

DPT Jet Injection for Remediation in Clay Till:

Full-Scale Case Study Results from 4 Years of Treatment



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Partners in Developing DPT Jet Injection

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ER_x

COWI

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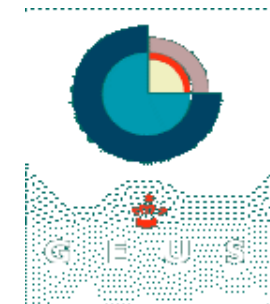
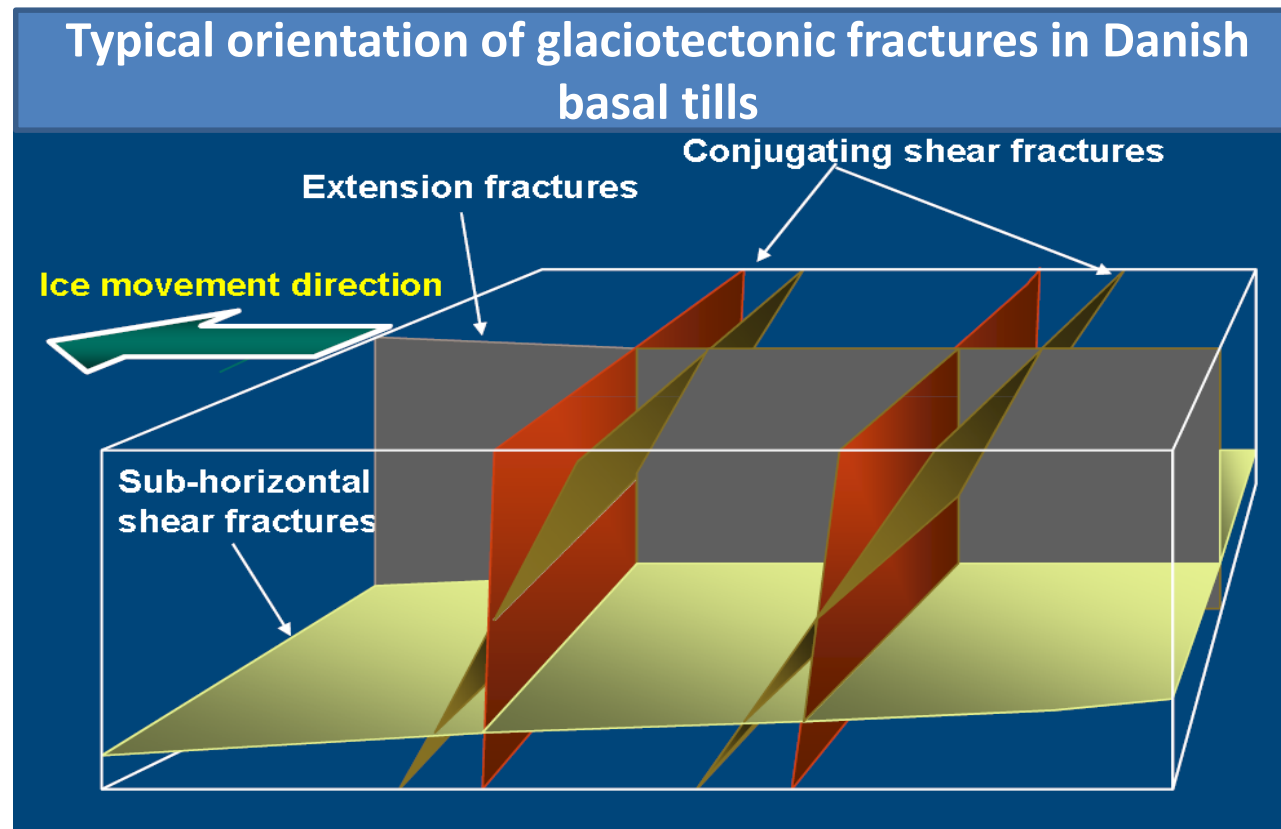
DPT Jet Injection Provides:

- Better Control: Flat Fractures and Limited Surfacing
- Competitive Cost: \$60-150/CY for ZVI treatment

Problem Statement: Develop Better Injection Technology to Treat Contaminants in Clay

Method development partially funded by Danish government. Why?

- 40% Denmark covered in highly fractured clay till.



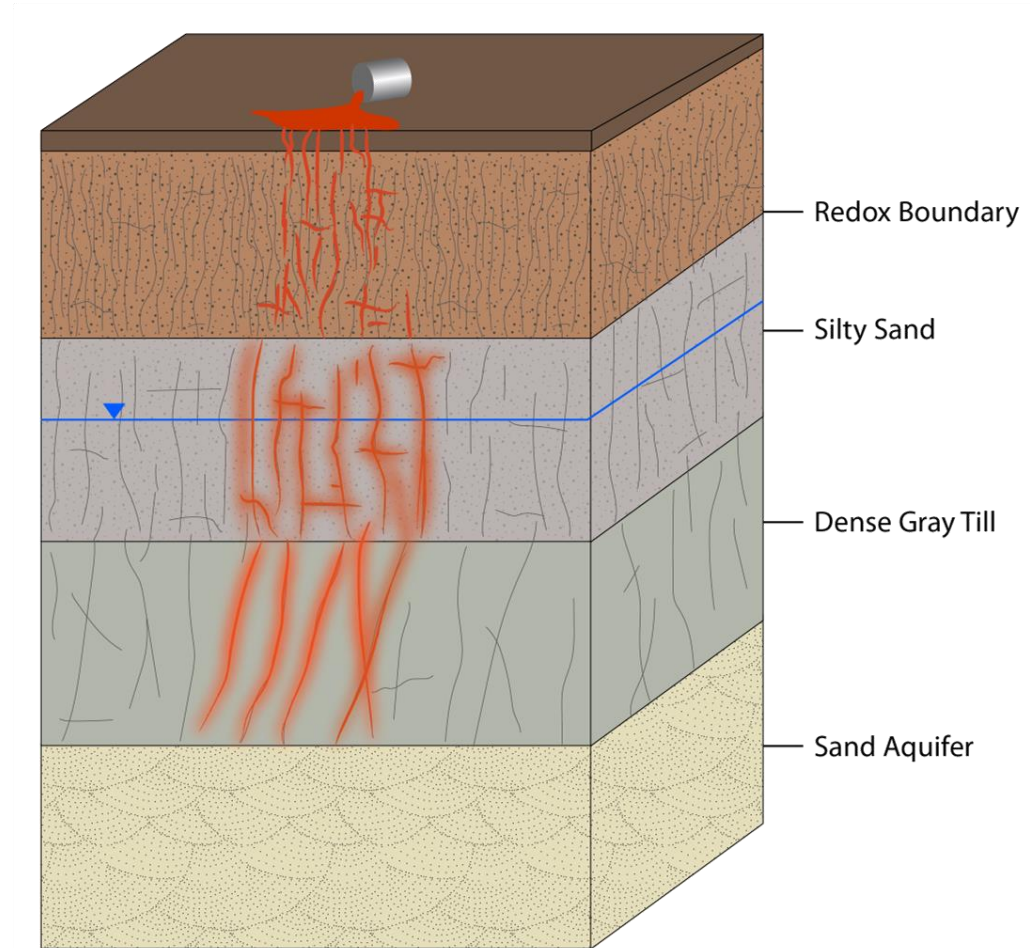
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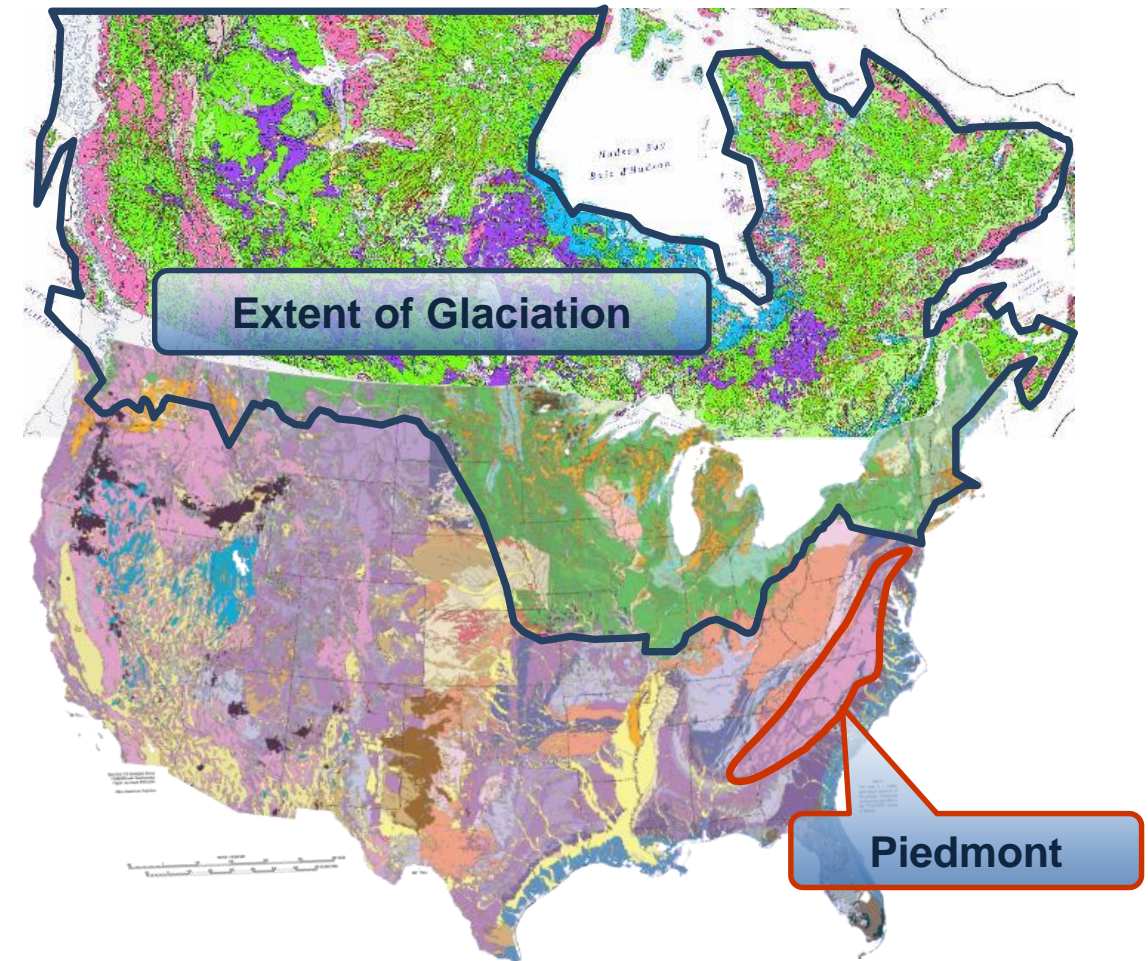
Why?

- 40% Denmark covered in highly fractured clay till.
- Hundreds of chlorinated solvent sites.

Clay till + solvents =
long-term source zones



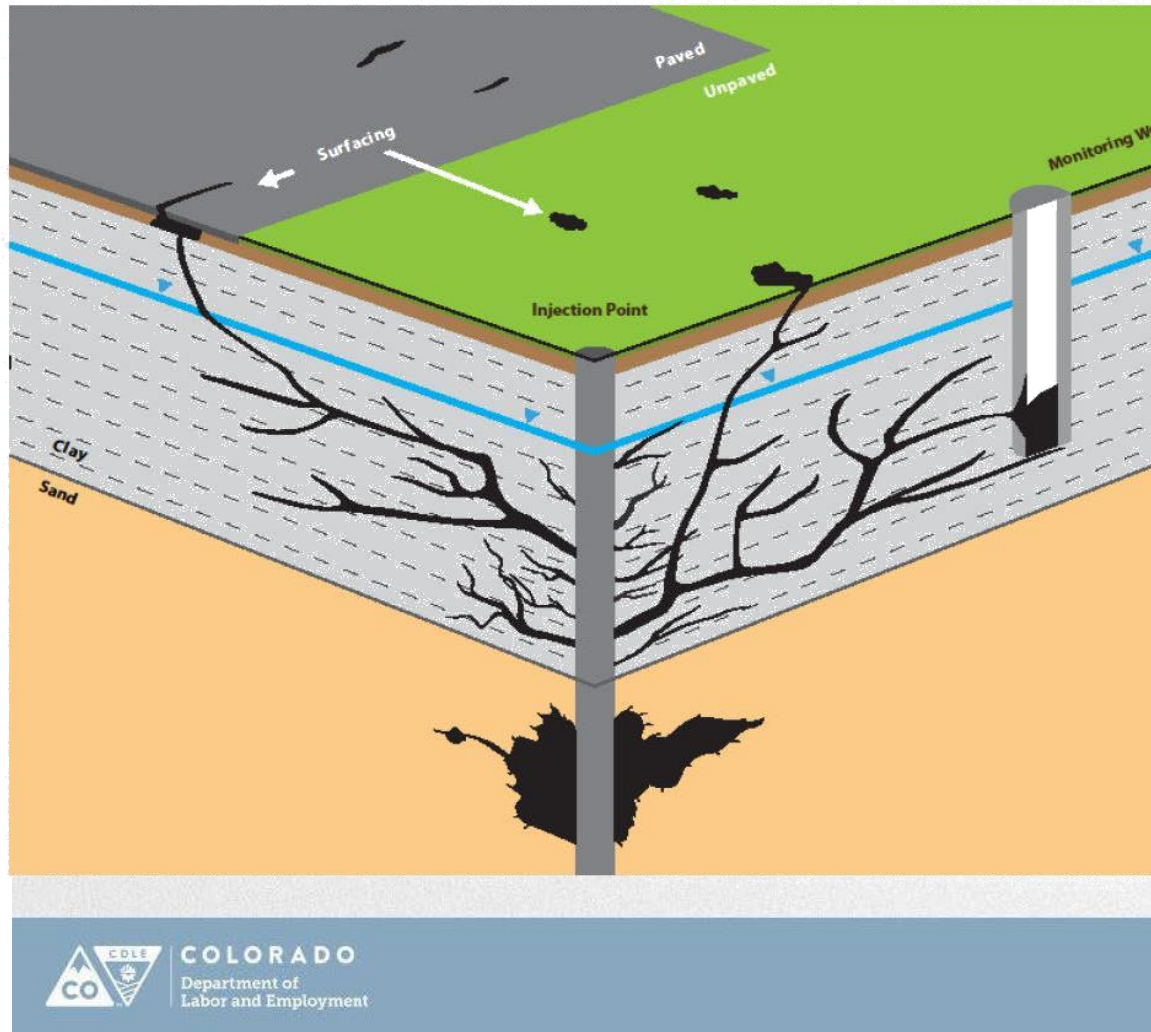
Remediating low-permeability sites is a major challenge for US and Canadian Sites.



