



From Release
to Restoration
Cutting Through The
Chaos

Jeff Robertson BAsC., RtAg.
Project Manager
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Jeff.Robertson@stantec.com
(403)629-5691



Agenda

1. Backstory
2. Summarizing the Data
3. The Whole Picture
4. Moving Forward



Back Story

Back Story

Single motor vehicle incident releases 50,000 litres of diesel fuel

- Product released onto two separate properties
 - Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure
 - Not for profit federally mandated conservation group
- Site was dry at the time of the release



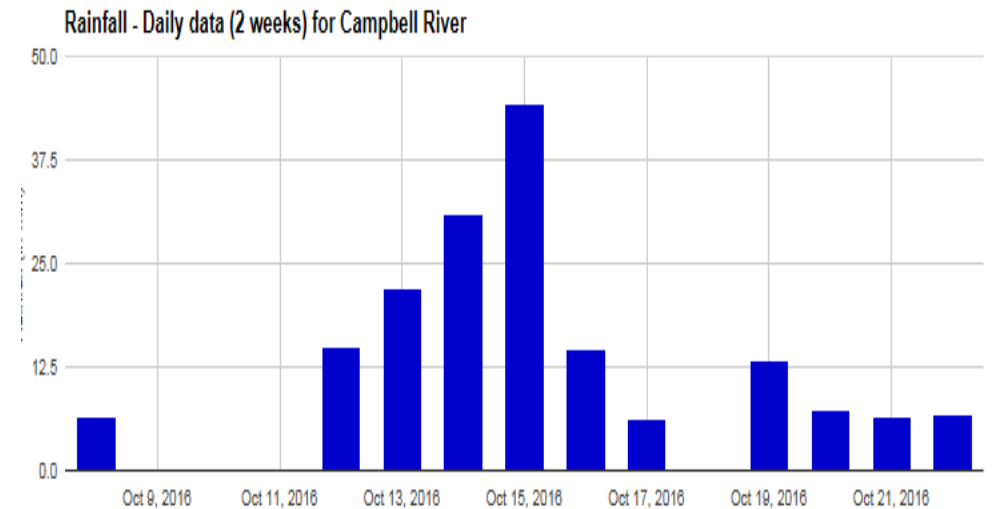
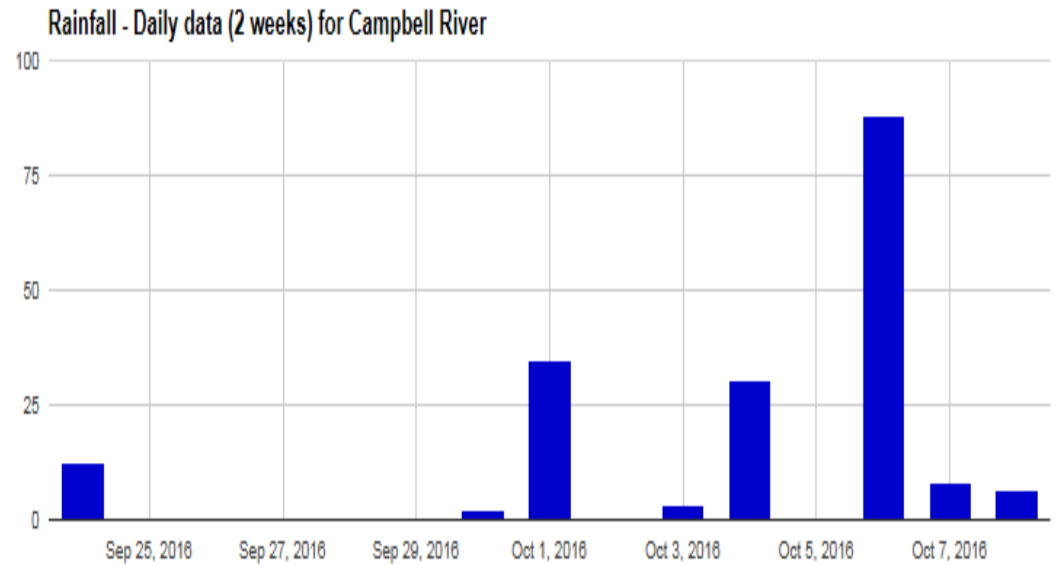
Back Story

- Site sensitivity analysis identified:
 - Presence of western toad
 - Ephemeral stream noted as spawning habitat for salmon
 - Wetland less than 1 km downstream
 - Residential homes and commercial businesses less than 1 km downstream
- Release location was at the base of a 45° slope 6 metres below the highway surface



RAIN!!!

- Initial excavation activities target saturated soils
- Wildlife management isolates the site
- Mobile laboratory established
- Permitting for water treatment and discharge



A large green corrugated pipe is shown discharging water into a metal channel. The pipe is secured with yellow ropes. The water is turbulent as it falls into the channel, creating white foam and splashes. The metal structure of the channel is rusted and weathered.

