (10 drums) + accelerite: 45kg
 - Sodium bicarbonate: 1,067 kg
- **Surfacing observed at two wells (repaired and reused)**



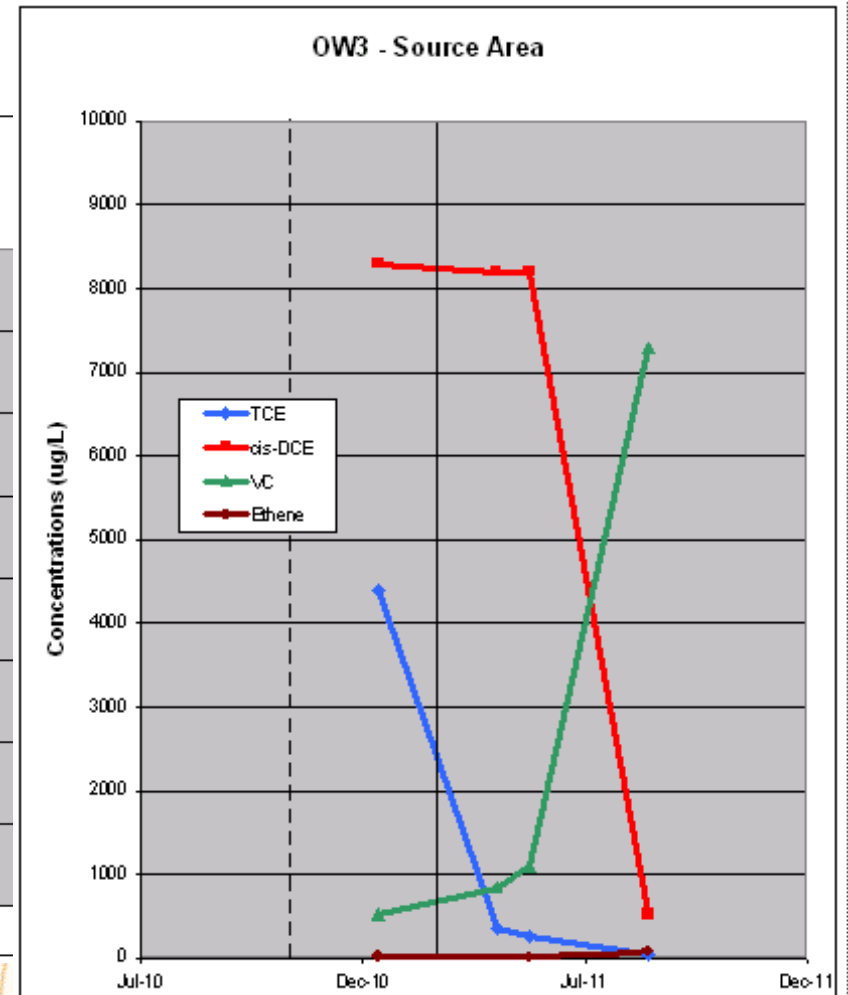
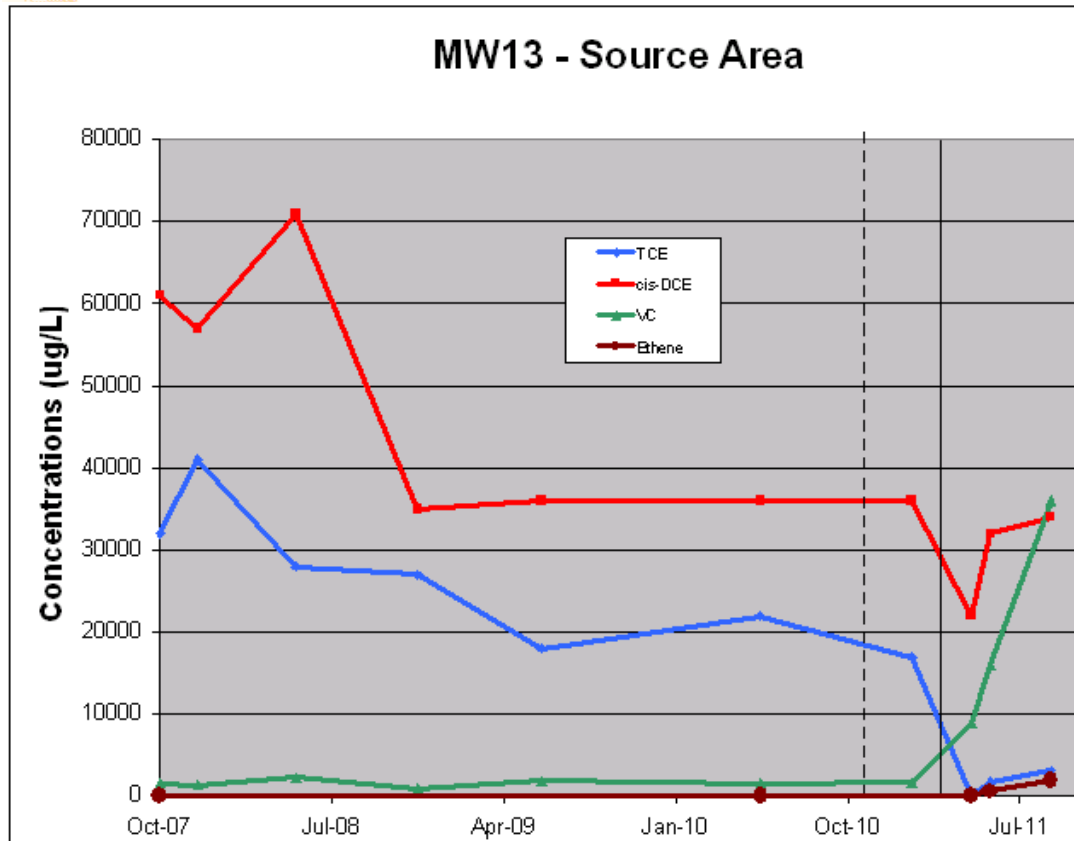
PERFORMANCE MONITORING

- Groundwater monitoring program
- Air sampling program
- Preliminary groundwater results MW13 & OW3

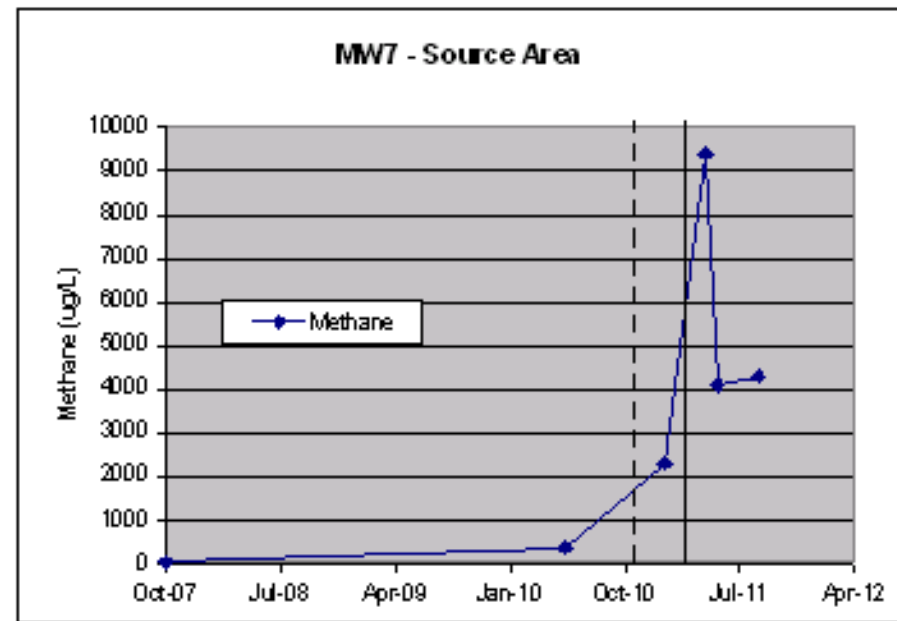
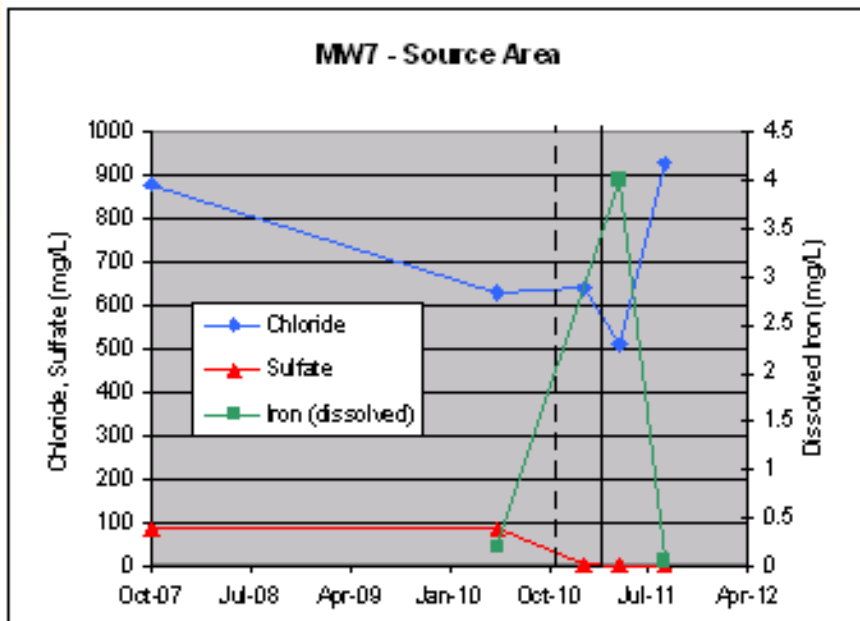
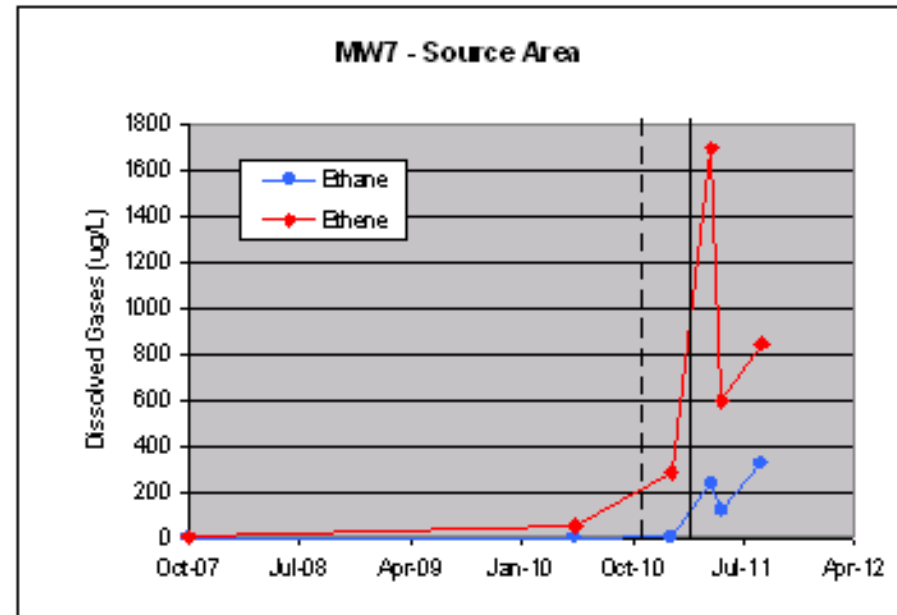
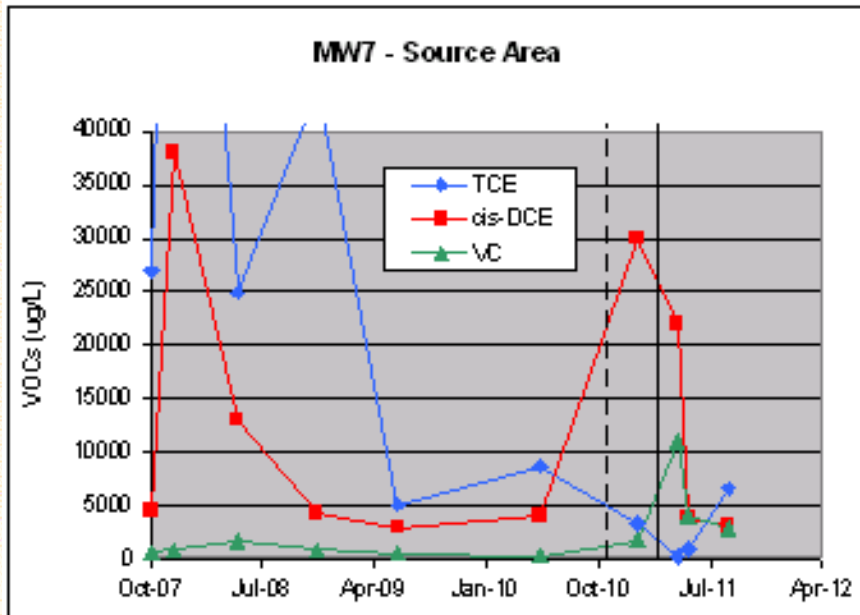