Source:
http://ftp.maps.canada.ca/pub/nrcan_mcan/publications/ess_sst/295/295462/gscgcm%5f195%5fb%5f2014%5fmn01p1.pdf
http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2003/of03-275/USGS_OFR03-275.pdf

Surficial Geology of North America

Jet Injection Compared to Traditional DPT Injections

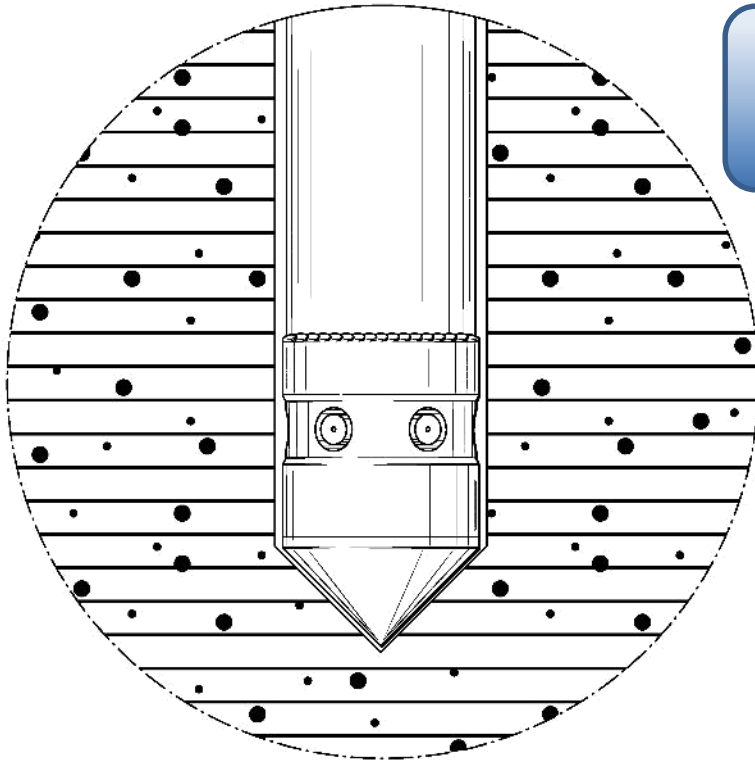


Injecting remediation amendment slurries using traditional direct push methods often results in uncontrolled fracturing of the subsurface. DPT Jet Injection overcomes this limitation.

DPT Jet Injection – How does it work?



DPT Jet Injection – How Does it Work?

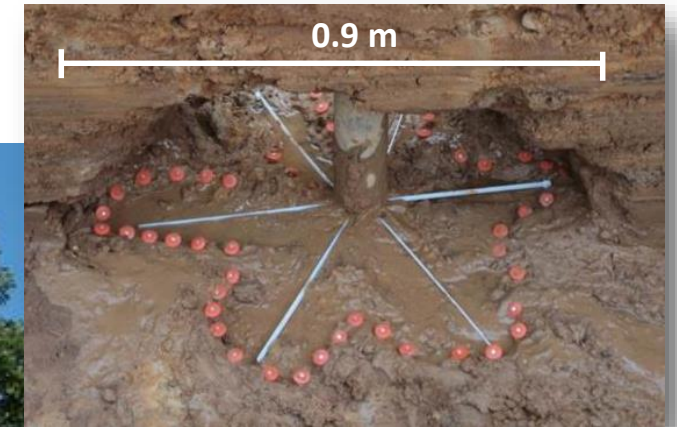


Direct push tooling advancement

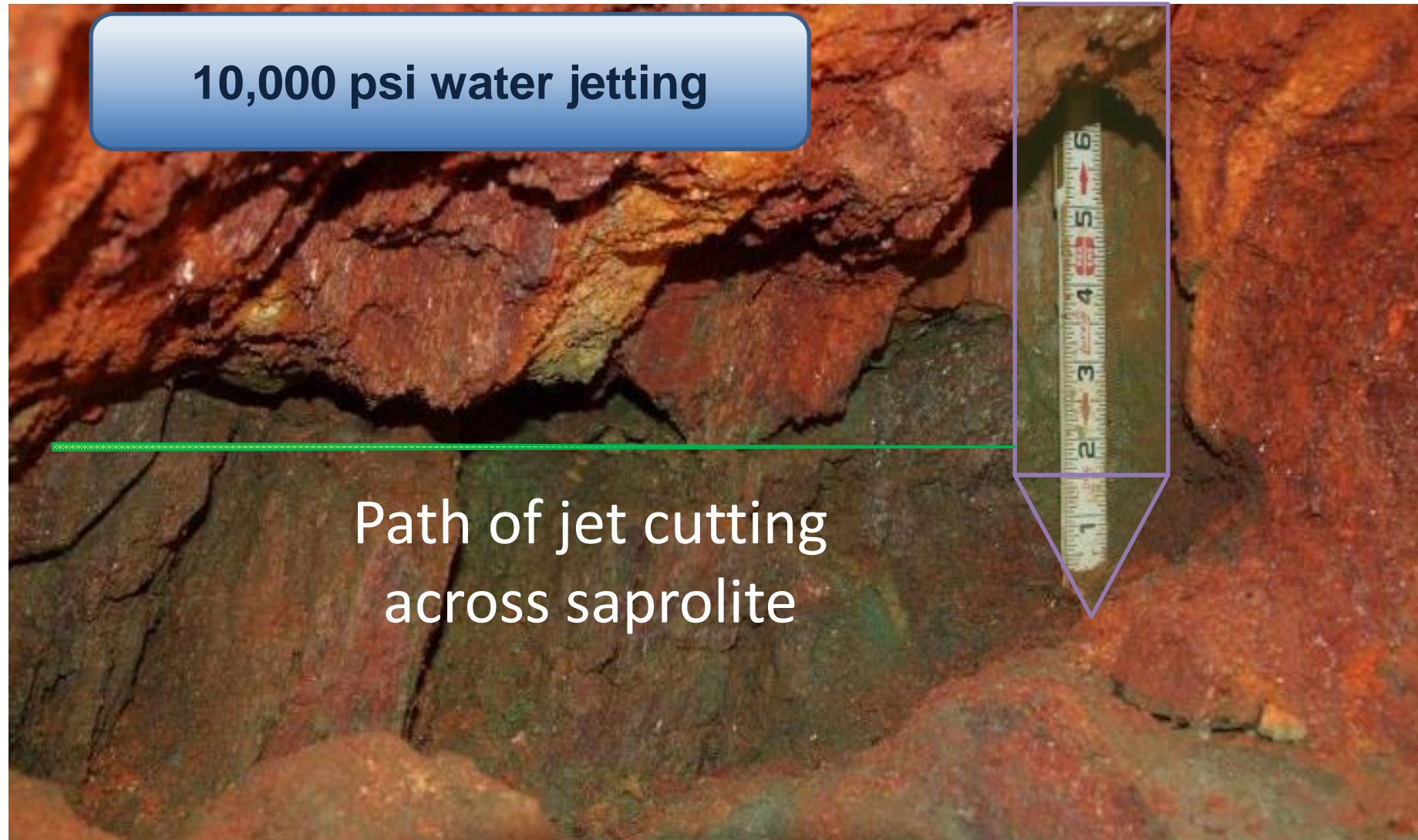


DPT Jet Injection – How Does it Work?

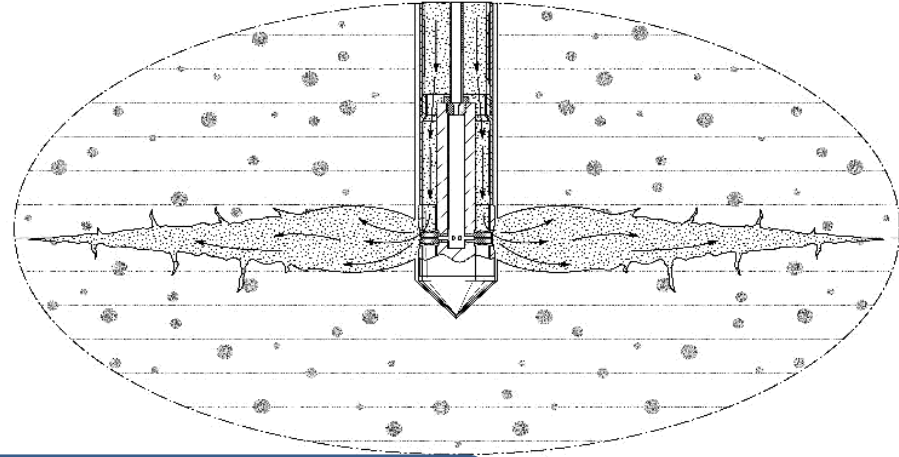
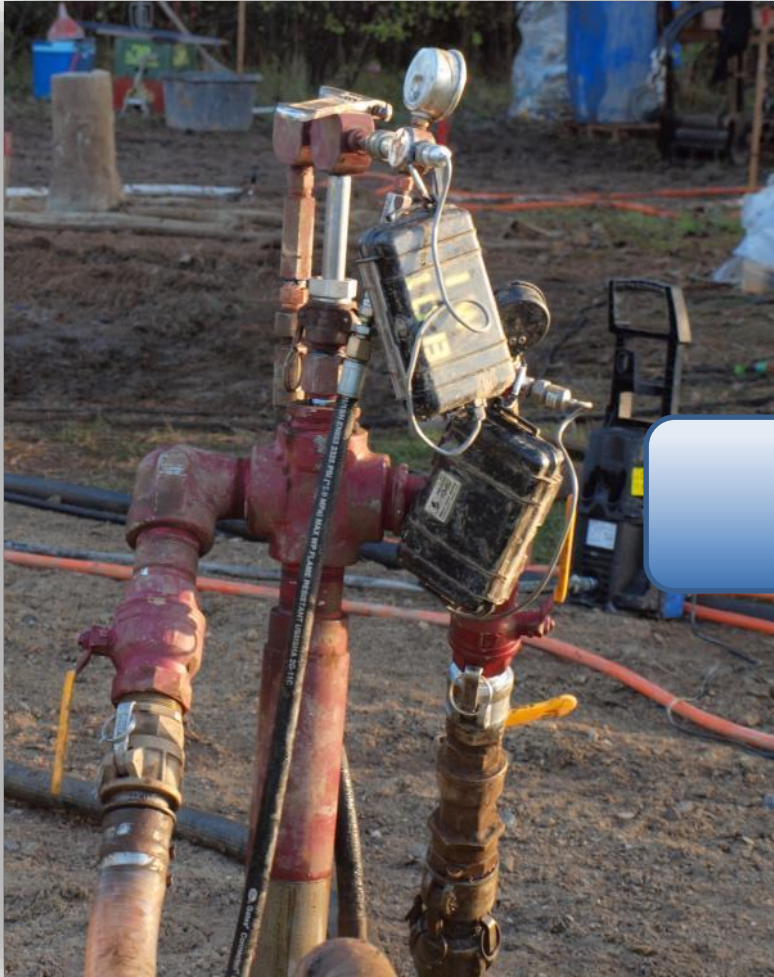
10,000 psi water jetting



DPT Jet Injection – How Does it Work?



DPT Jet Injection – How Does it Work?