**17,500,000 litres of
water treated &
released**



**+7,000 tonnes of impacted soil
transported & barged off-island**

Back Story

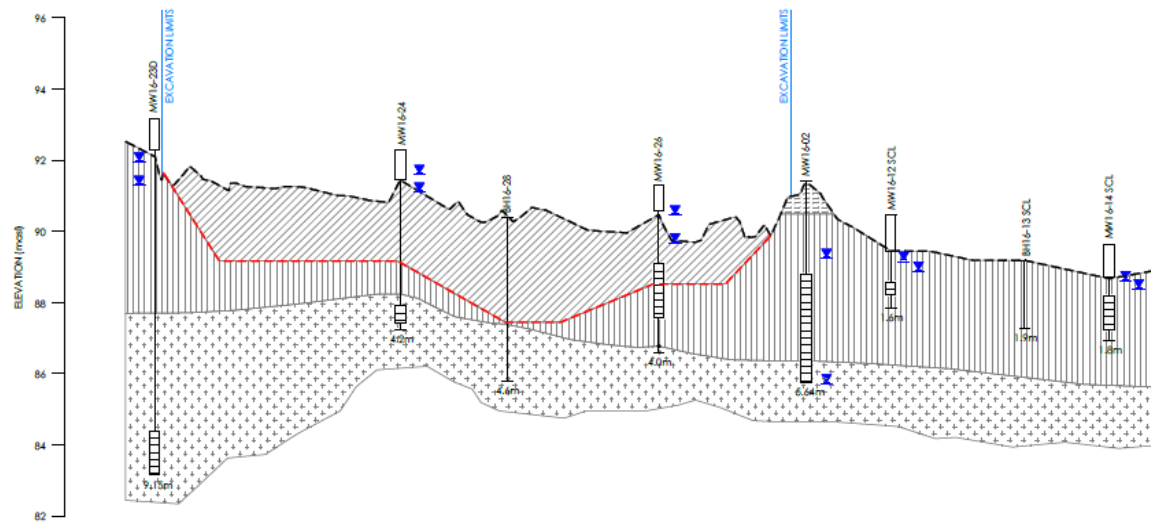
Response Lessons Learned

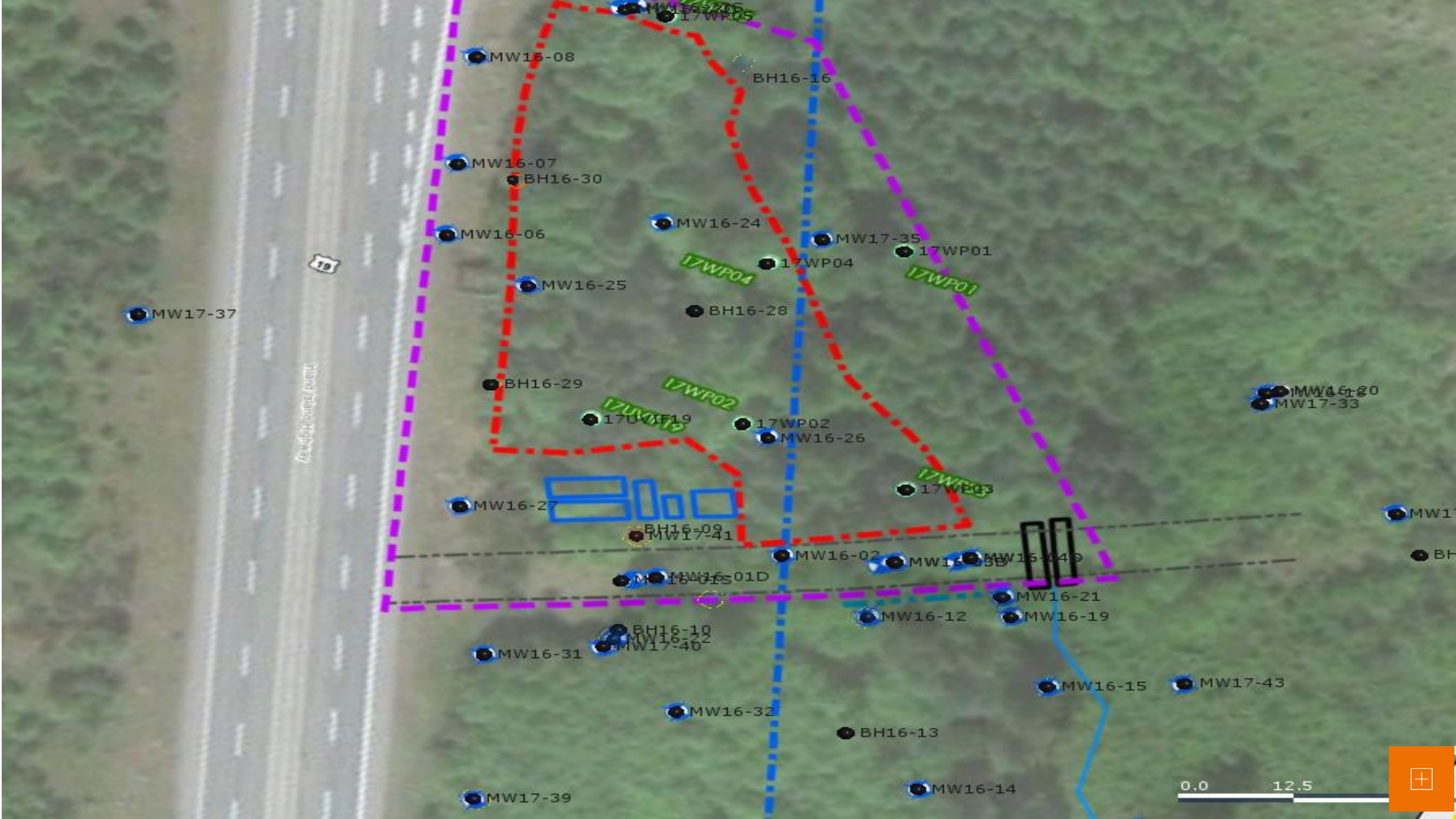
- A Good Team Will Beat Bad Weather
- Engage Early
- Data Management Is Critical
- Logistics and Weather Can Be Cruel