PERFORMANCE MONITORING

- **Reductive dechlorination process**
TCE → cis-1,2 DCE → VC → ethene



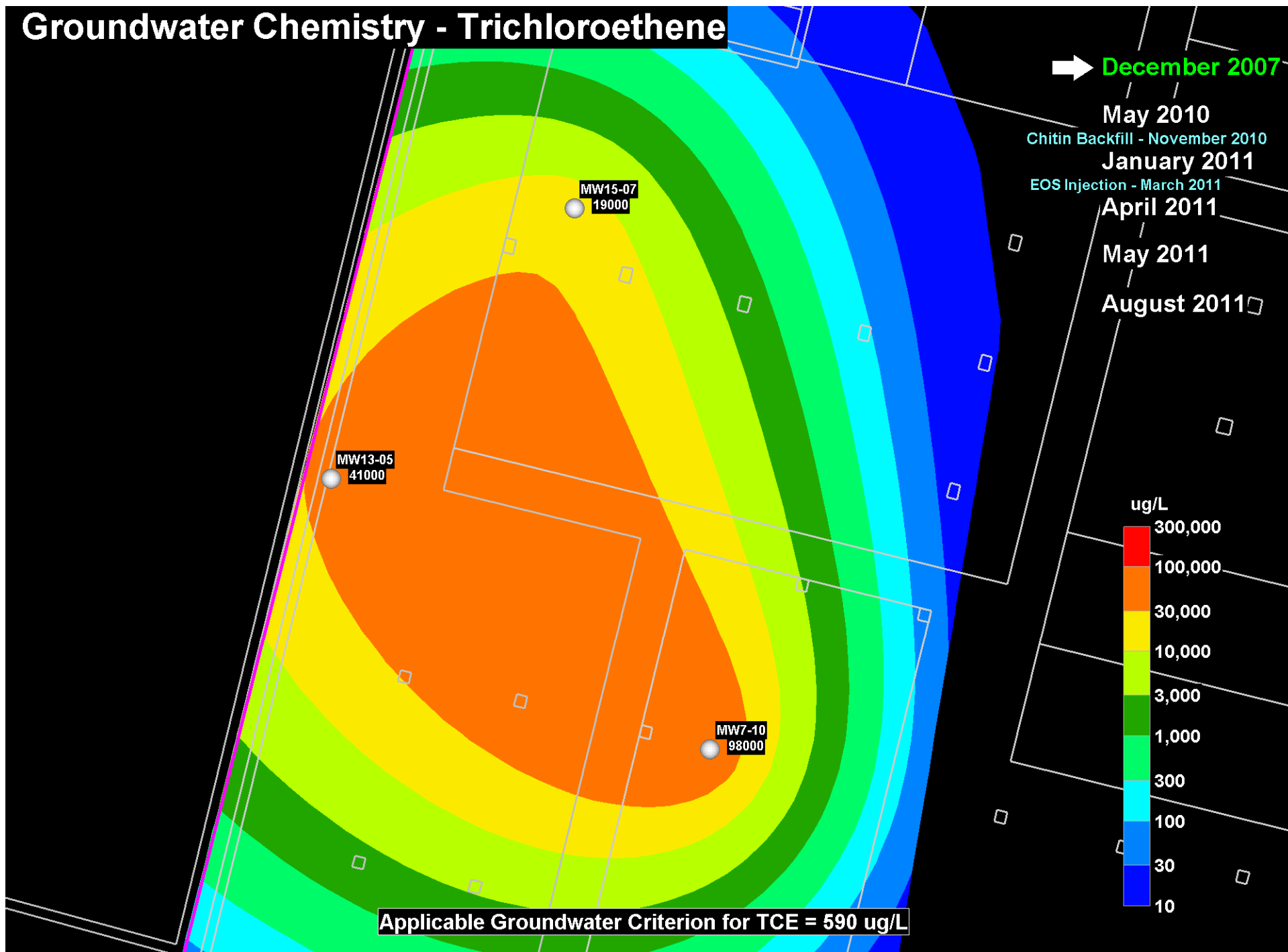
PERFORMANCE MONITORING



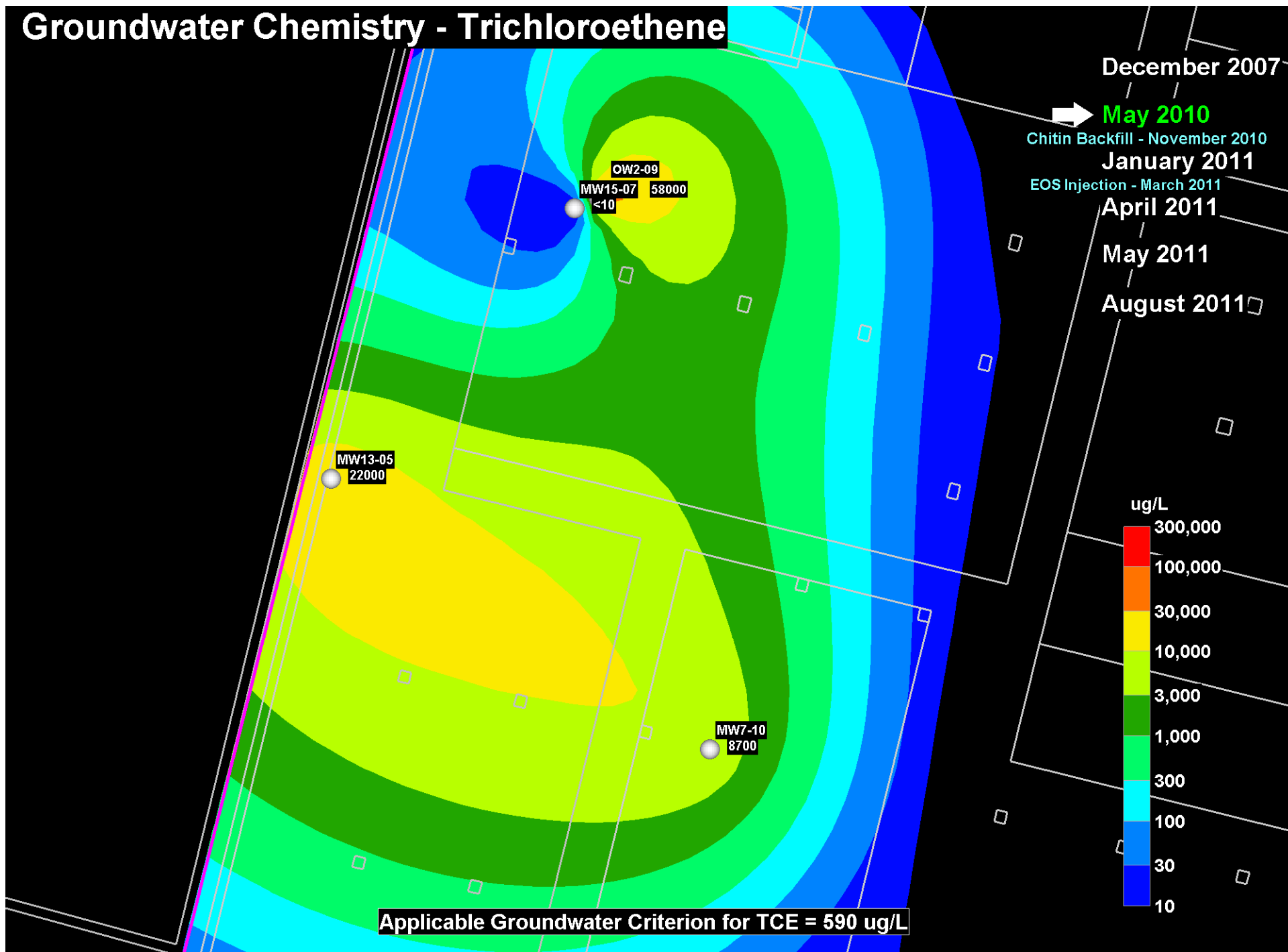
--- Chitin backfill (11/1/2010)

— EVO injection (3/1/2011)