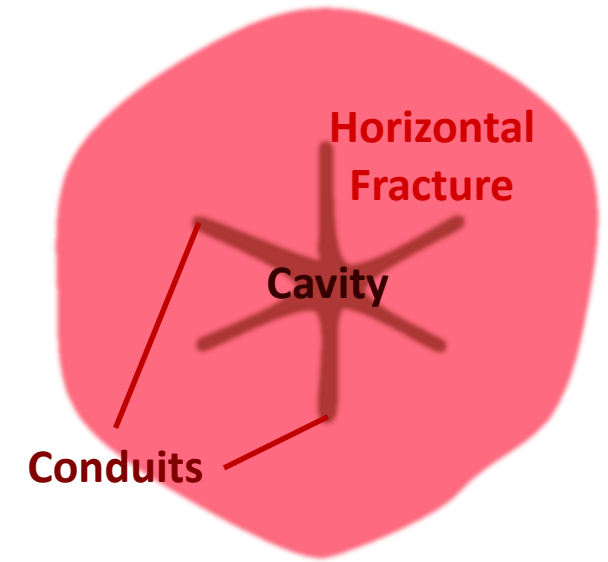


**100 to 400+ psi slurry
injection**



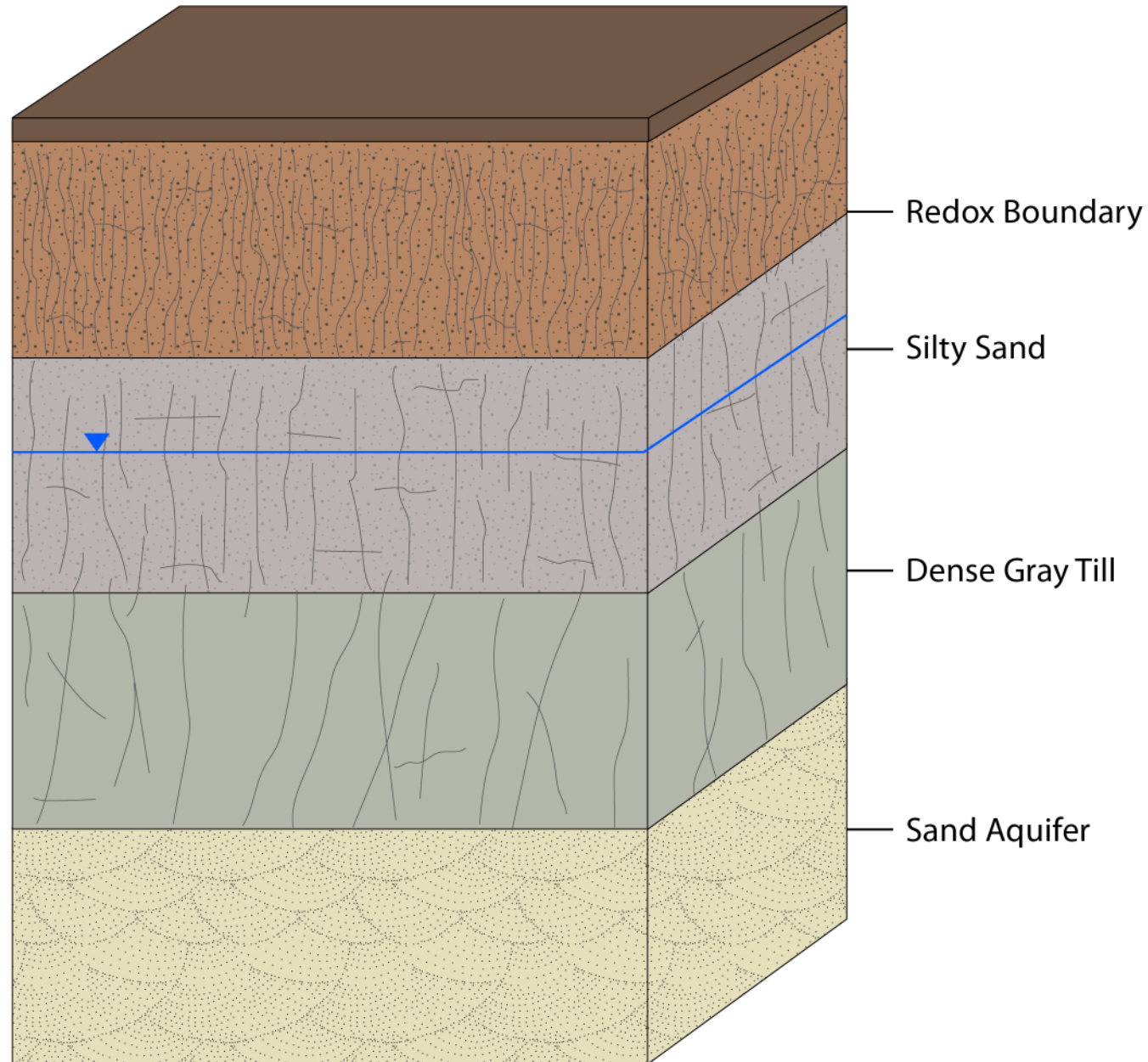
DPT Jet Injection – How Does it Work?

Slurry contains solid proppant which is emplaced to create a reactive and more permeable zone.

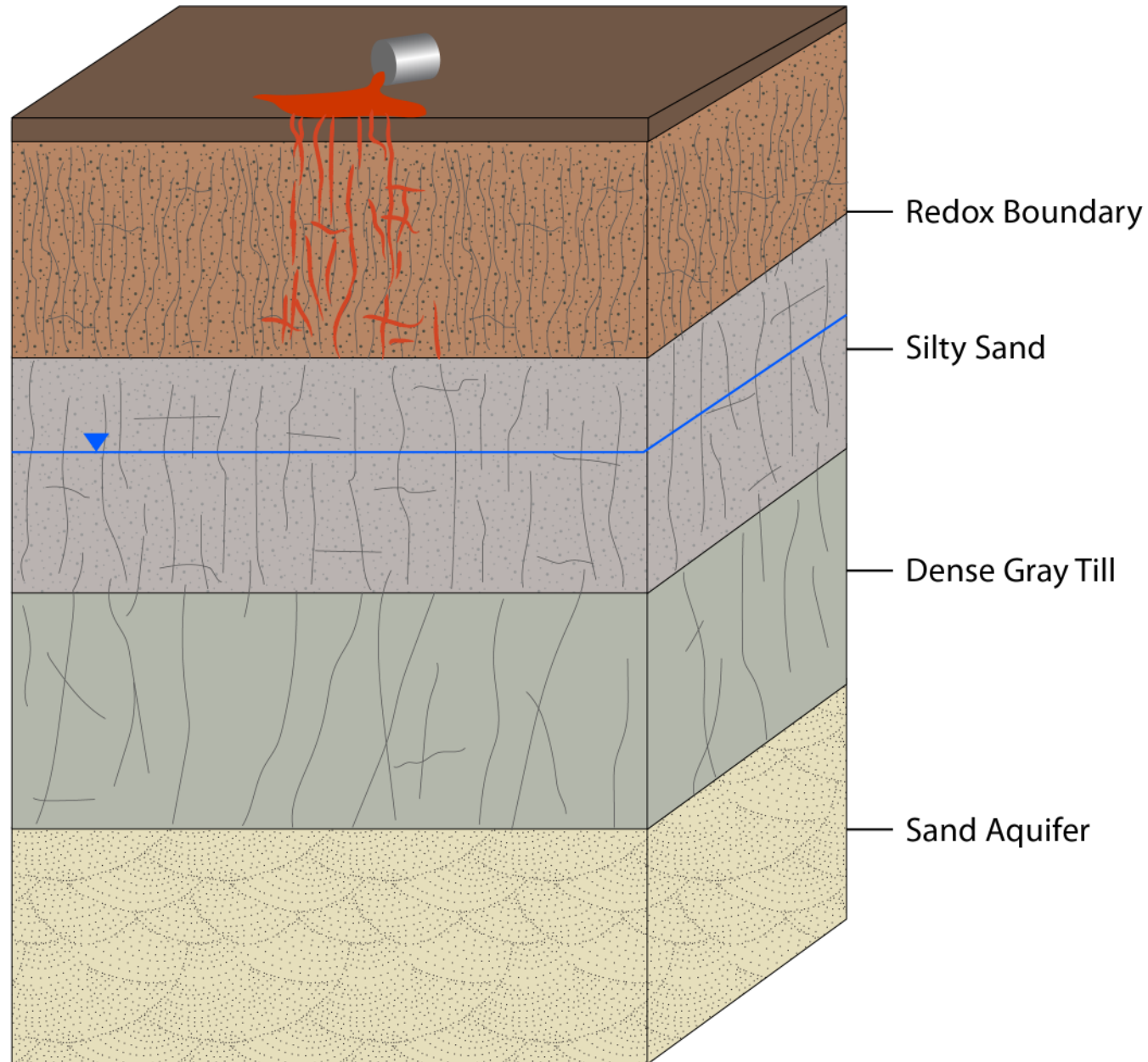


- Demonstrated in clay till (Maine, Ohio, Denmark), silt and clay (Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina) and saprolite (Georgia and South Carolina)
- Effective in heterogeneous low-permeability formations
- Capable of emplacing wide range of powdered, granular, and liquid amendments:
 - nZVI, mZVI, Granular ZVI
 - Solid and Liquid-Phase Electron Donors
 - Persulfate, Permanganate
 - Apatite II (metals stabilization)

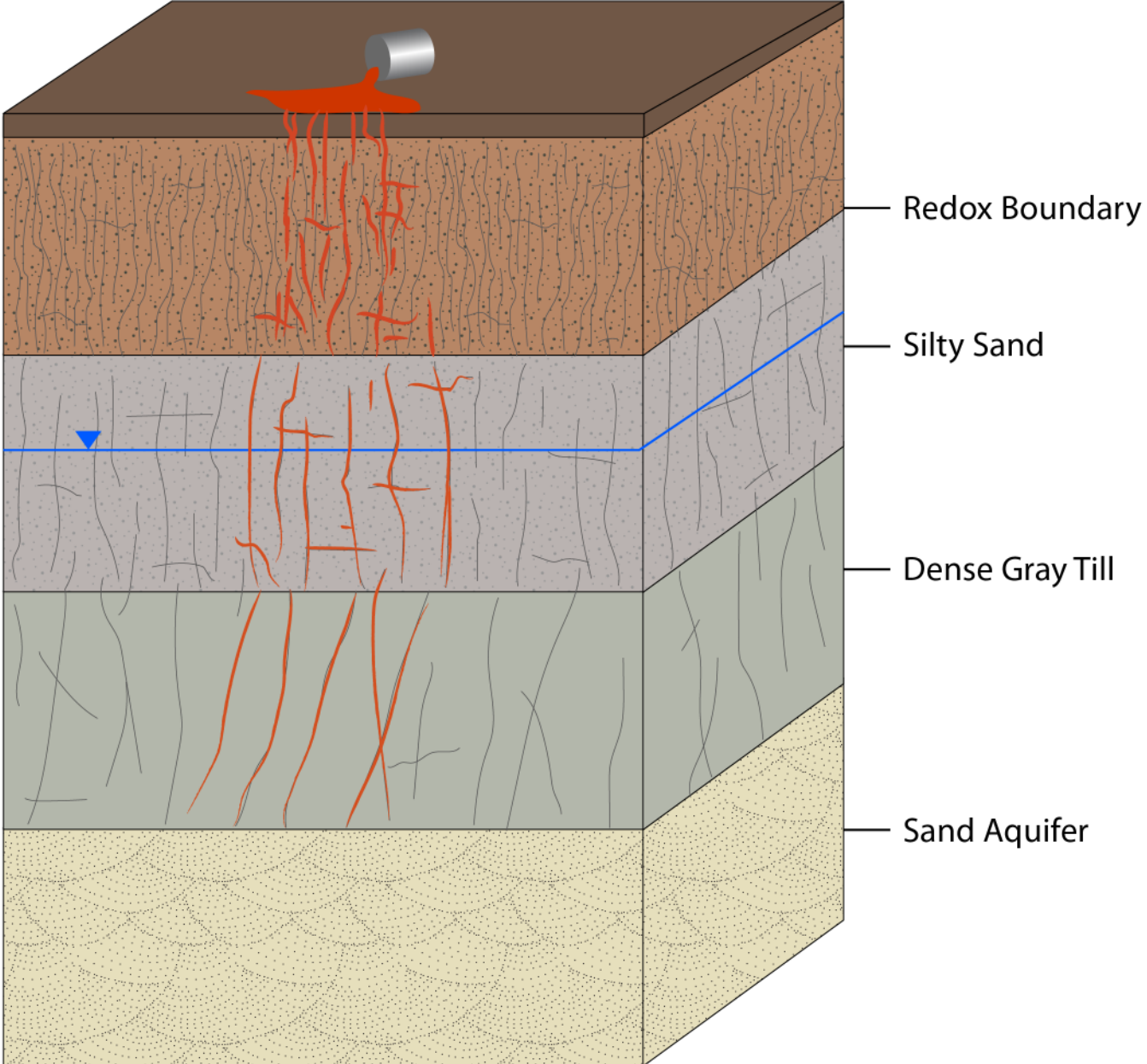
Conceptual Model – Treatment with DPT Jet Injection