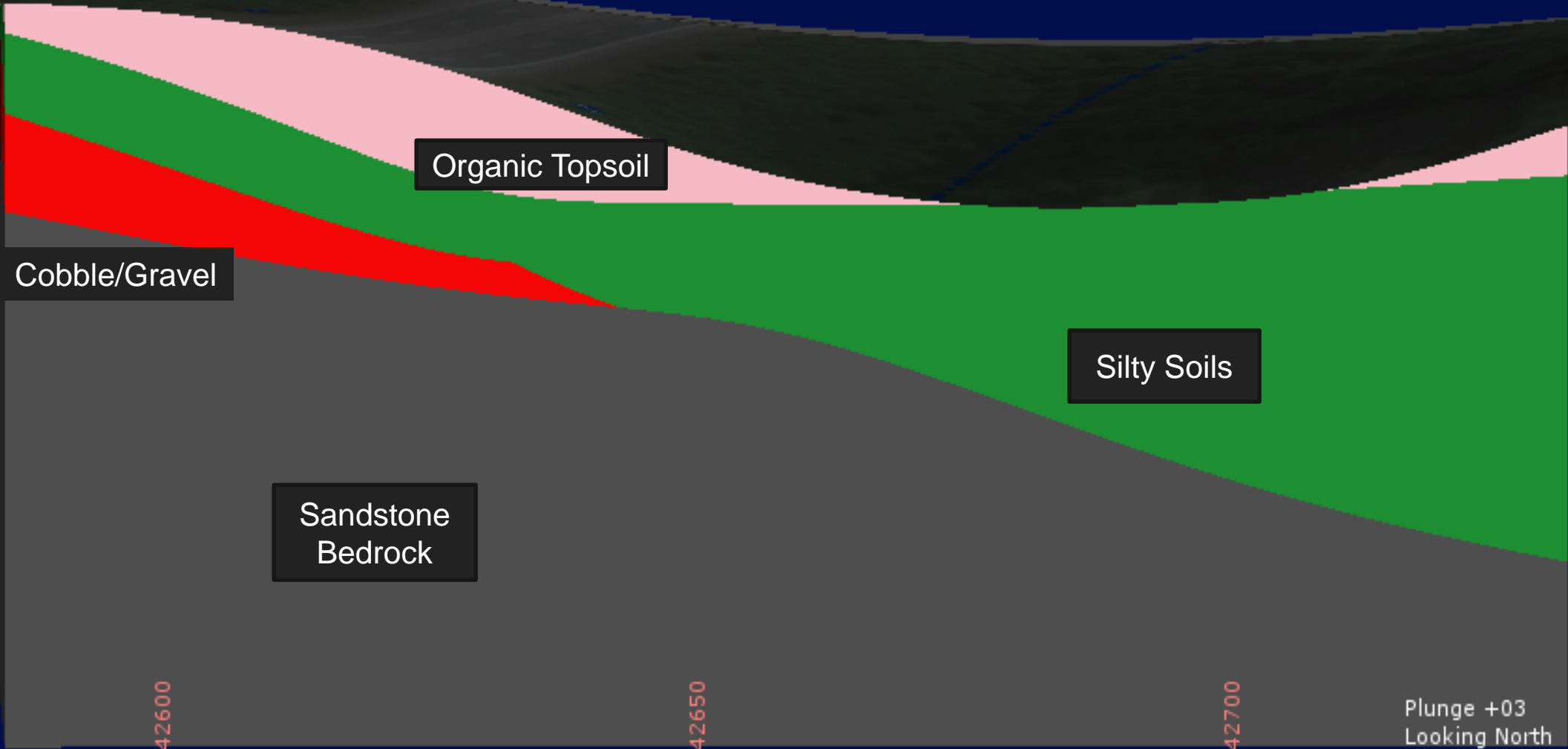


Summarizing the Data

- Very useful, **IF** you know what you are looking at
- Stacks of data can be a lot to digest even for a seasoned technical expert
- Seeing in two dimensions isn't always the whole picture