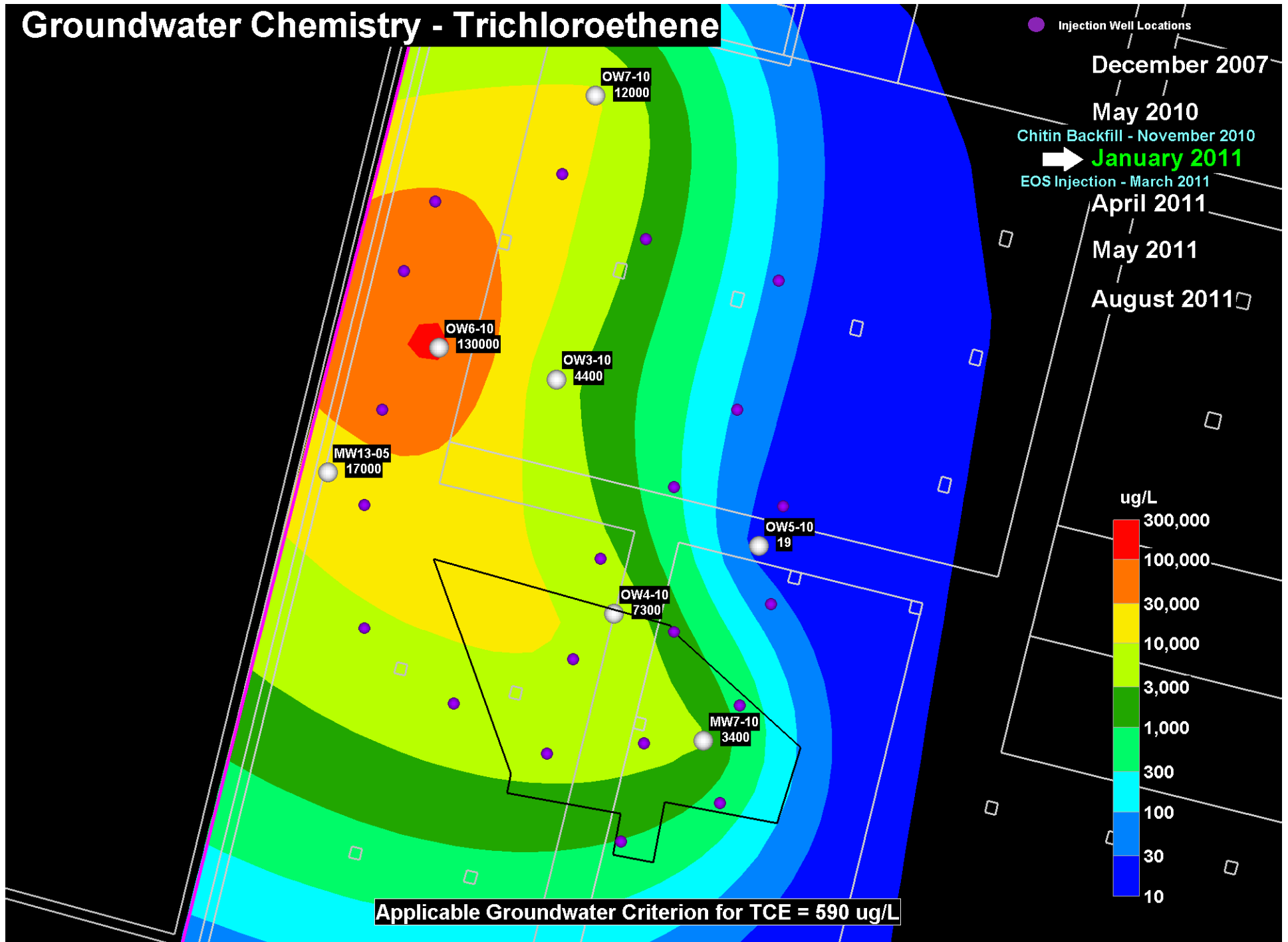
Groundwater Chemistry - Trichloroethene



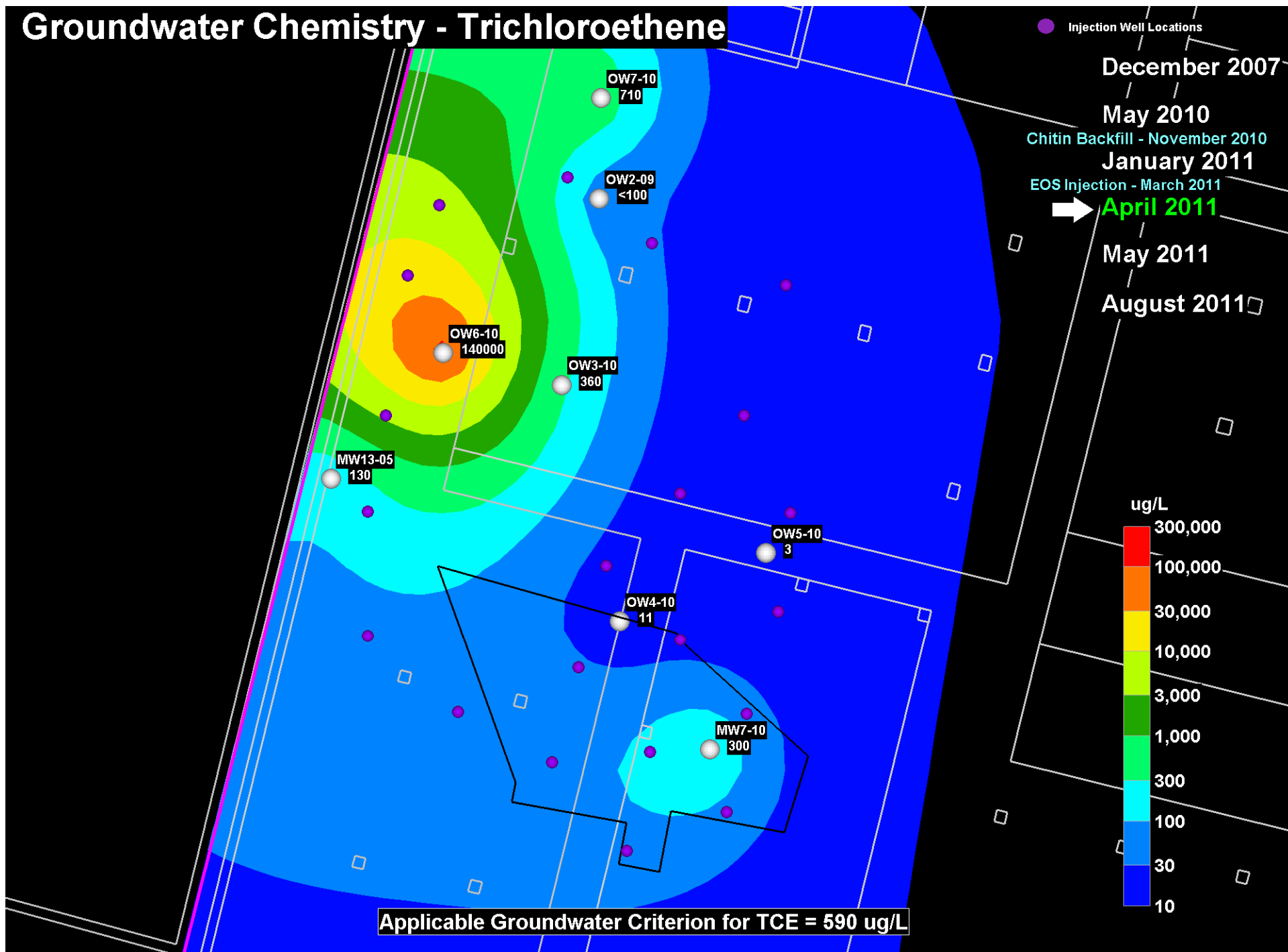
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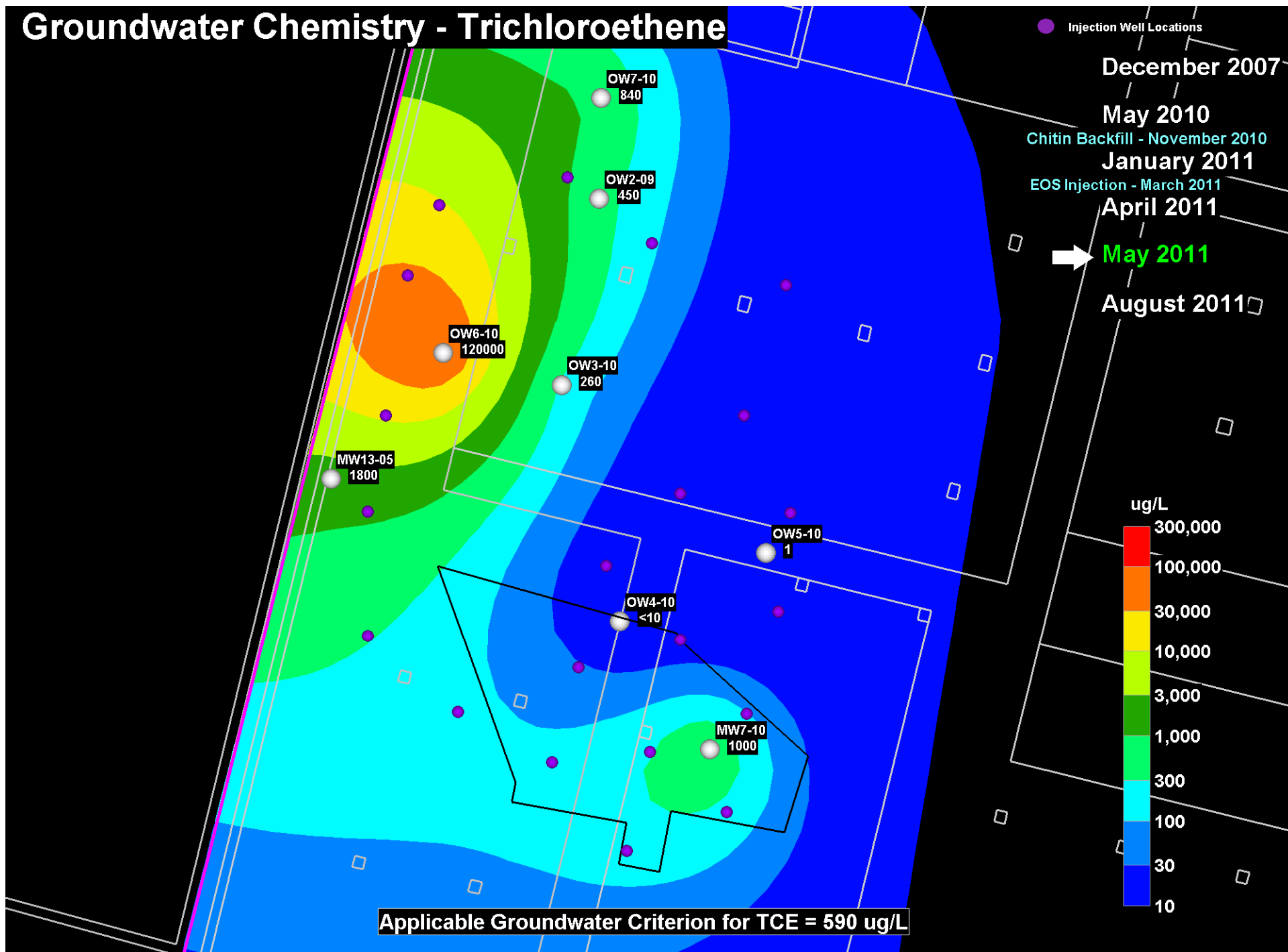