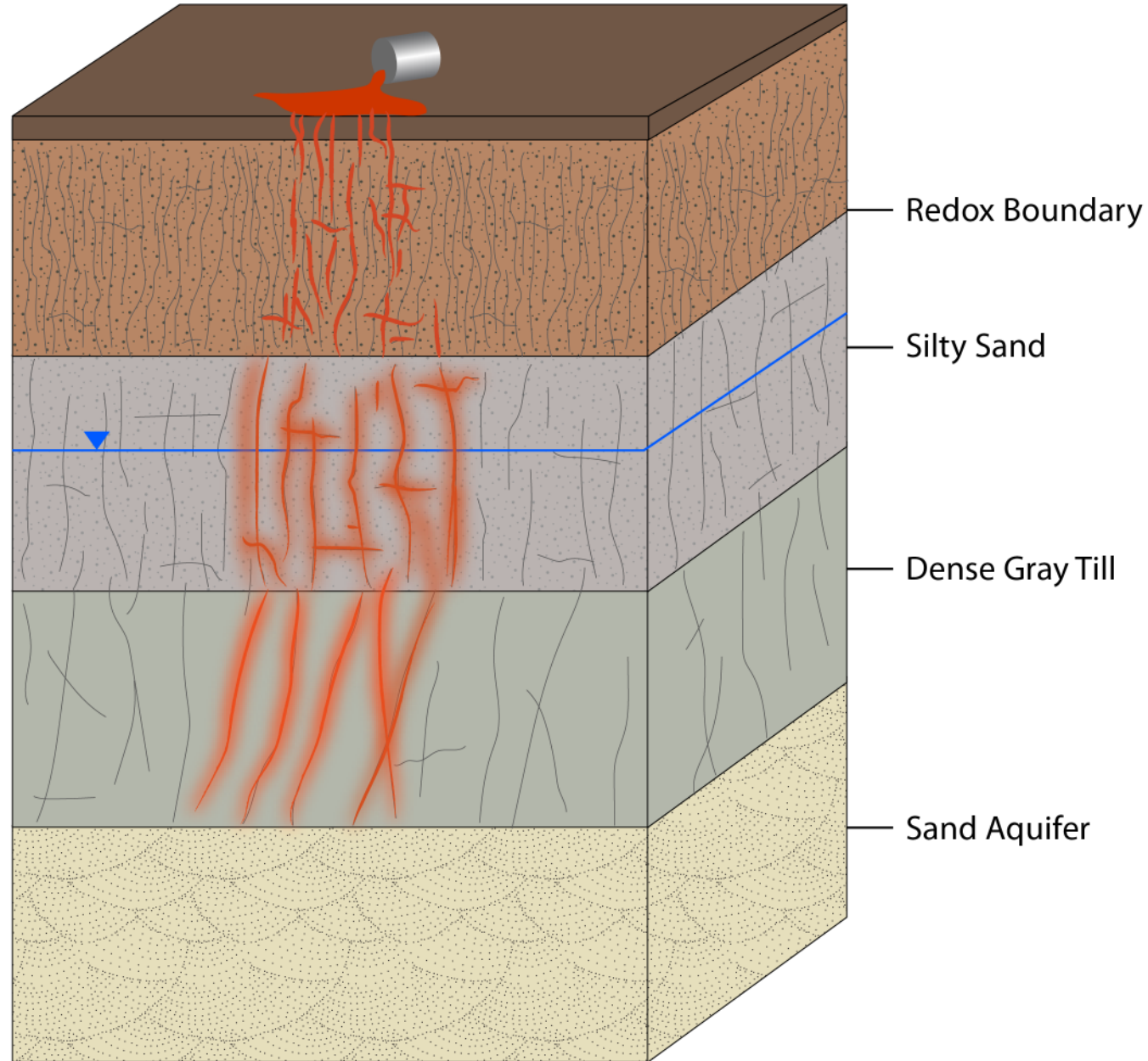
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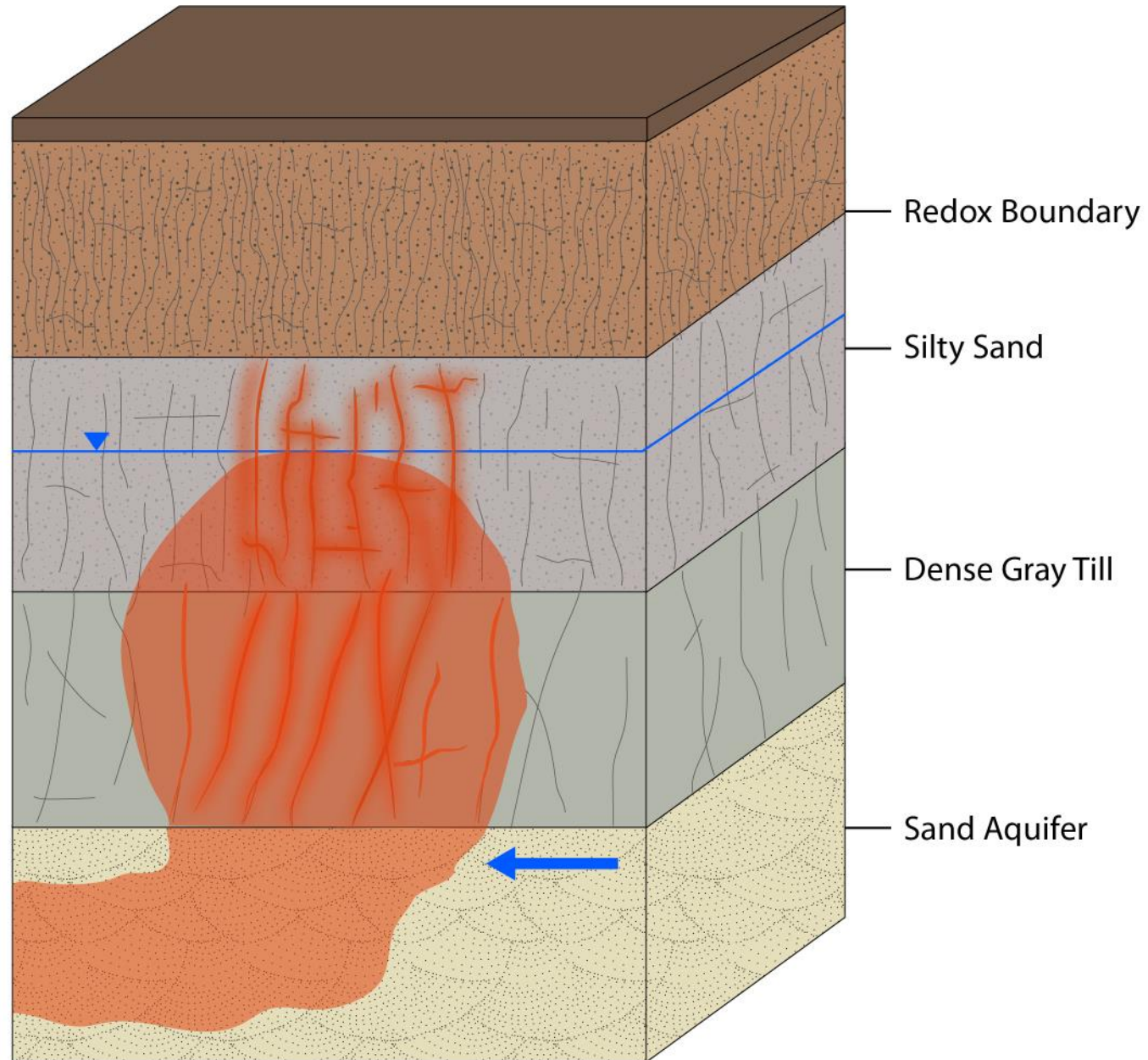
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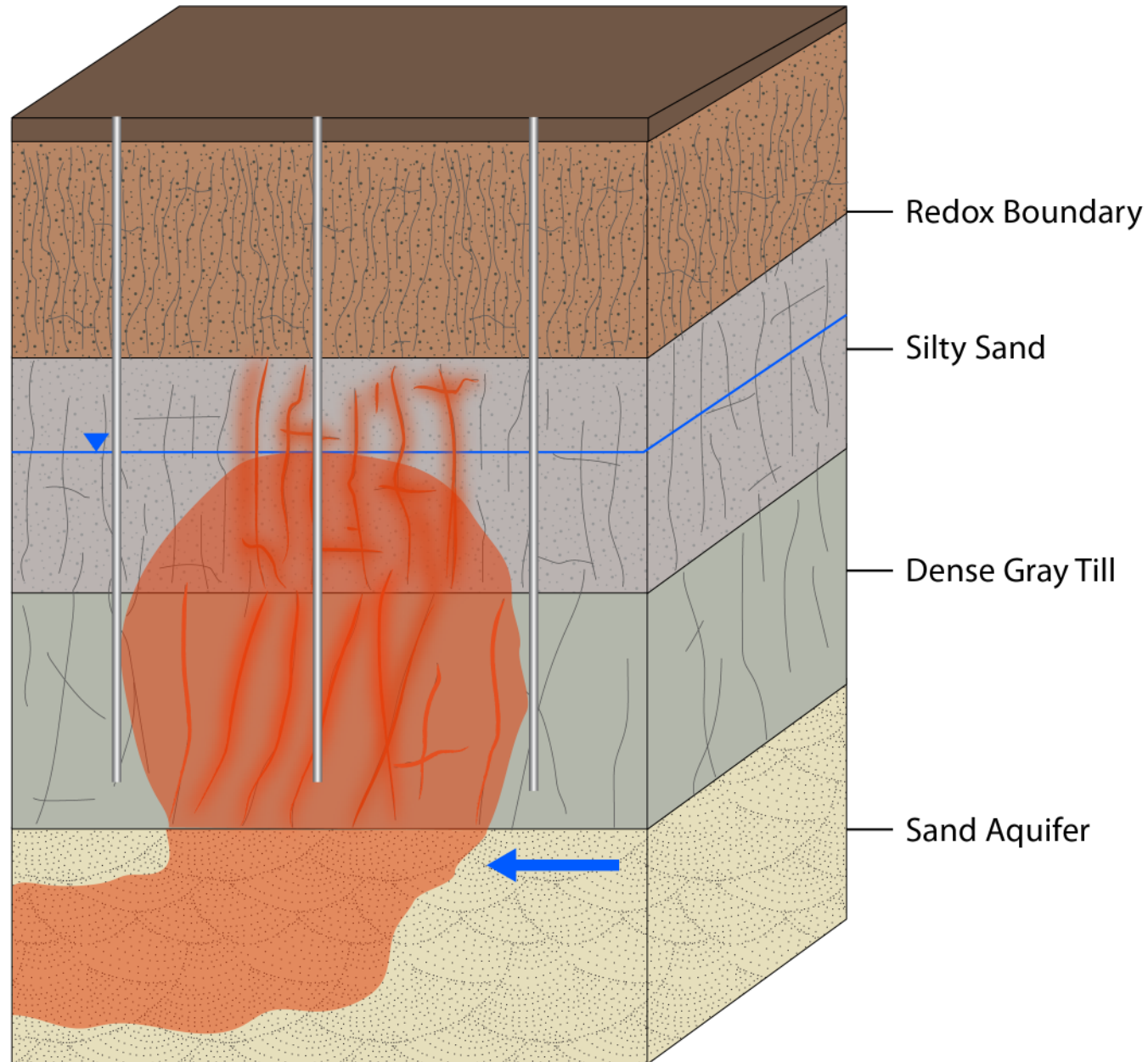
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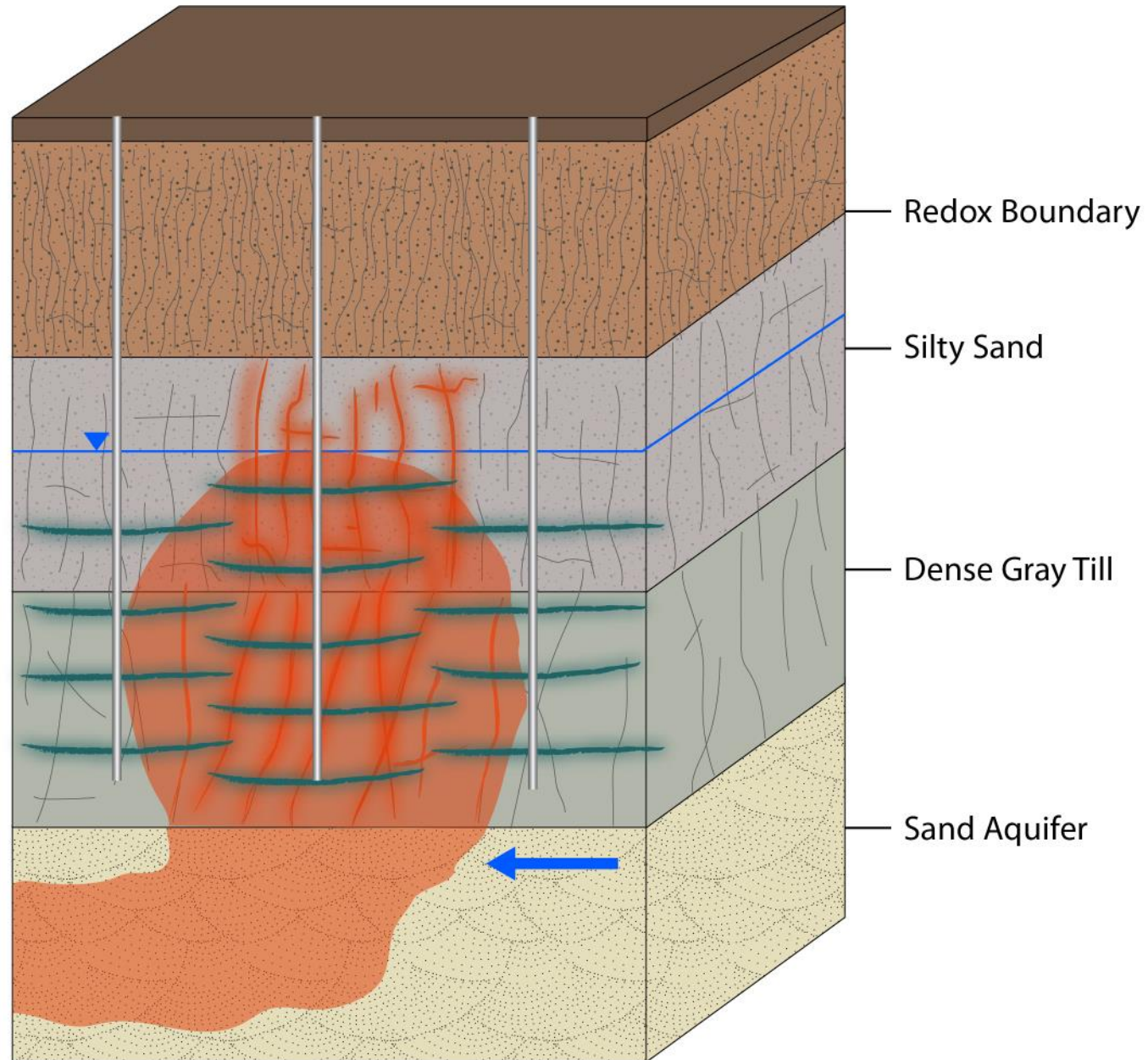
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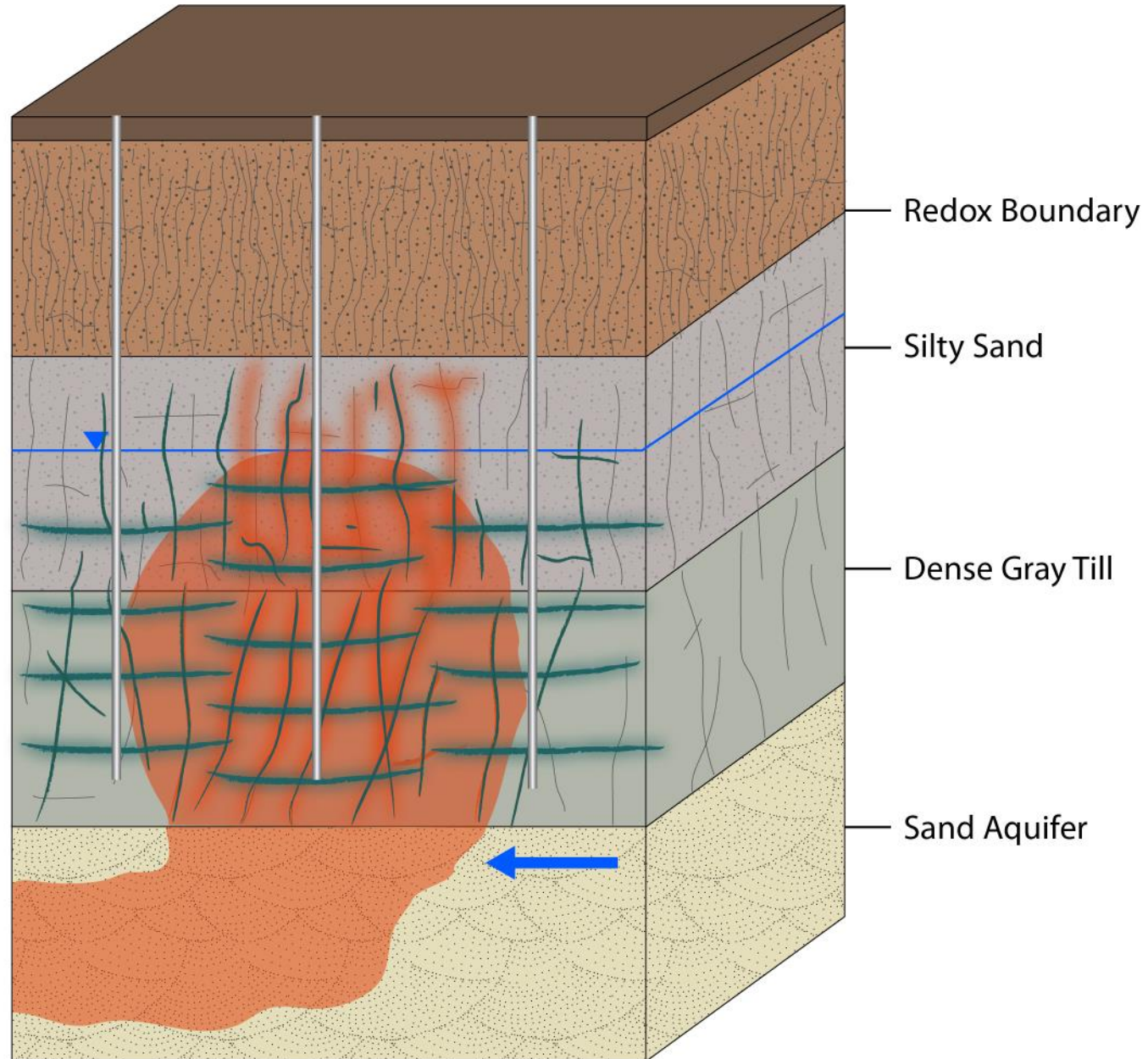