Cobble/Gravel

Organic Topsoil

Silty Soils

Sandstone
Bedrock

+342600

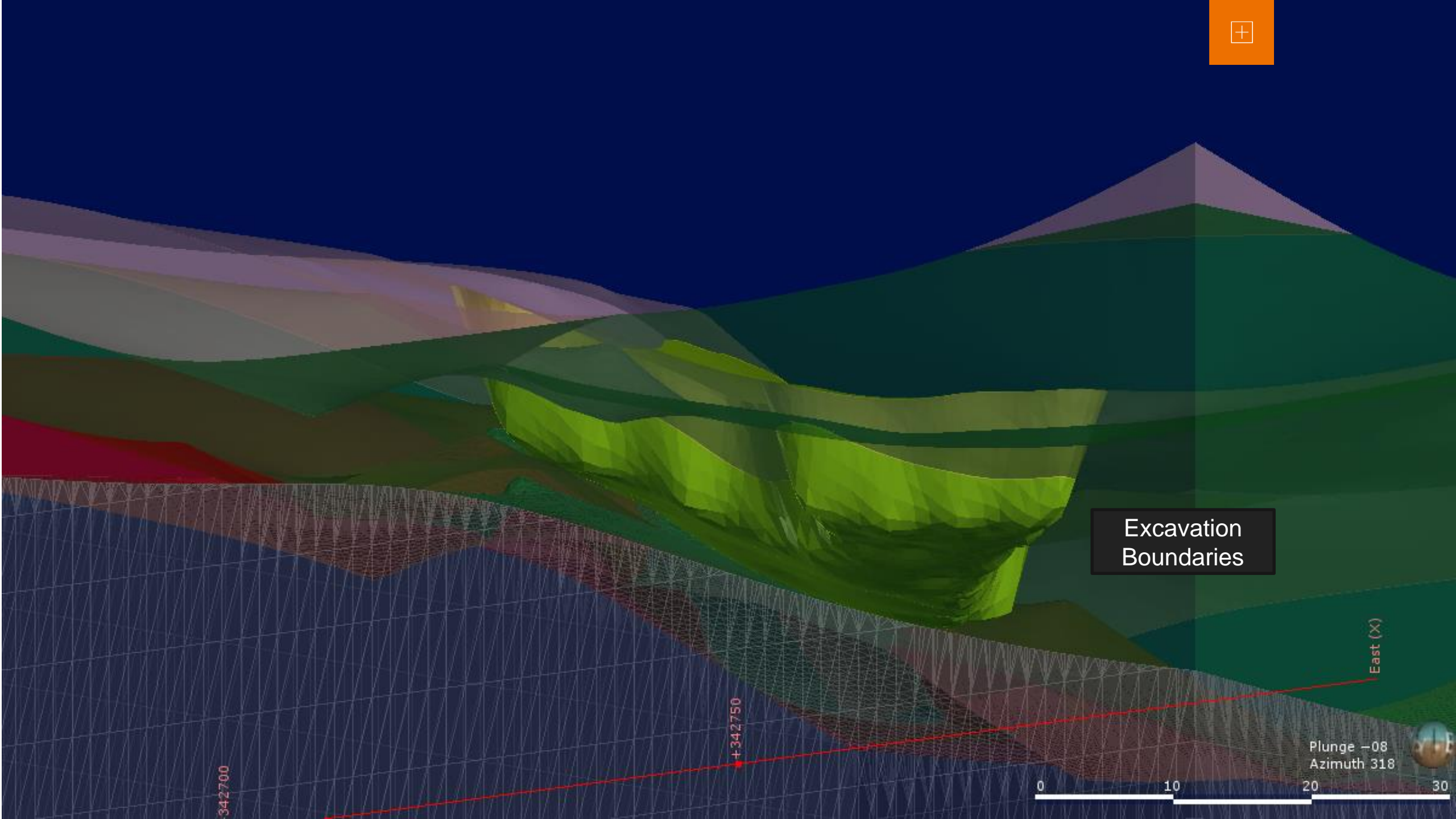
+342650

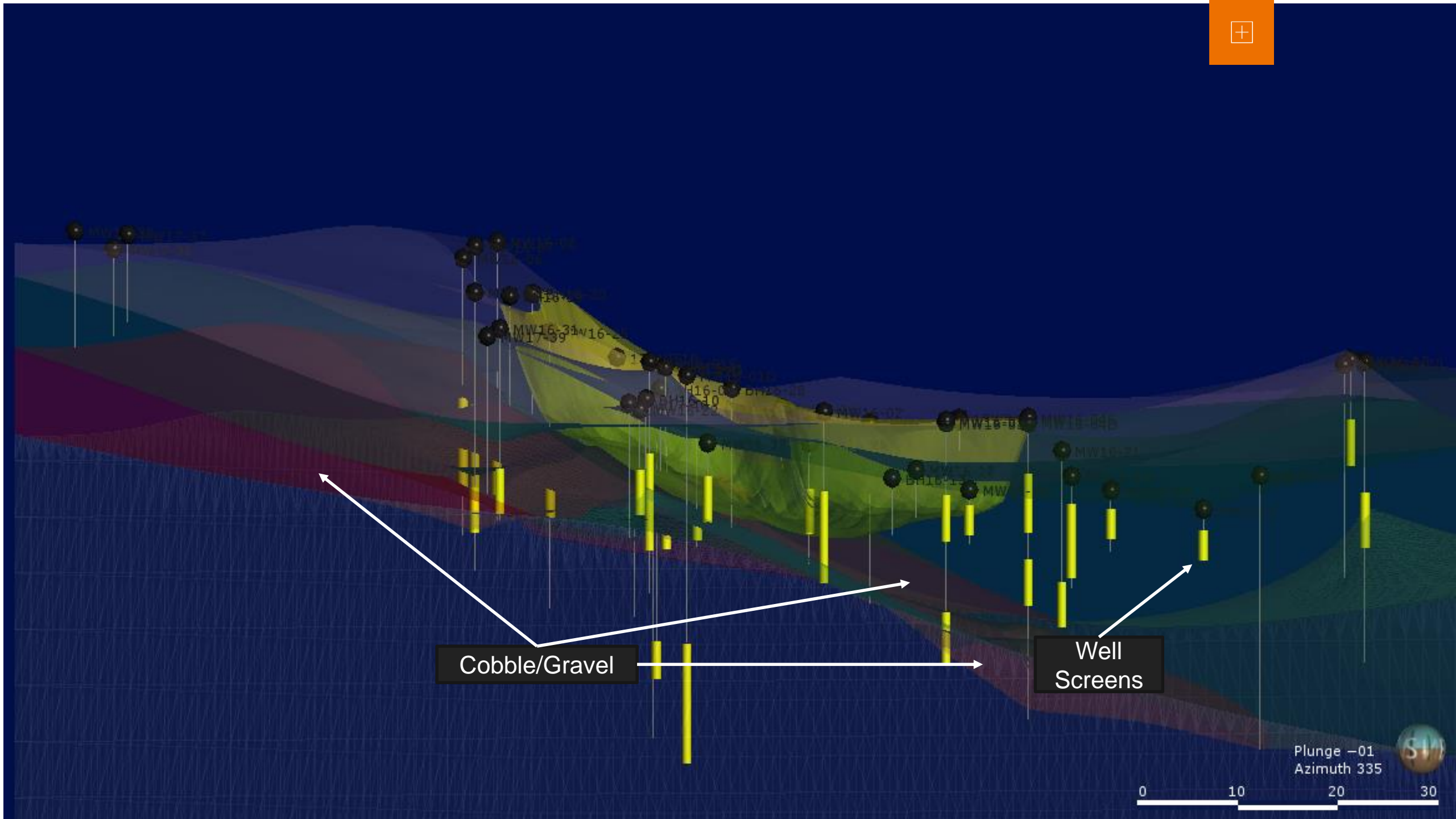
+342700

0.0 12.5 25.0 37.5 50.0

Plunge +03
Looking North





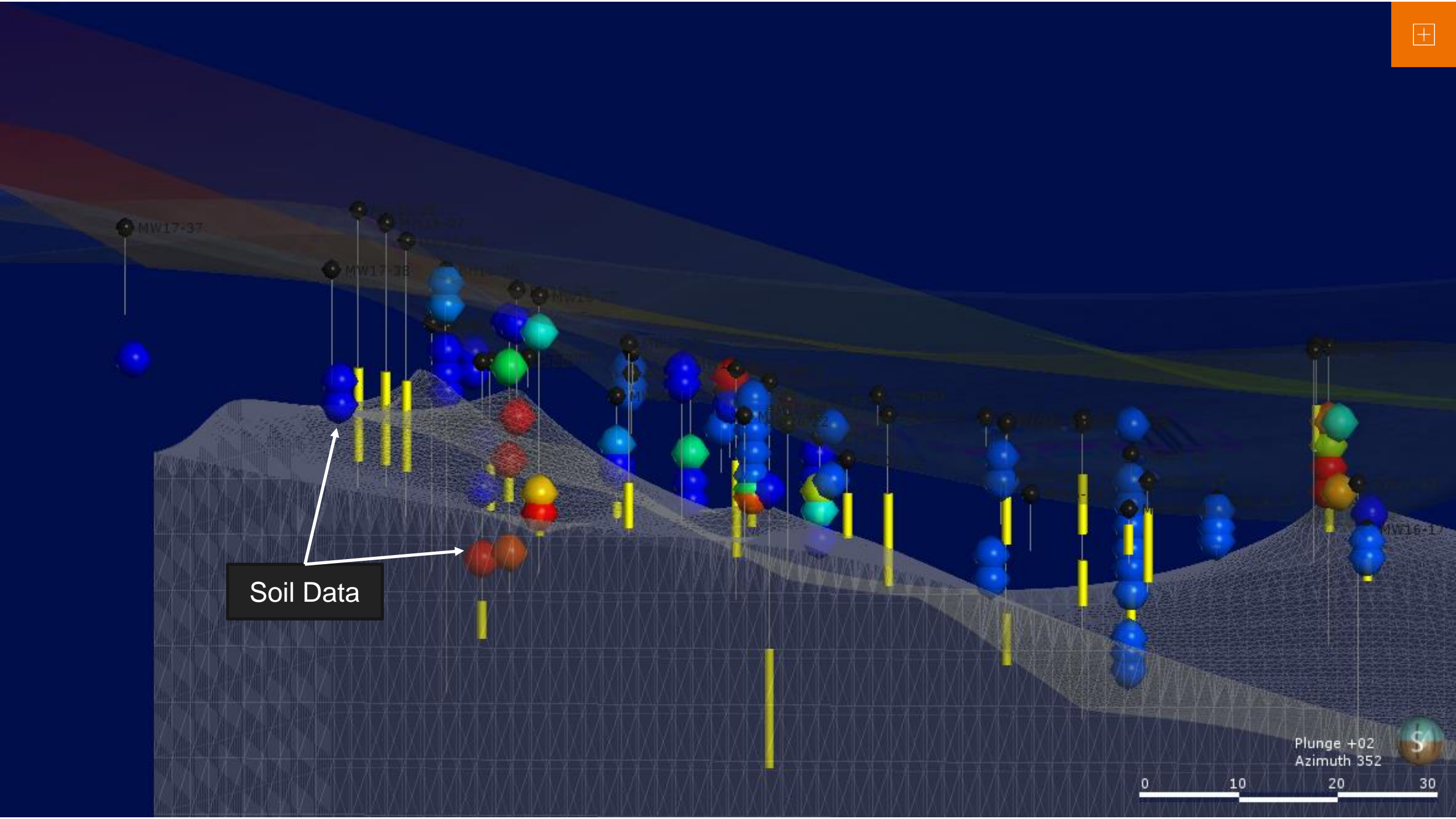


Cobble/Gravel

Well
Screens

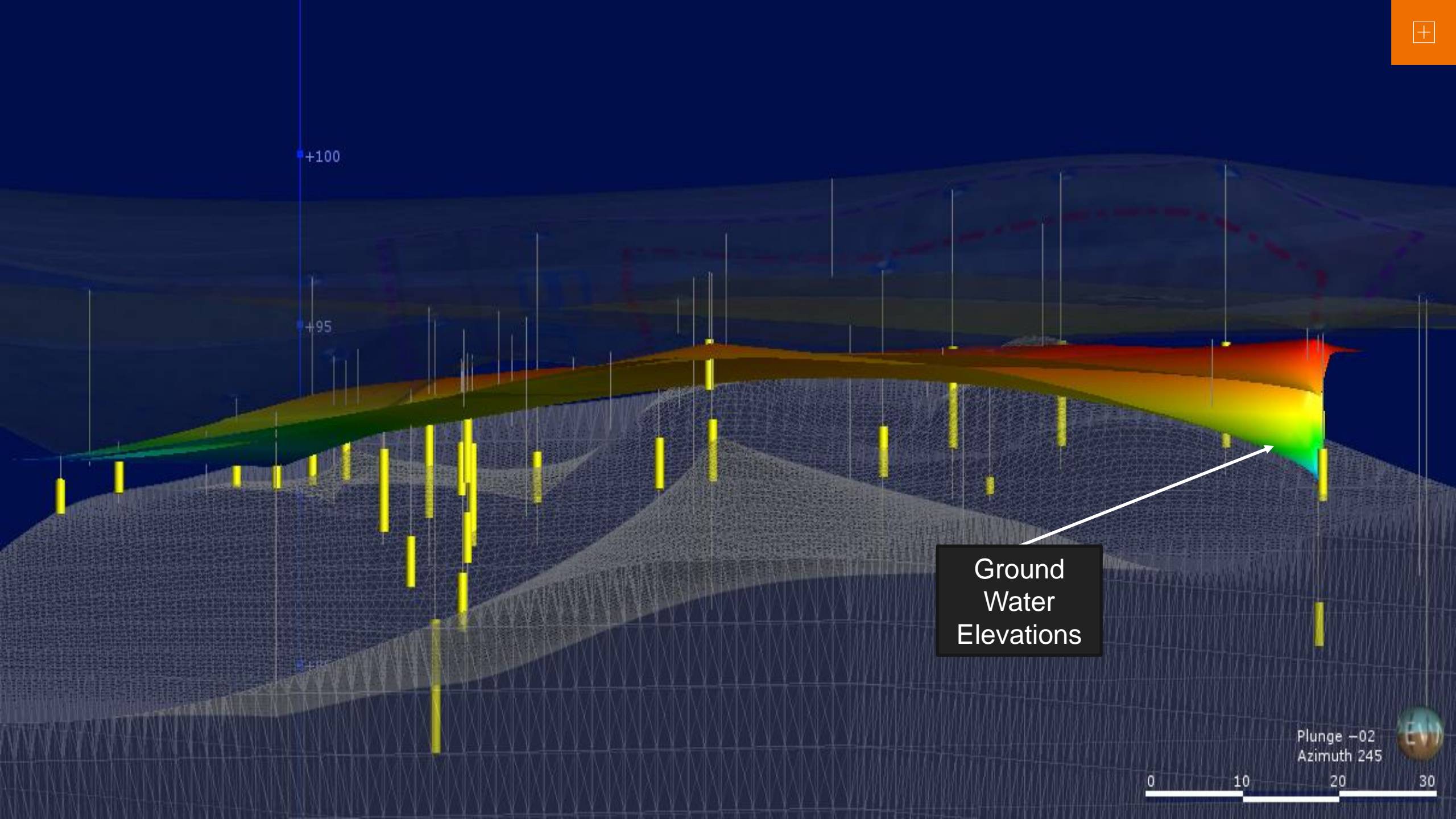
Plunge -01
Azimuth 335





Soil Data





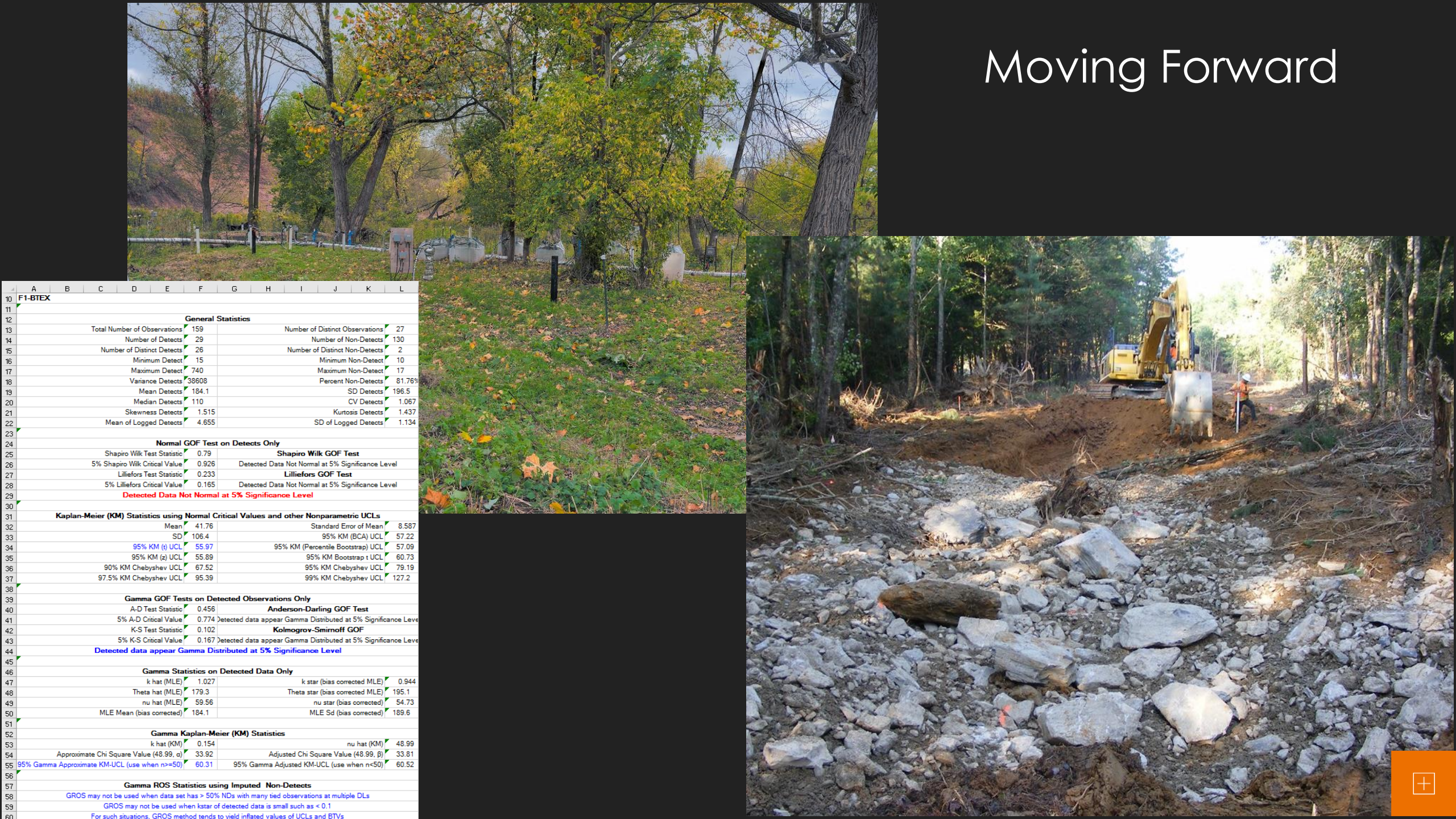
Ground
Water
Elevations

Plunge -02
Azimuth 245





Moving Forward



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
10	F1-BTEX											
11												
12	General Statistics											
13	Total Number of Observations				159	Number of Distinct Observations				27		
14	Number of Detects				29	Number of Non-Detects				130		