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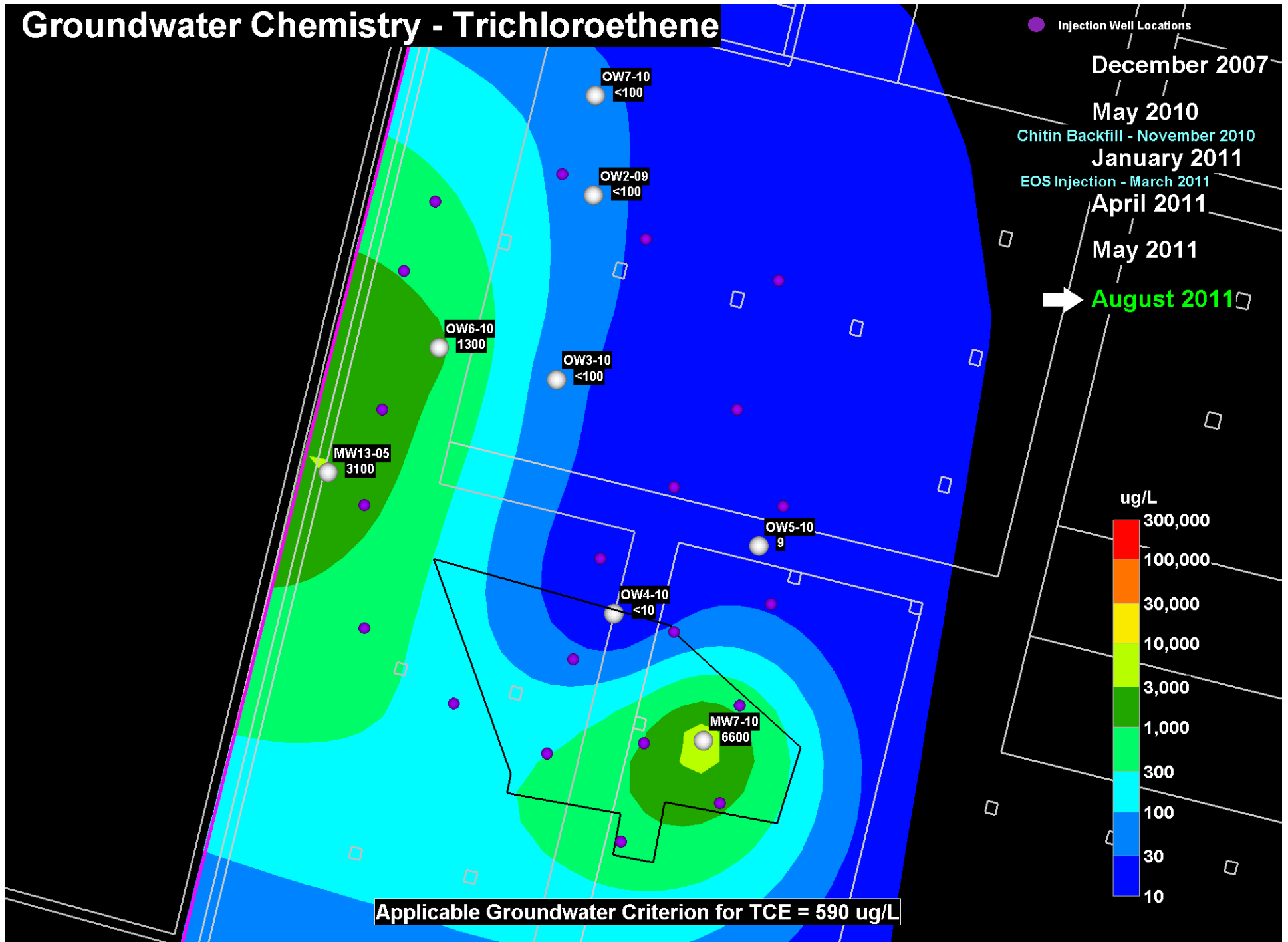
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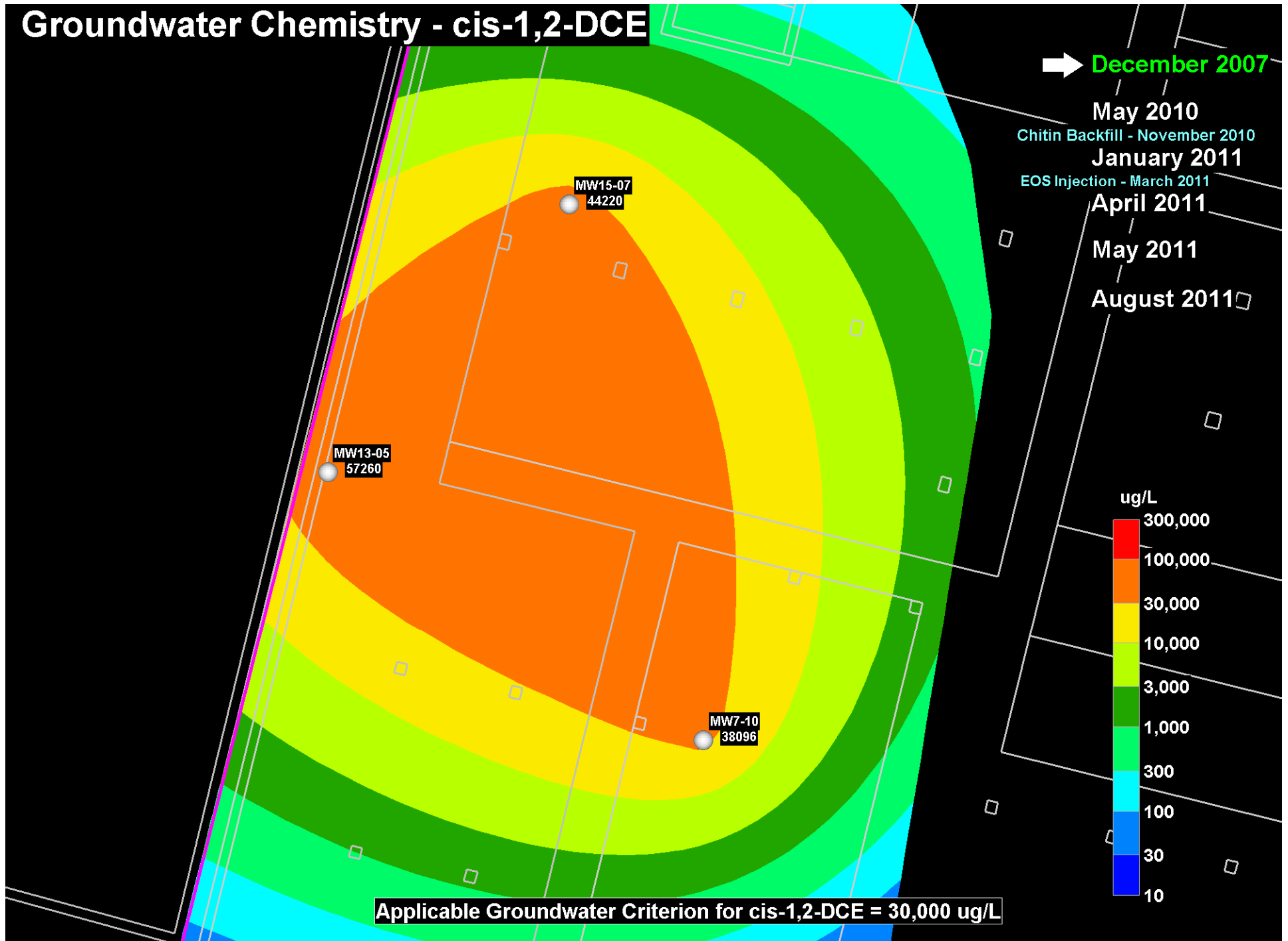