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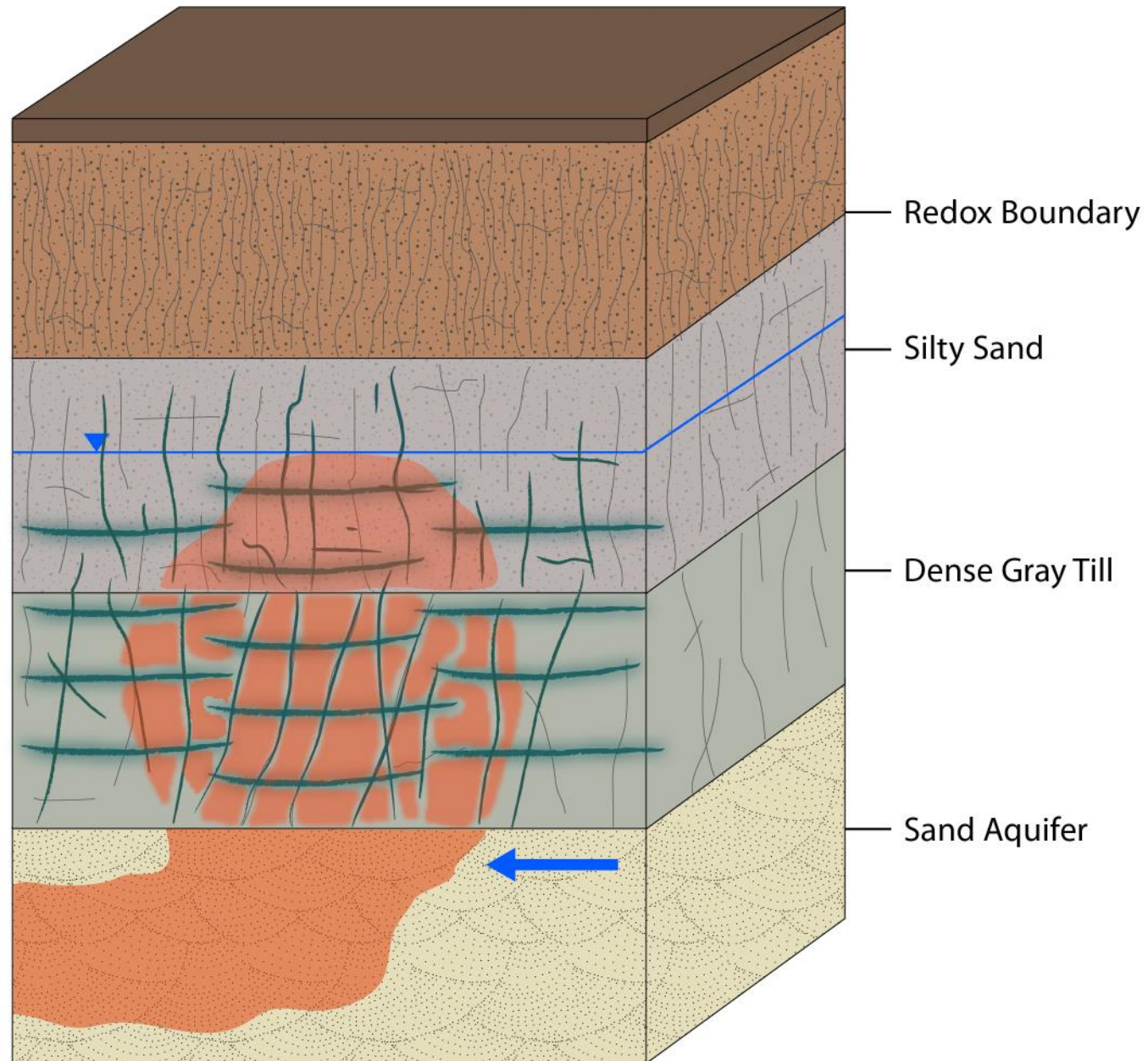
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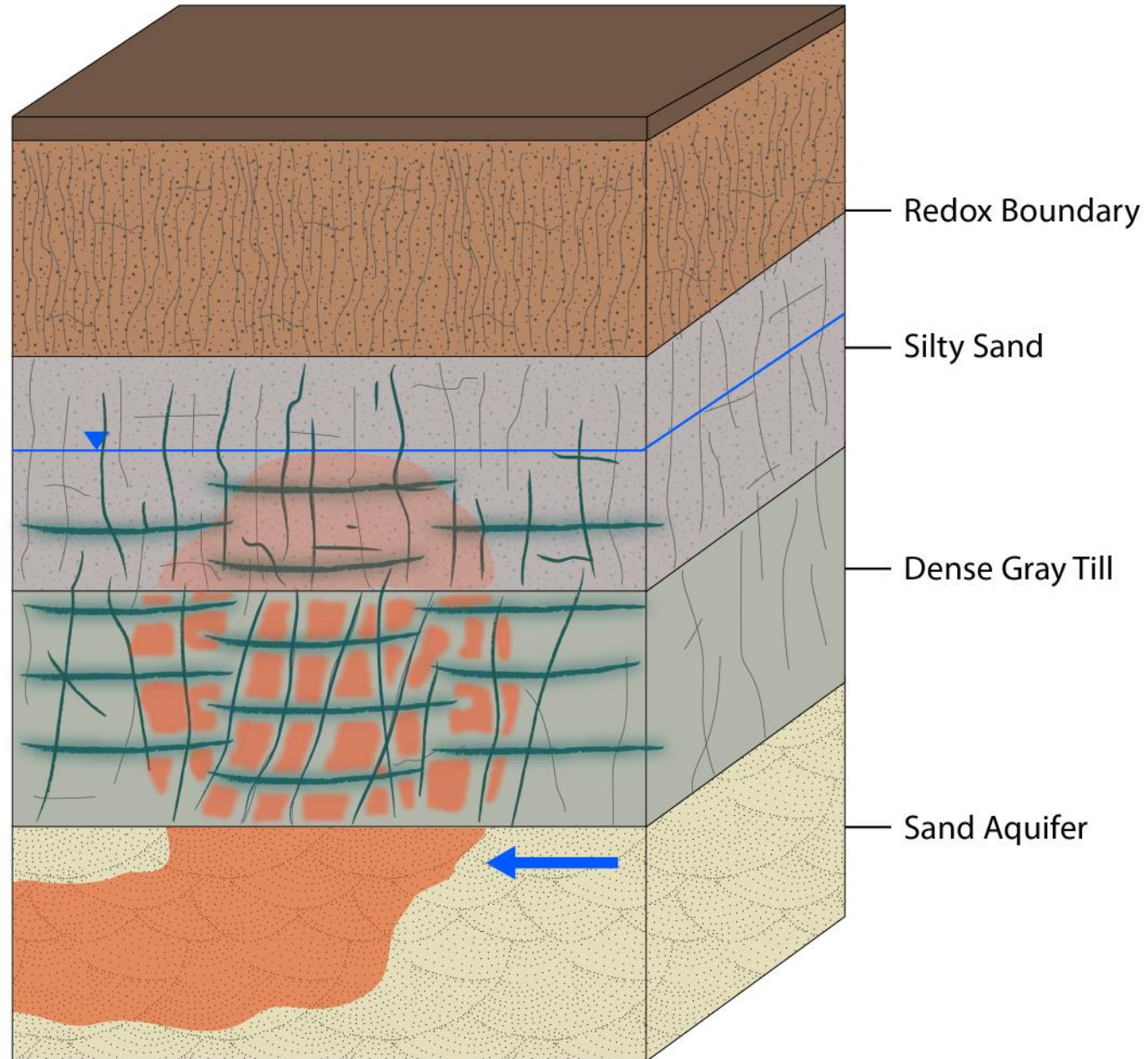
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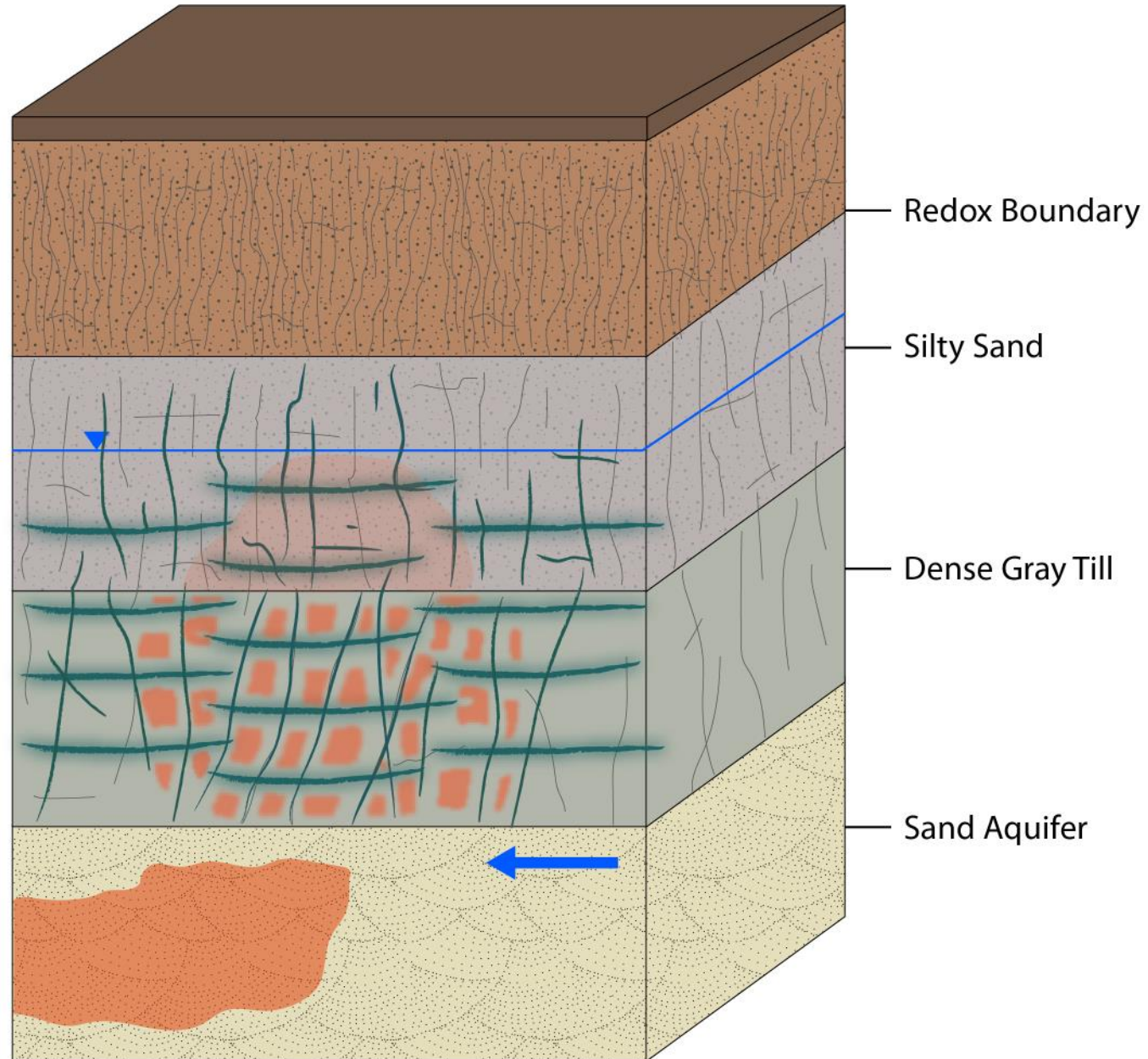
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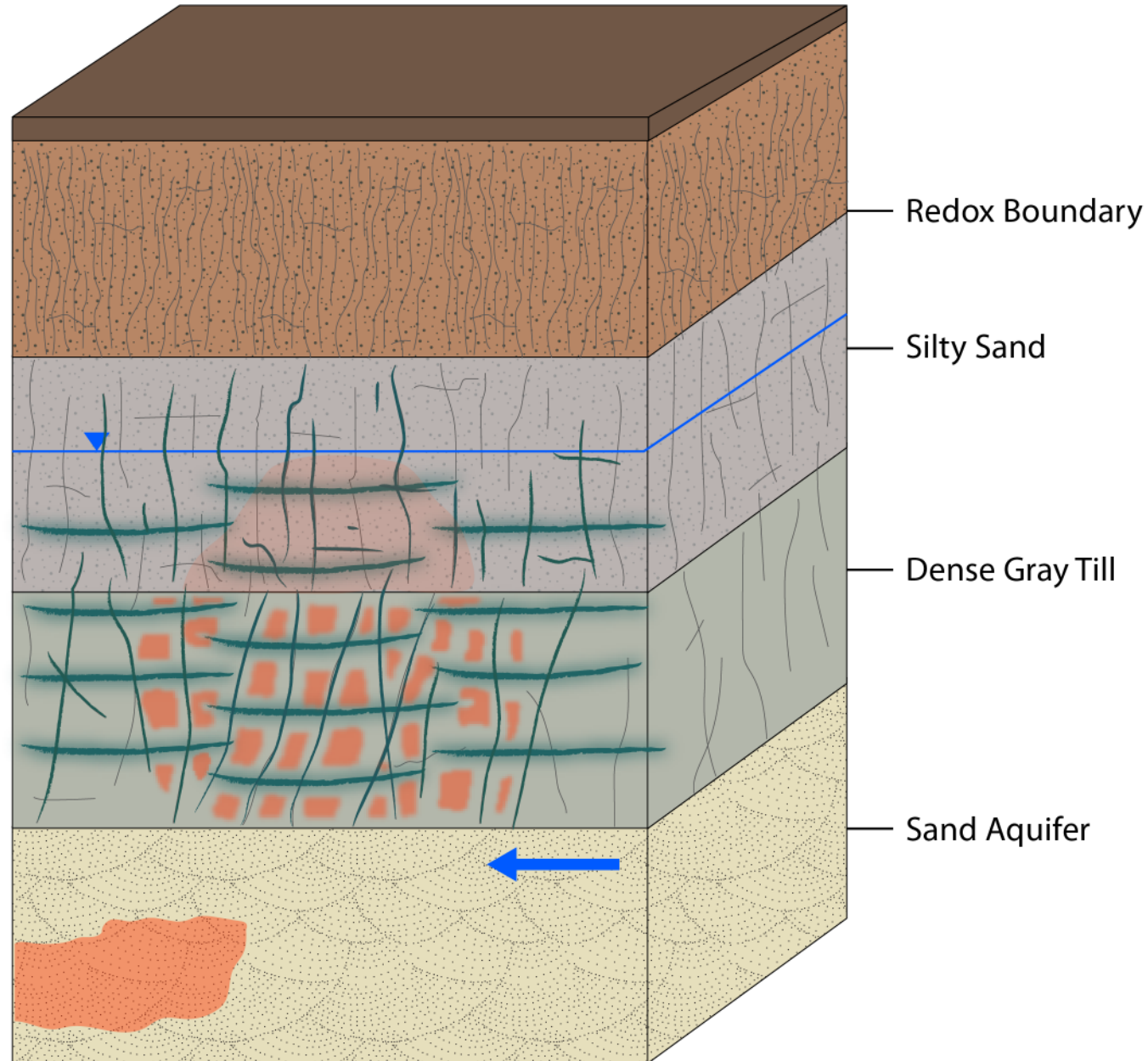
Conceptual Model – Treatment with DPT Jet Injection