15	Number of Distinct Detects				26	Number of Distinct Non-Detects				2		
16	Minimum Detect				15	Minimum Non-Detect				10		
17	Maximum Detect				740	Maximum Non-Detect				17		
18	Variance Detects				38608	Percent Non-Detects				81.76%		
19	Mean Detects				184.1	SD Detects				196.5		
20	Median Detects				110	CV Detects				1.067		
21	Skewness Detects				1.515	Kurtosis Detects				1.437		
22	Mean of Logged Detects				4.655	SD of Logged Detects				1.134		
23												
24	Normal GOF Test on Detects Only											
25	Shapiro Wilk Test Statistic				0.79	Shapiro Wilk GOF Test						
26	5% Shapiro Wilk Critical Value				0.926	Detected Data Not Normal at 5% Significance Level						
27	Lilliefors Test Statistic				0.233	Lilliefors GOF Test						
28	5% Lilliefors Critical Value				0.165	Detected Data Not Normal at 5% Significance Level						
29	Detected Data Not Normal at 5% Significance Level											
30												
31	Kaplan-Meier (KM) Statistics using Normal Critical Values and other Nonparametric UCLs											
32	Mean				41.76	Standard Error of Mean				8.587		
33	SD				106.4	95% KM (BCA) UCL				57.22		
34	95% KM (t) UCL				55.97	95% KM (Percentile Bootstrap) UCL				57.09		
35	95% KM (z) UCL				55.89	95% KM Bootstrap t UCL				60.73		
36	90% KM Chebyshev UCL				67.52	95% KM Chebyshev UCL				79.19		
37	97.5% KM Chebyshev UCL				95.39	99% KM Chebyshev UCL				127.2		
38												
39	Gamma GOF Tests on Detected Observations Only											
40	A-D Test Statistic				0.456	Anderson-Darling GOF Test						
41	5% A-D Critical Value				0.774	Detected data appear Gamma Distributed at 5% Significance Level						