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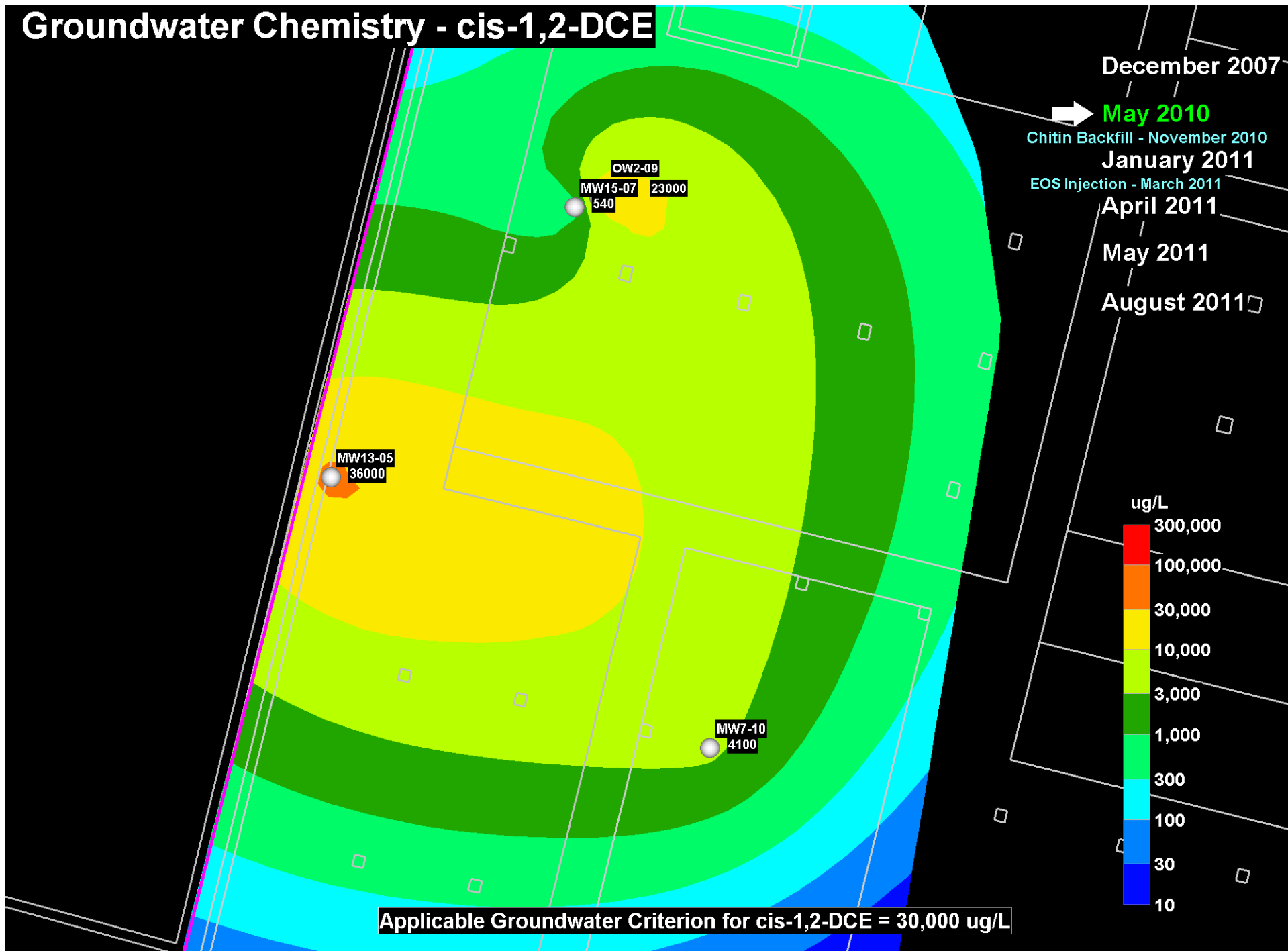
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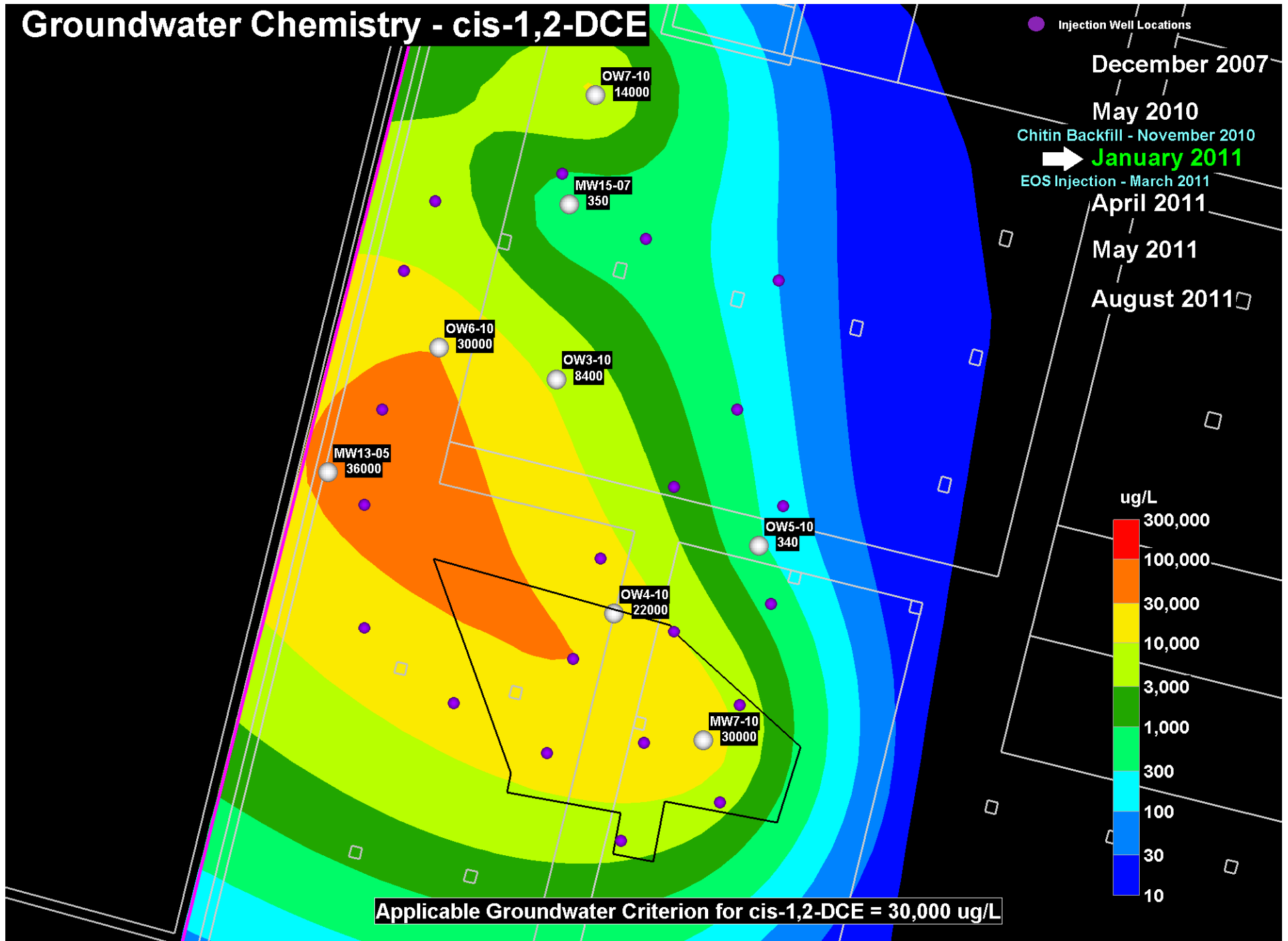
Groundwater Chemistry - cis-1,2-DCE