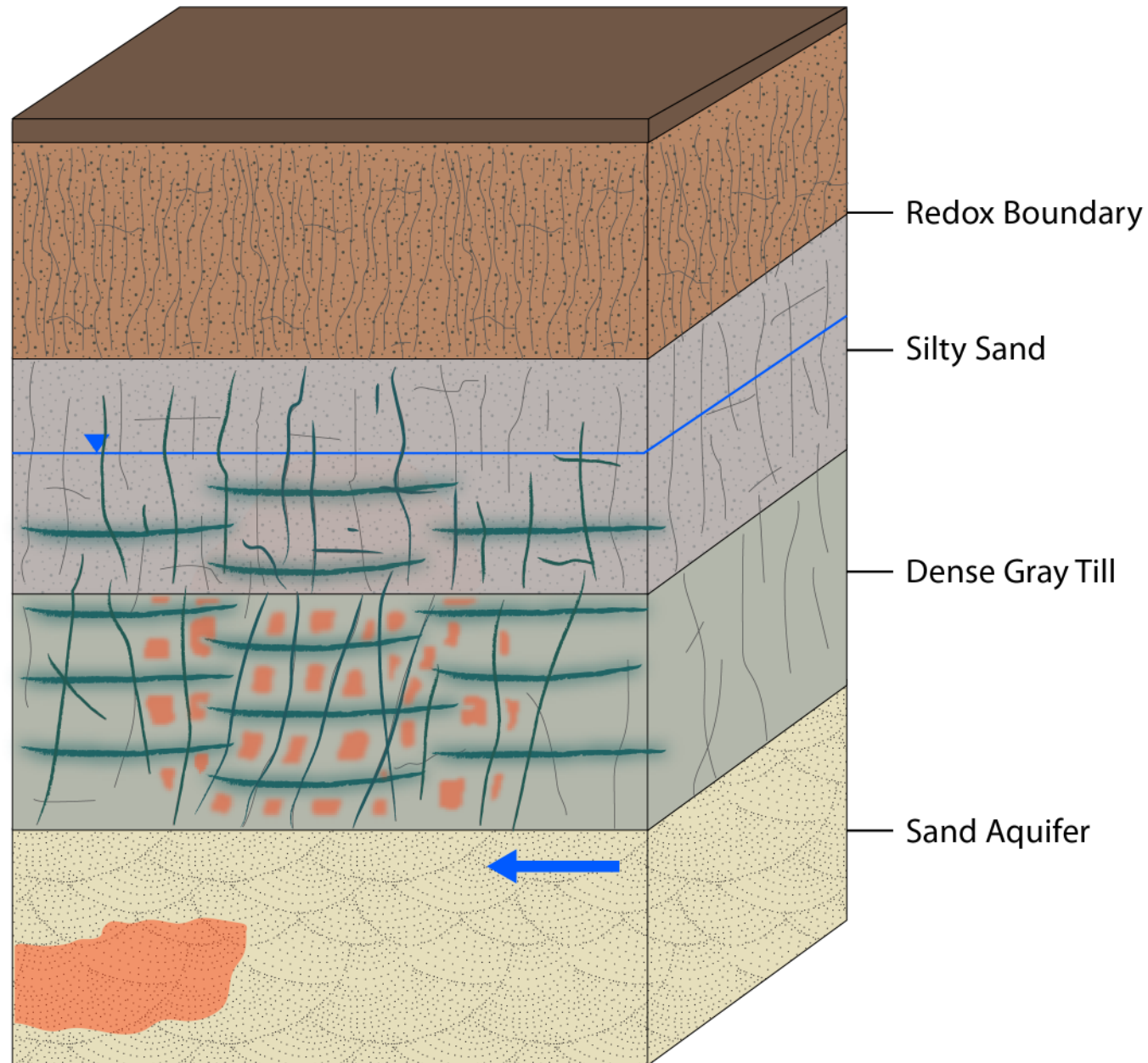
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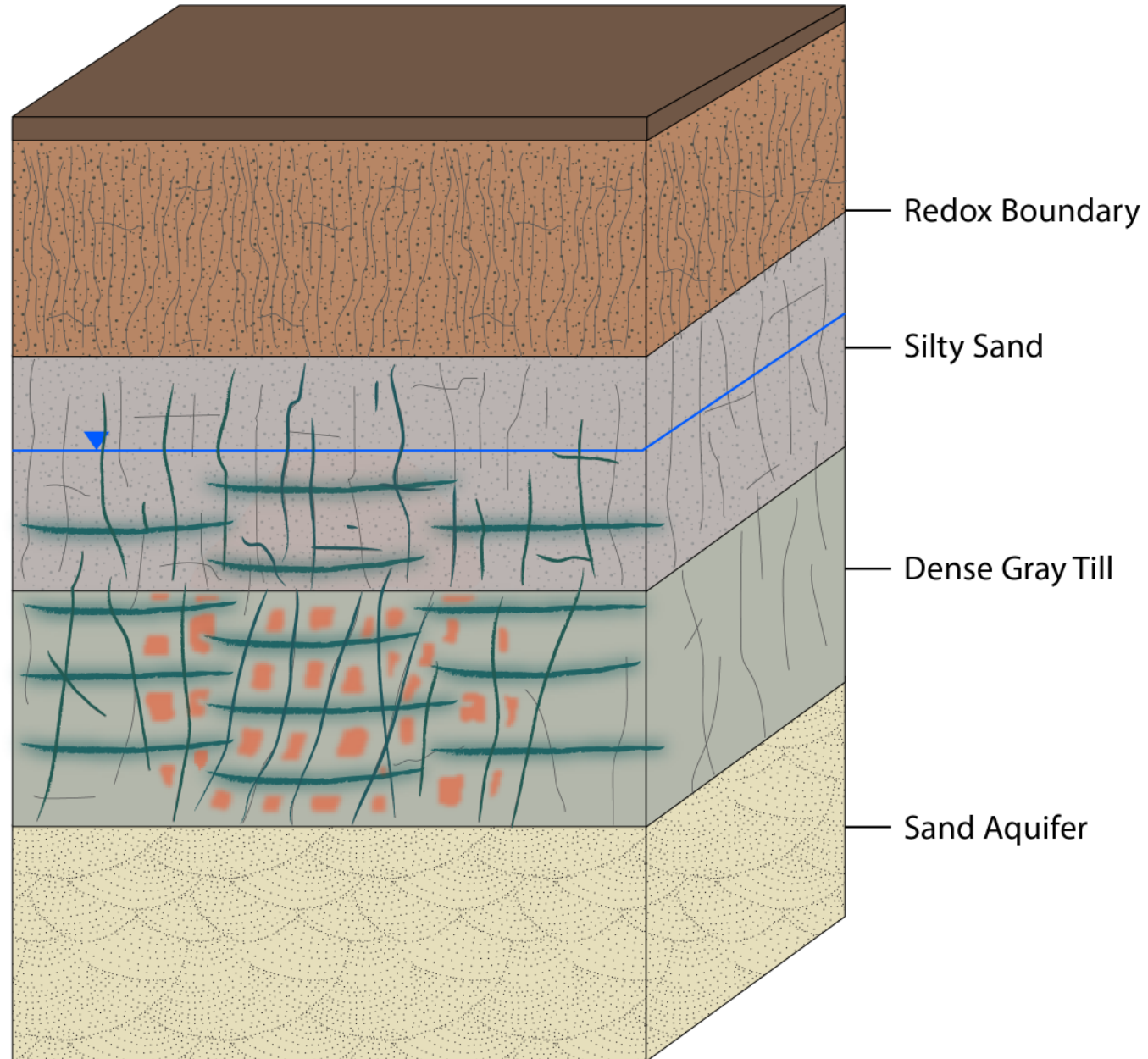
Conceptual Model – Treatment with DPT Jet Injection