42	K-S Test Statistic				0.102	Kolmogorov-Smirnov GOF						
43	5% K-S Critical Value				0.167	Detected data appear Gamma Distributed at 5% Significance Level						
44	Detected data appear Gamma Distributed at 5% Significance Level											
45												
46	Gamma Statistics on Detected Data Only											
47	k hat (MLE)				1.027	k star (bias corrected MLE)				0.944		
48	Theta hat (MLE)				179.3	Theta star (bias corrected MLE)				195.1		
49	nu hat (MLE)				59.56	nu star (bias corrected)				54.73		
50	MLE Mean (bias corrected)				184.1	MLE Sd (bias corrected)				189.6		
51												
52	Gamma Kaplan-Meier (KM) Statistics											
53	k hat (KM)				0.154	nu hat (KM)				48.99		
54	Approximate Chi Square Value (48.99, c)				33.92	Adjusted Chi Square Value (48.99, b)				33.81		
55	95% Gamma Approximate KM-UCL (use when n>=50)				60.31	95% Gamma Adjusted KM-UCL (use when n<50)				60.52		
56												
57	Gamma ROS Statistics using Imputed Non-Detects											
58	GROS may not be used when data set has > 50% NDs with many tied observations at multiple DLs											
59	GROS may not be used when kstar of detected data is small such as < 0.1											
60	For such situations, GROS method tends to yield inflated values of UCLs and BTVs											





“Every now and then one paints a picture that seems to have opened a door and serves as a stepping stone to other things”

- Pablo Picasso

Credits

- **Joseph Riddell**, P.Geo
3-D CSM Production
- **Tanya Shanoff**, M.Sc, P.Geo
Senior Hydrogeologist
- **Chris Gill**, B.A.(Env), LEED AP, EP
Client Manager