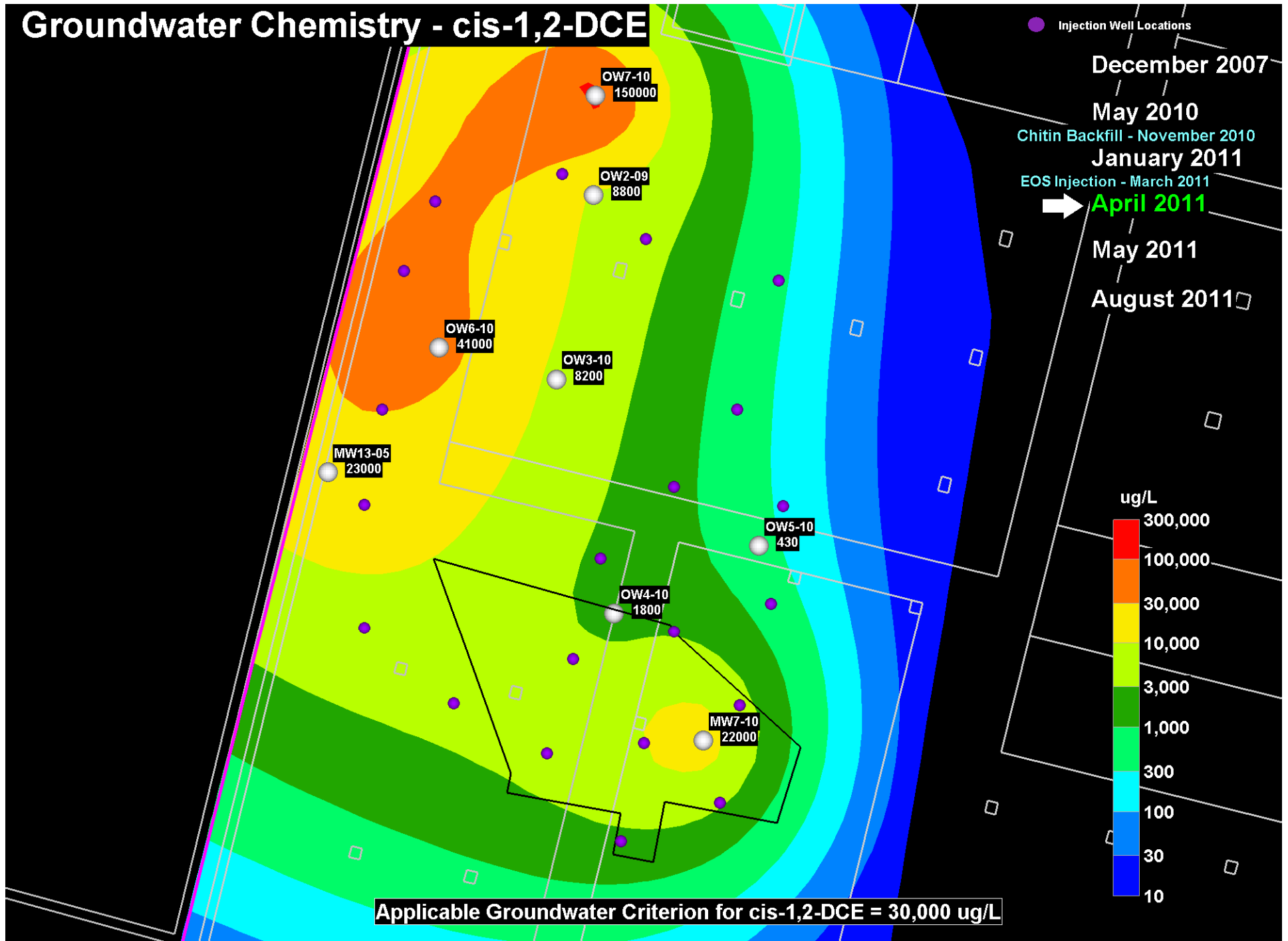
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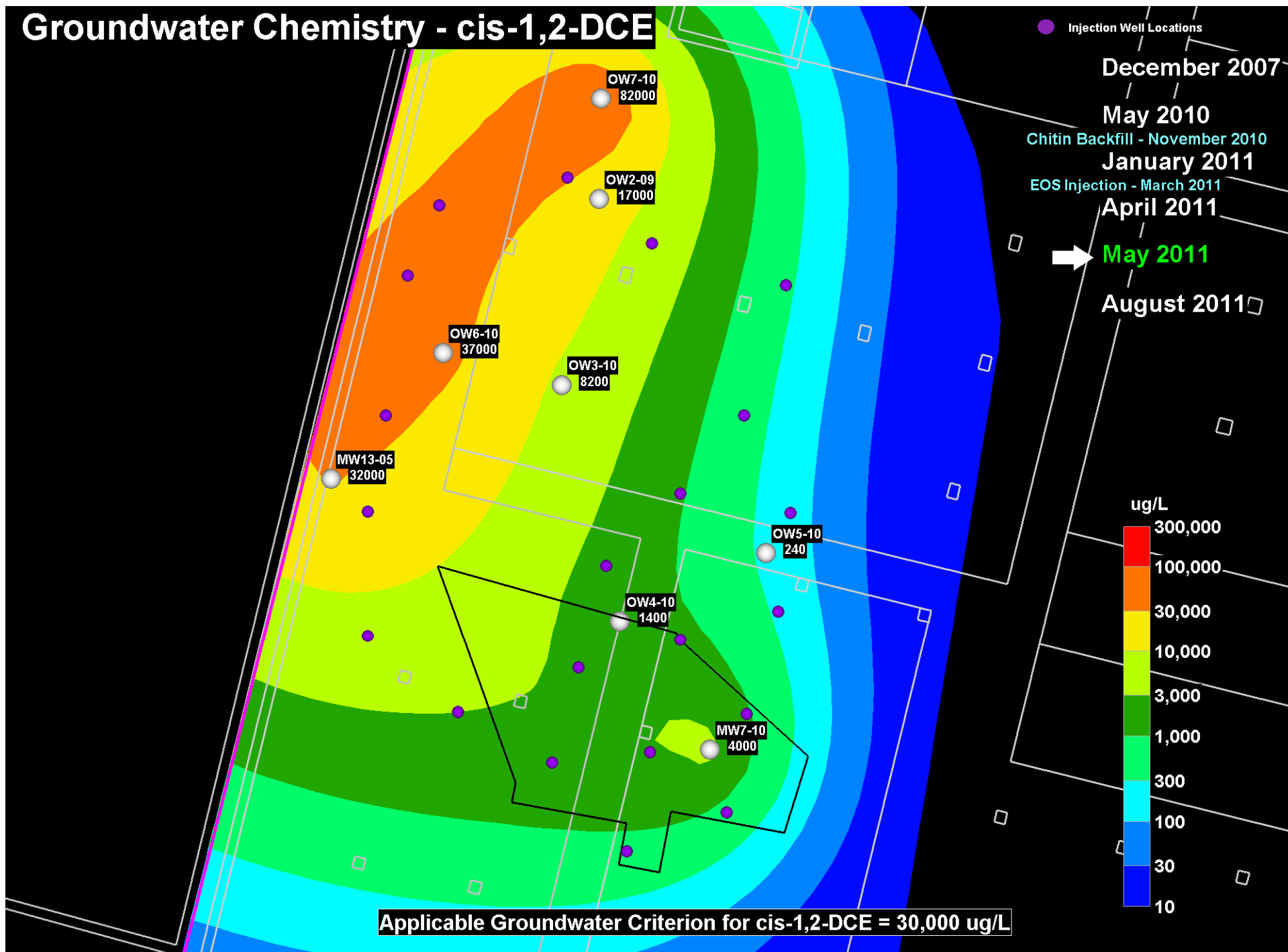
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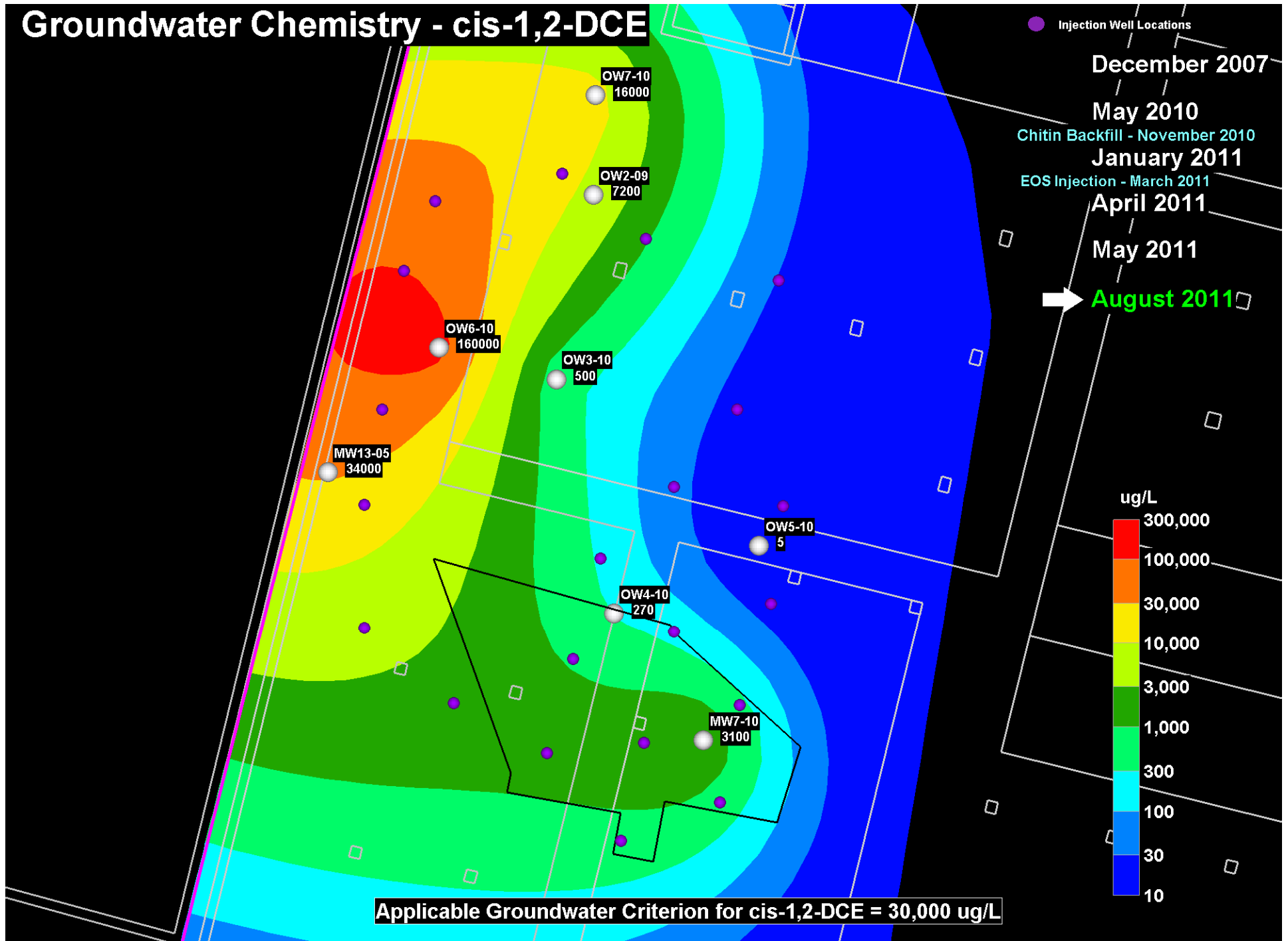
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