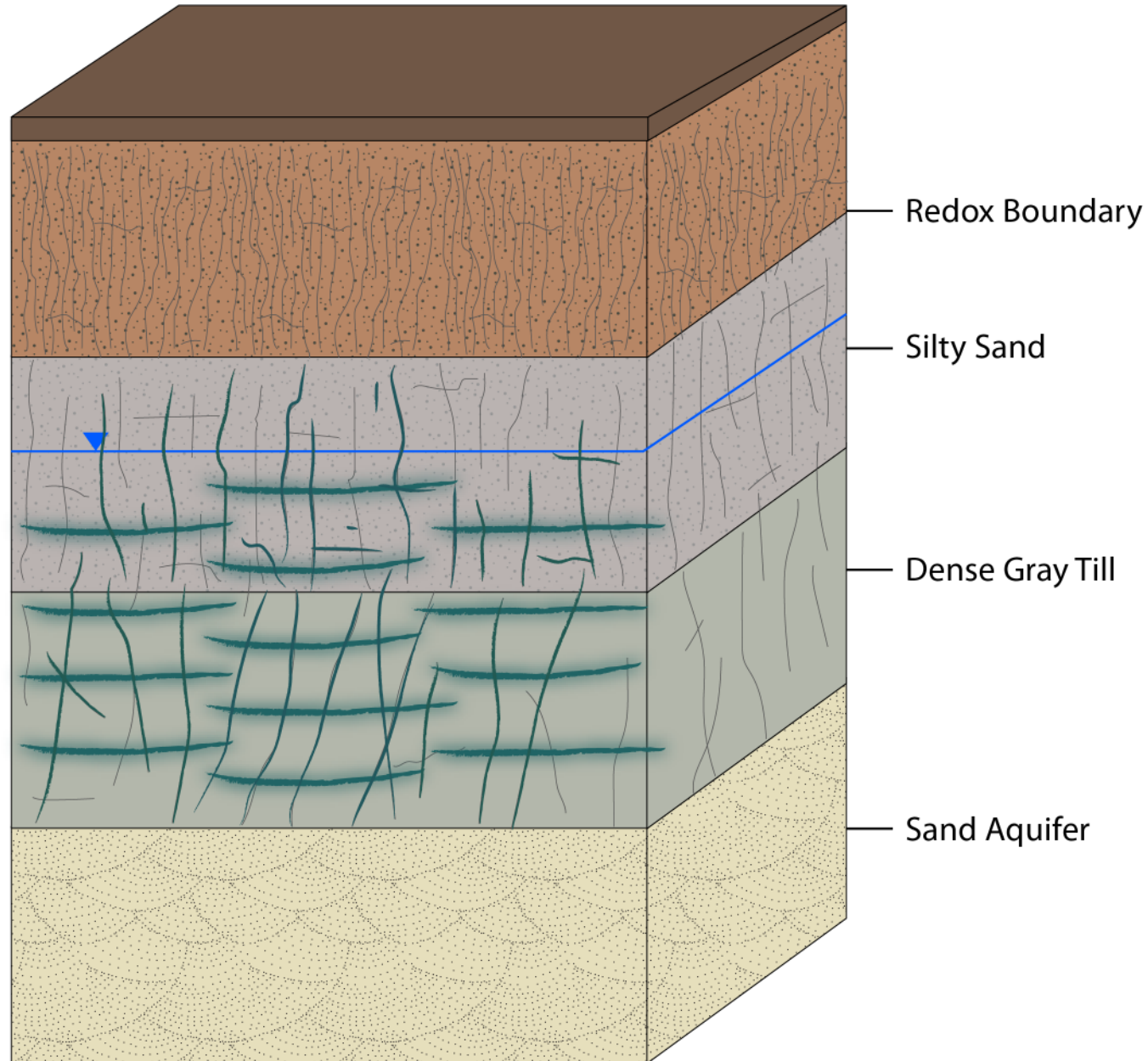
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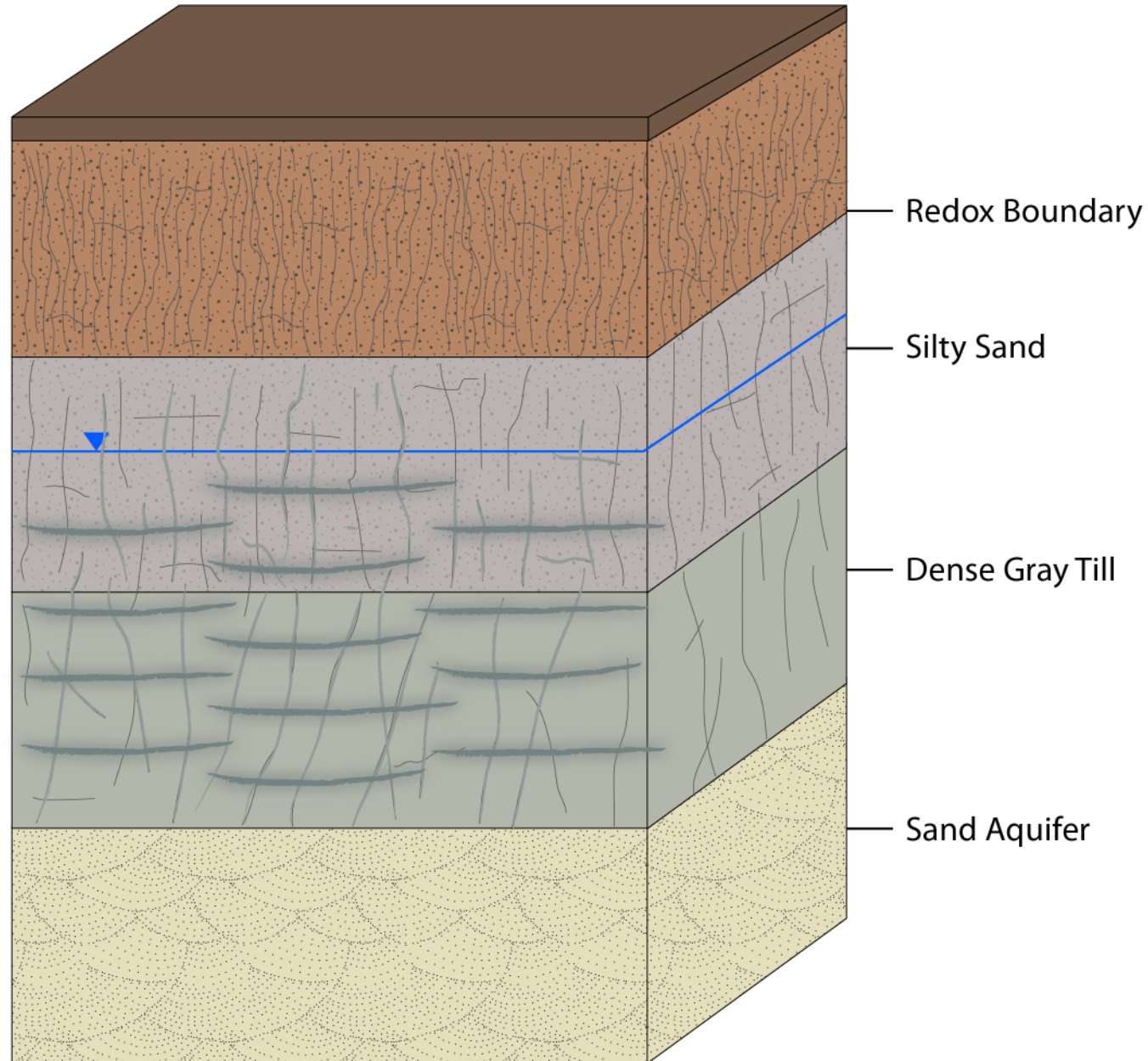
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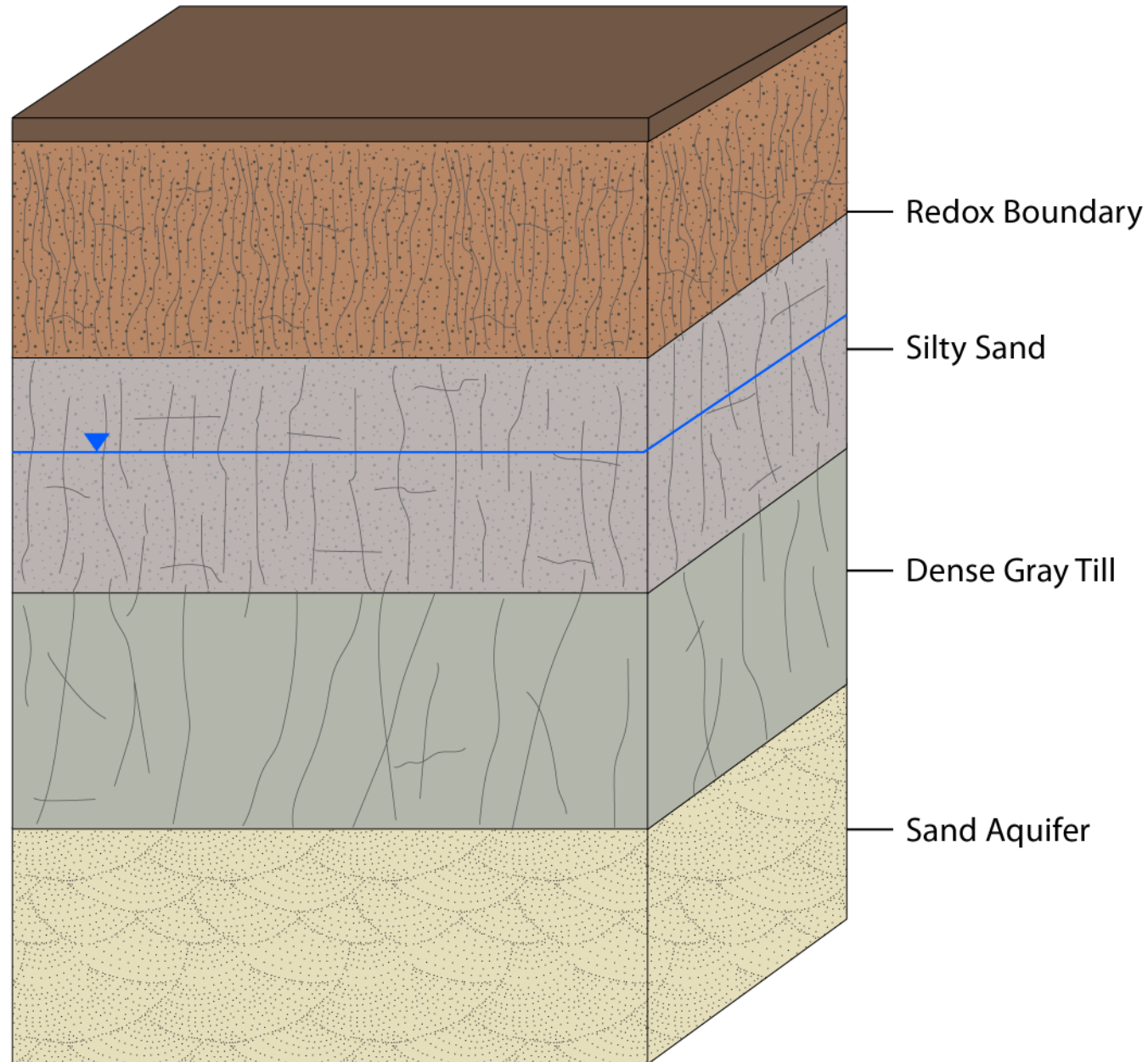
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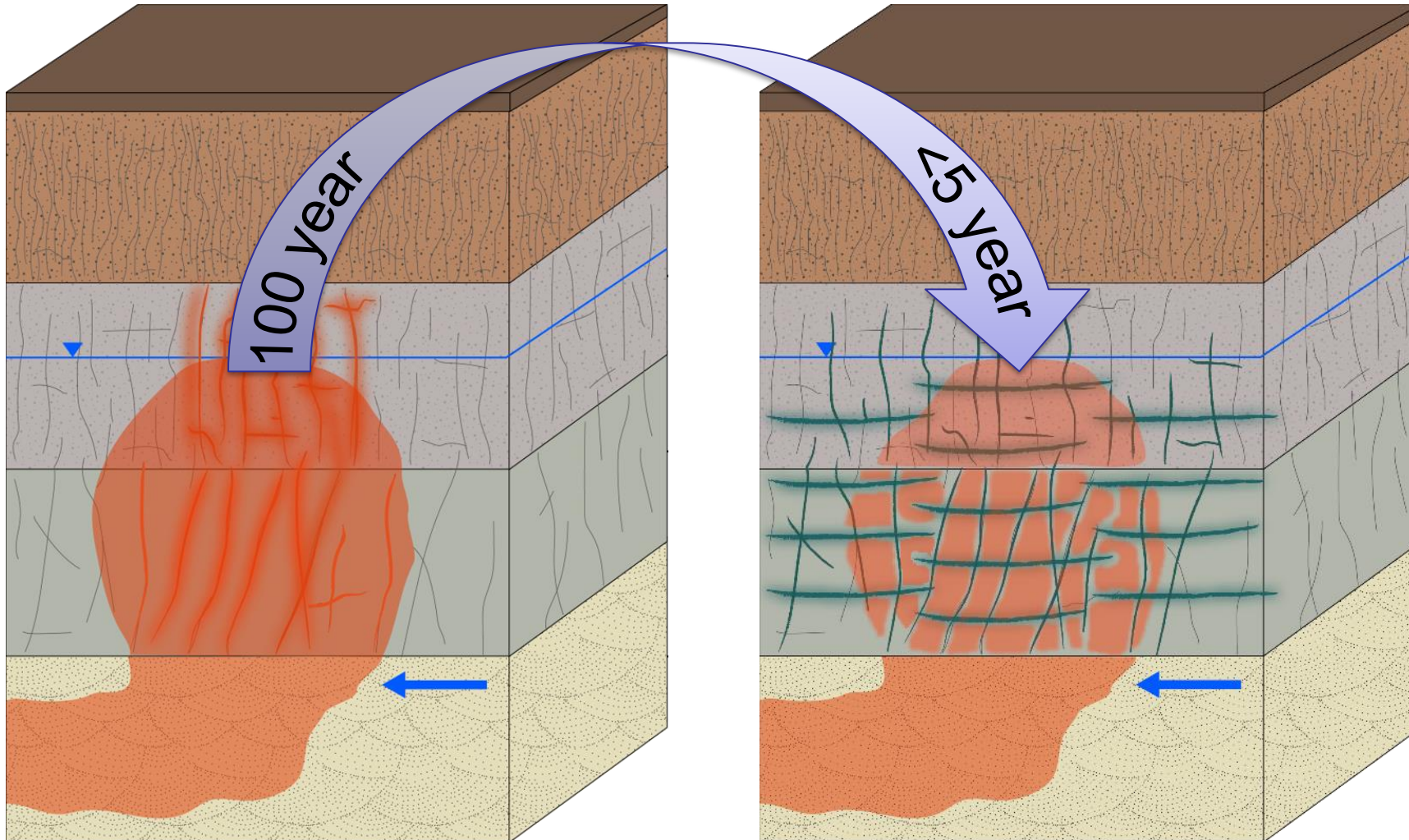
Conceptual Model – Treatment with DPT Jet Injection