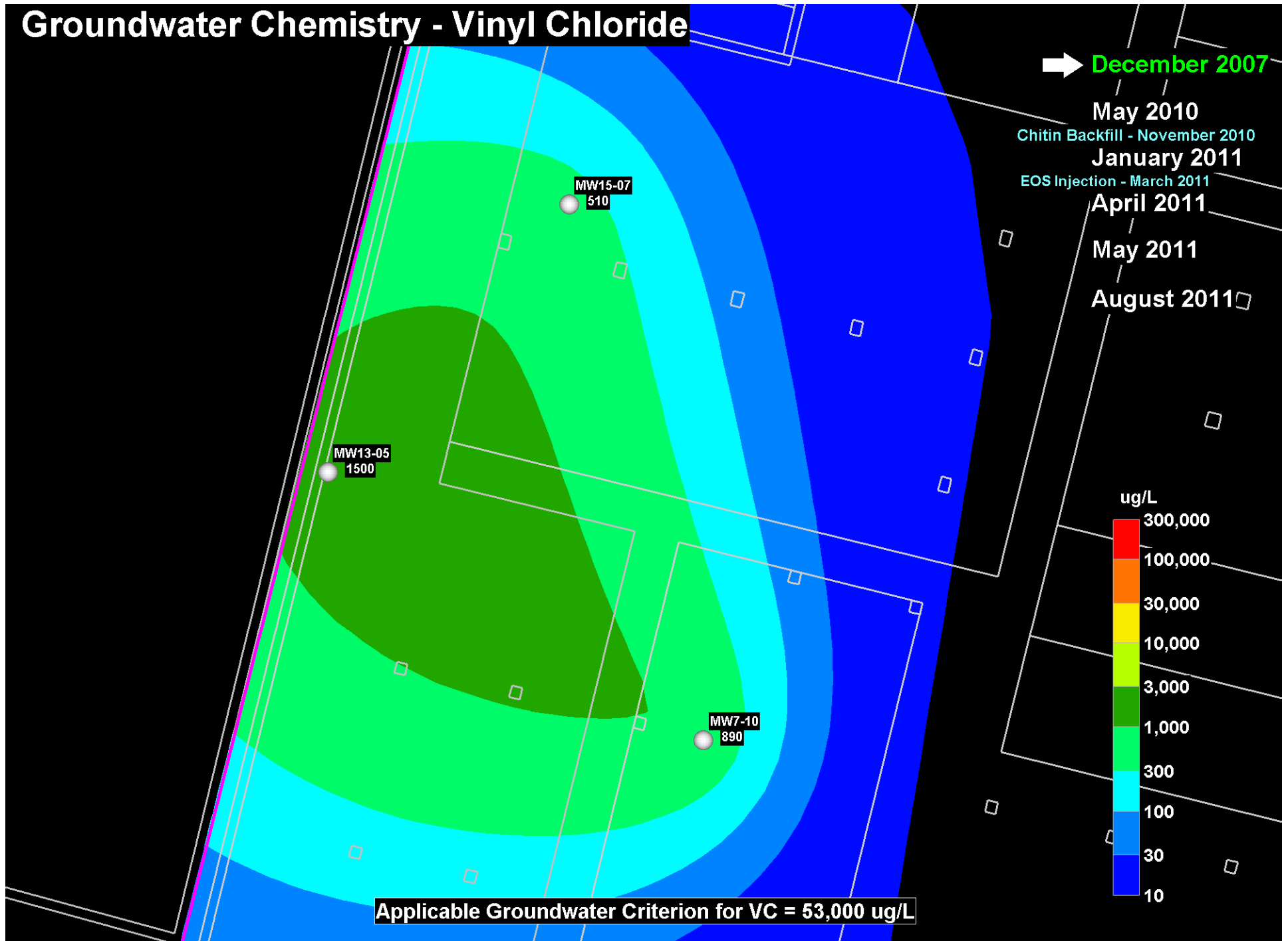
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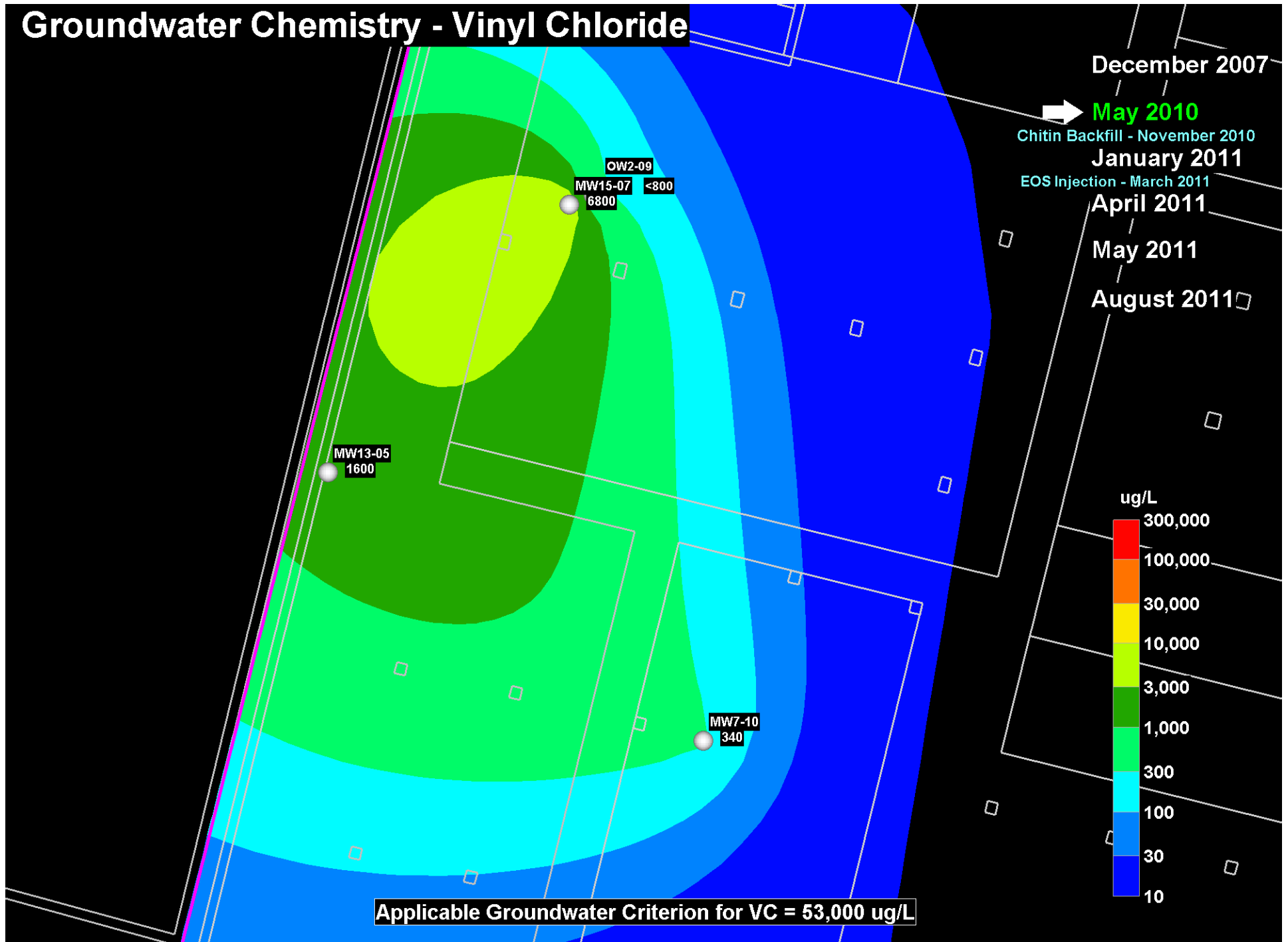
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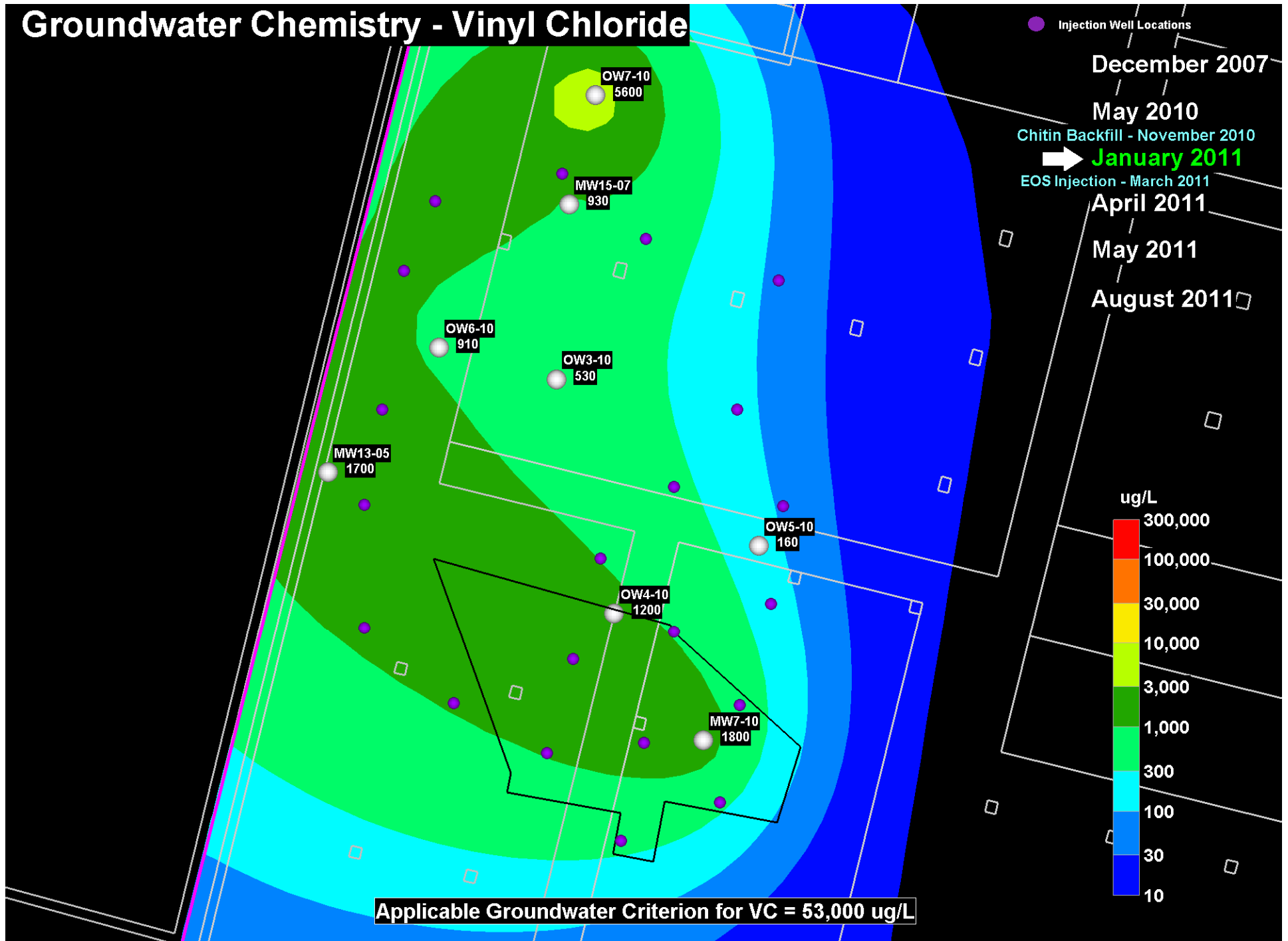
Groundwater Chemistry - Vinyl Chloride



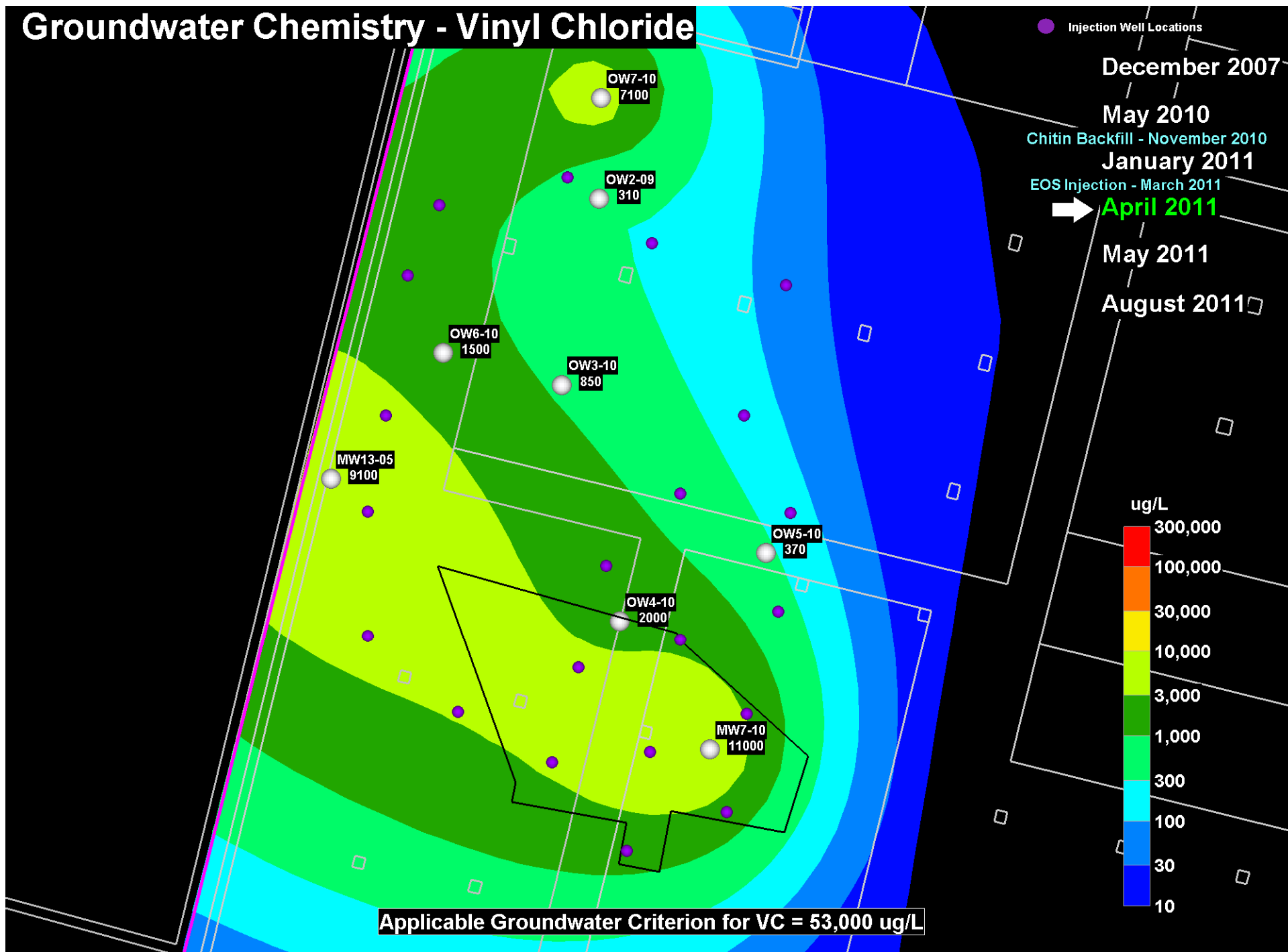
Groundwater Chemistry - Vinyl Chloride



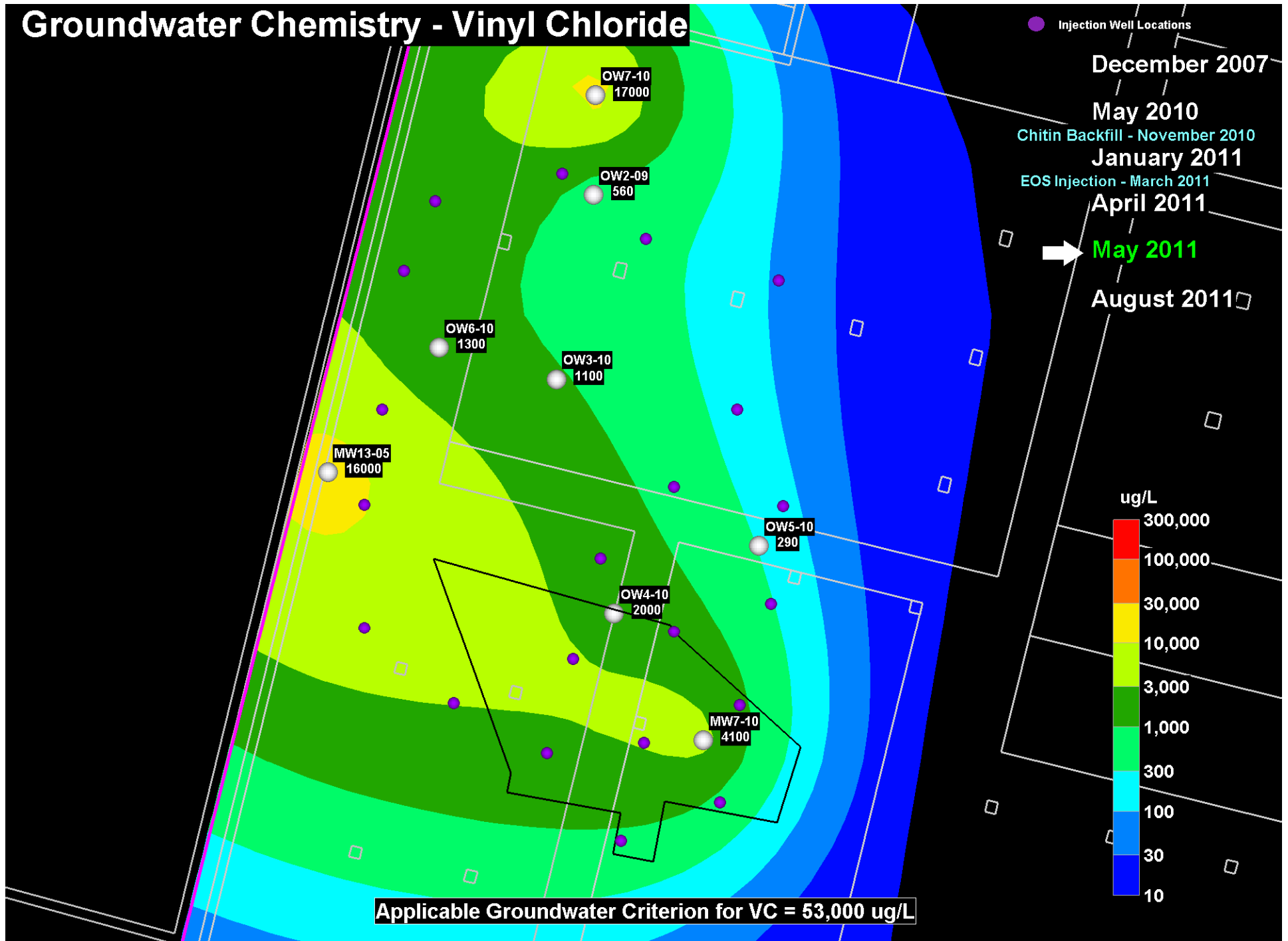
Groundwater Chemistry - Vinyl Chloride



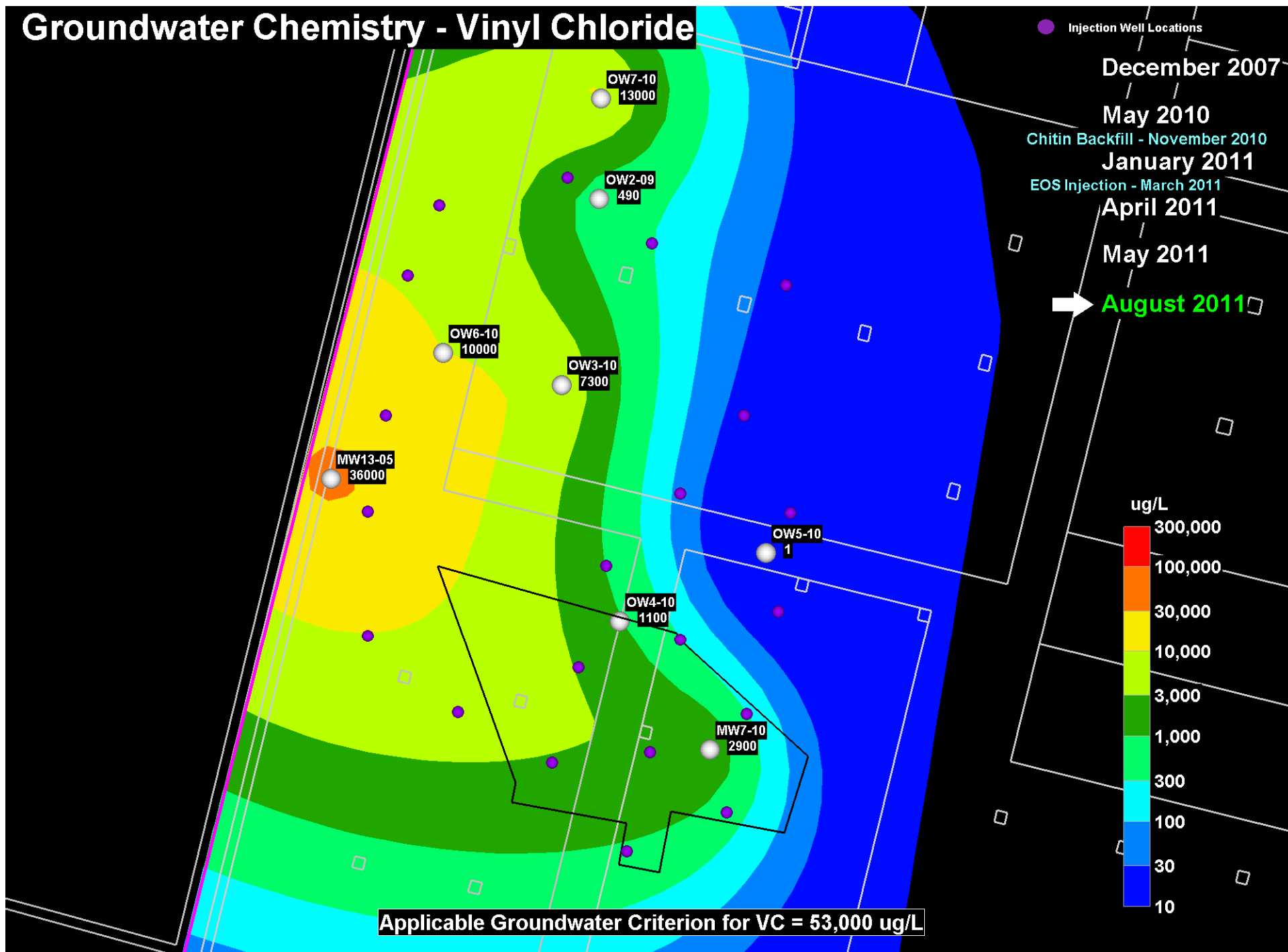
Groundwater Chemistry - Vinyl Chloride



Groundwater Chemistry - Vinyl Chloride



Groundwater Chemistry - Vinyl Chloride

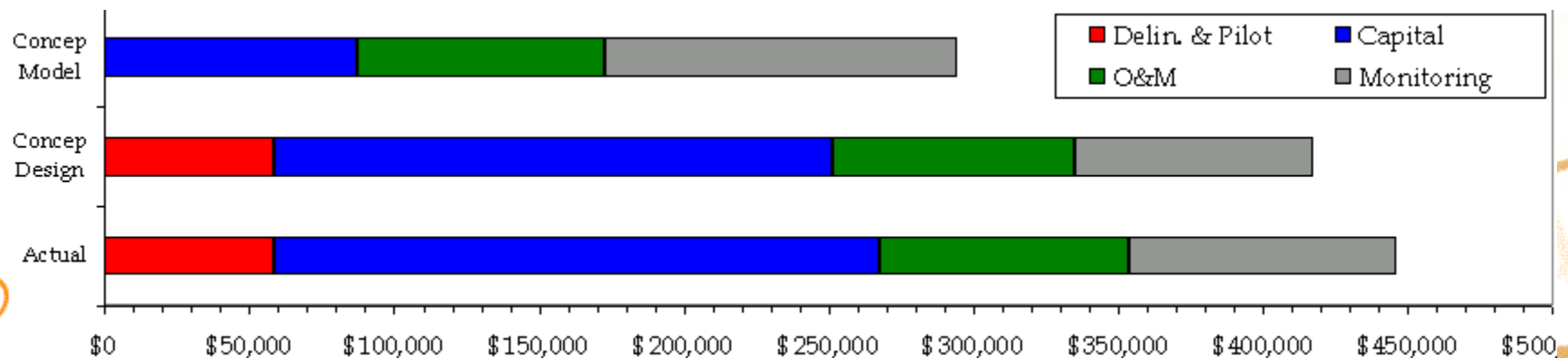


TCE REMEDY COSTS RECAP

Items (timelined events)	Date (mm/yyyy)	Cost Summary (\$CAD, no taxes)			Total Costs \$CAD (no taxes)	Comments (assumptions)
		Capital	O&M	Monitoring		
Conceptual Model	01/2008	\$87,500	\$85,000	\$ 122,000	\$294,500	- 250m ² - 15 IWs - 2-3 years O&M - 3 MWs
Delineation Sampling & Pilot Test	06-07/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$58,250	- 17 sampling points - 2 Ows & 1 IW - 5 days testing/injection
Conceptual Design	08/2009	\$193,000	\$84,000	\$ 82,000	\$359,000	- 730m ² - 20 IWs - 3 years O&M - 5 MWs
Actual	04/2009 to 03/2011	\$209,300	\$86,150	\$ 92,300	\$387,750	- 730m ² - 20 IWs - 3 years O&M - 9 MWs
			(note 1)			

(note 1)

- Second injection with same injection quantities & costs - if required



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- A CASE STUDY -**

Q & A

Thank you

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