Conceptual Model – Treatment with DPT Jet Injection



Objective

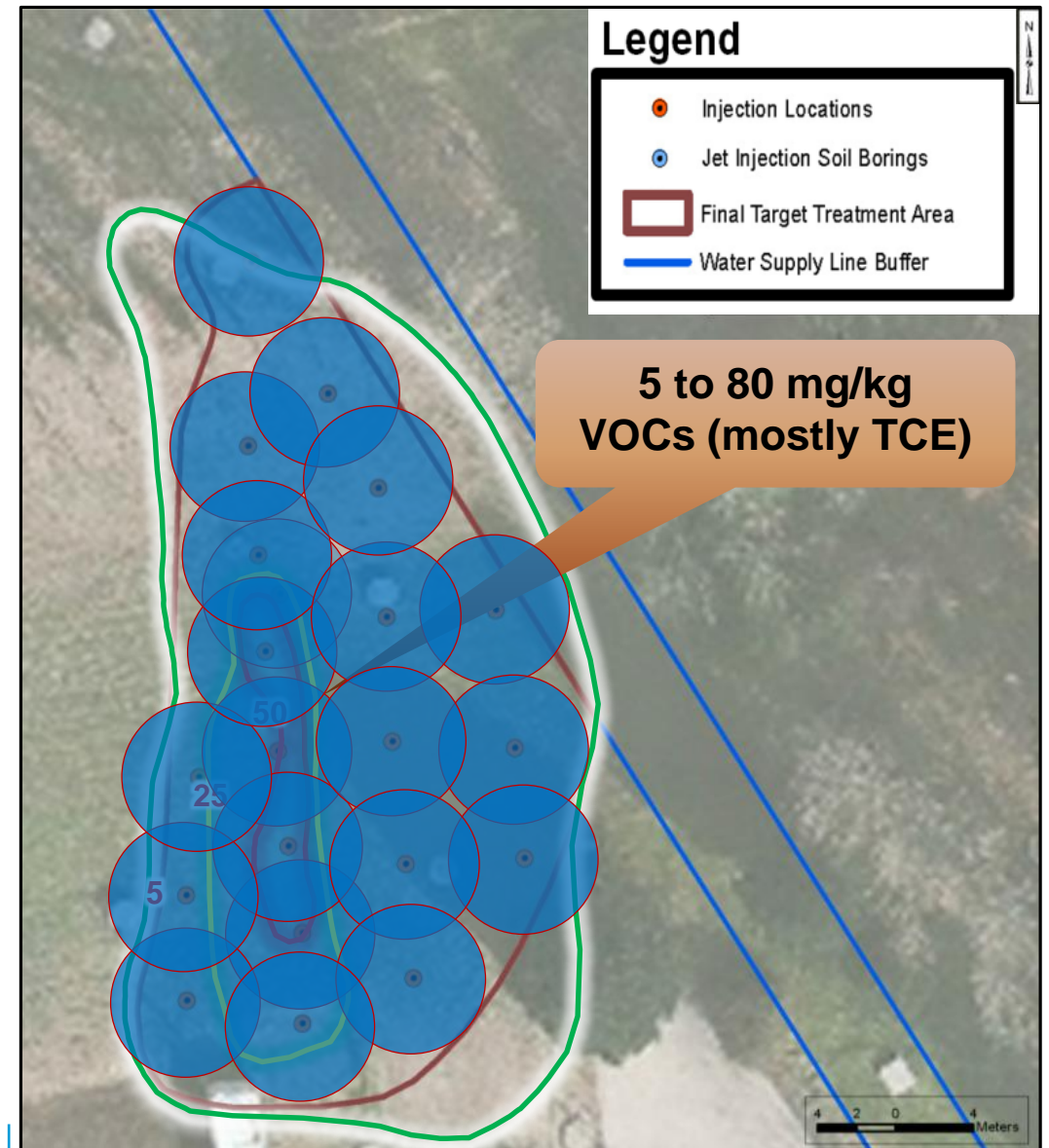
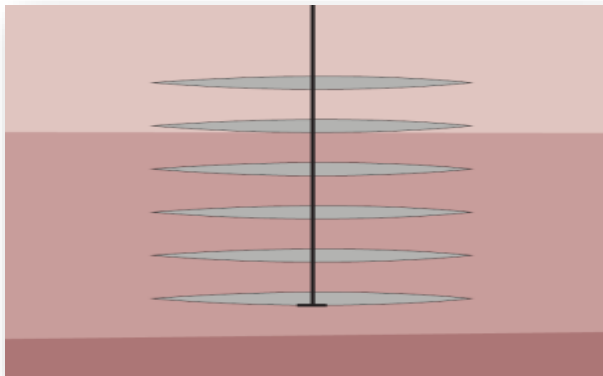


CASE STUDY: Full-scale Source Treatment in Denmark

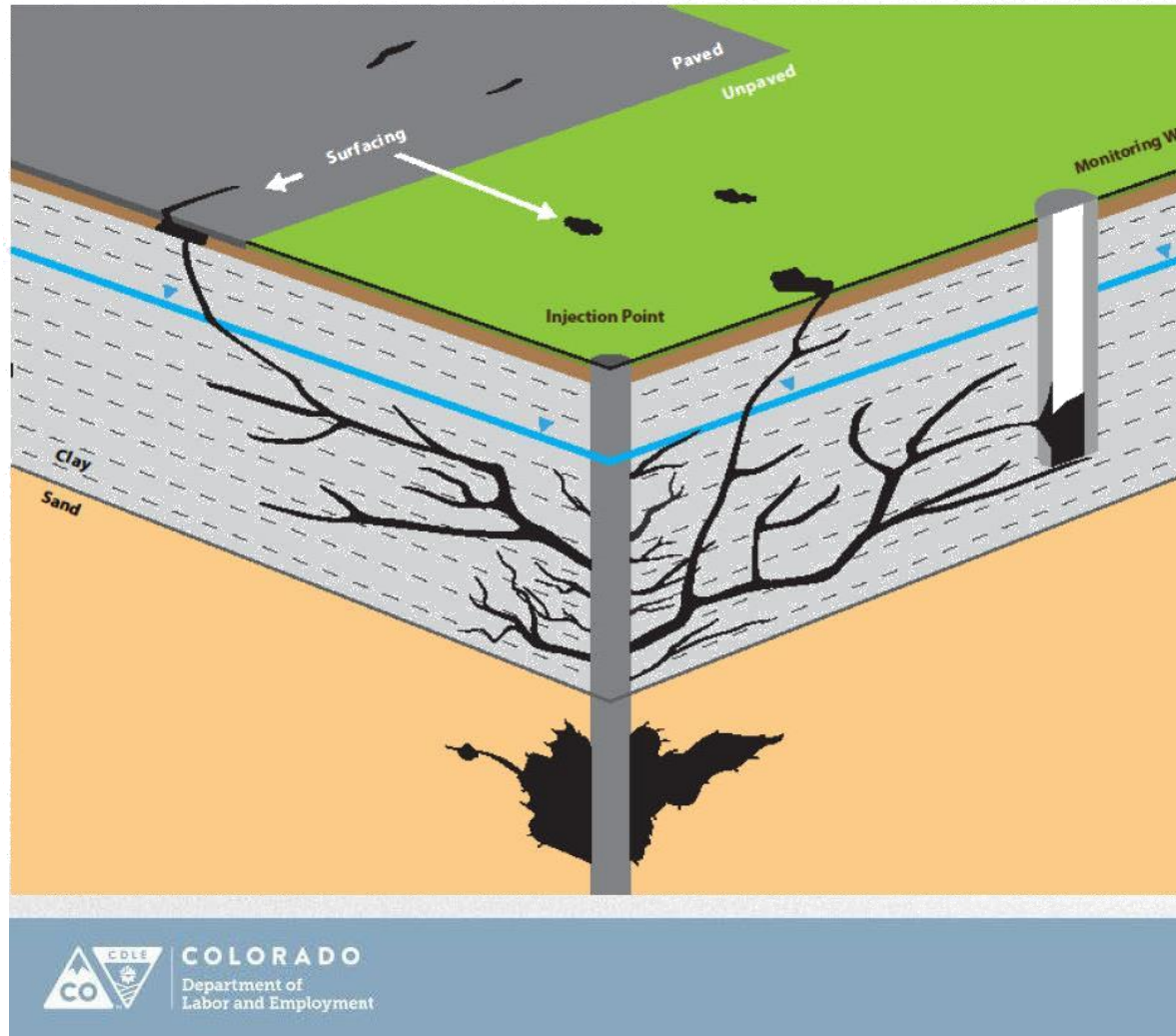


Case Study – Remedial Design

- 700 sq meter Target Treatment Area (TTA)
- 4 m design ROI
- 21 injection locations with 121 individual injections
- 5-7 discrete injection depths
- 50 tonnes mZVI (Hepure Ferox Flow)
- 25 tonnes sand



Case Study – Surfacing



Surfacing during injection was limited to 4 known historical borings and 2 other locations during 121 injections.

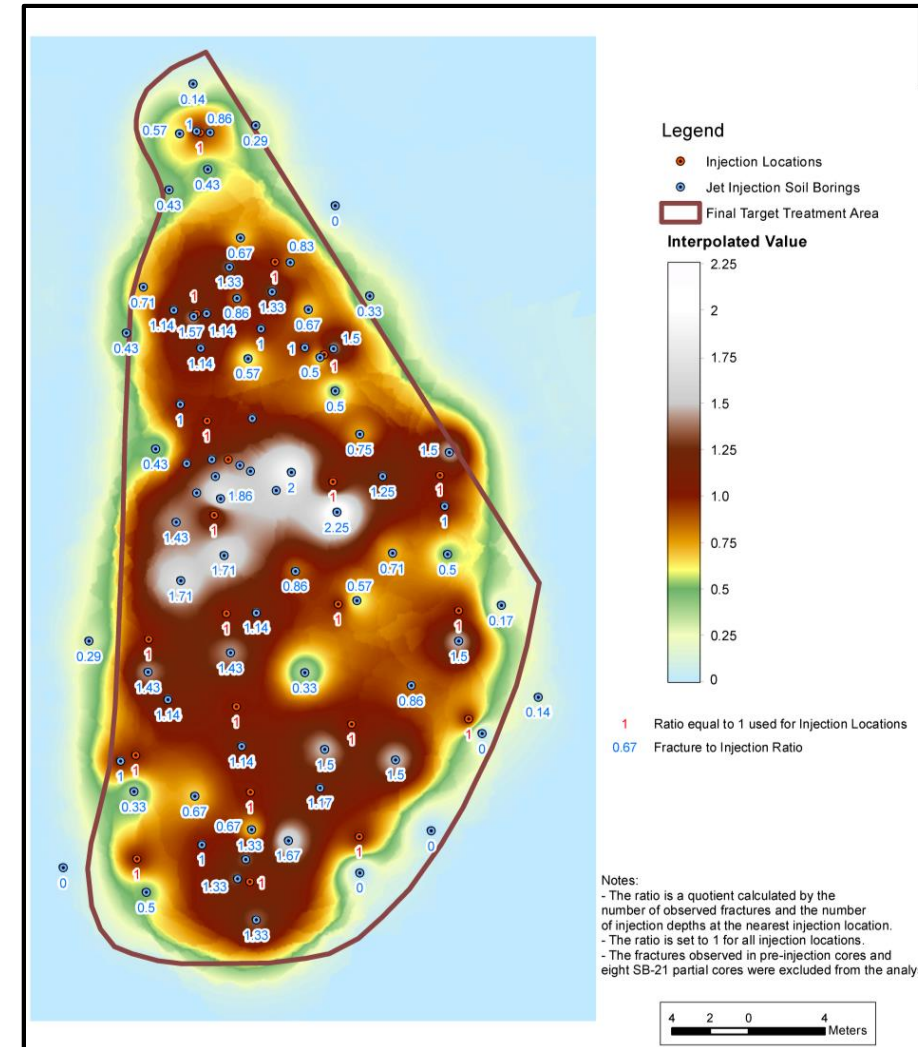
Surfacing during slurry injection can be controlled!!

CASE STUDY: Denmark – ZVI Distribution

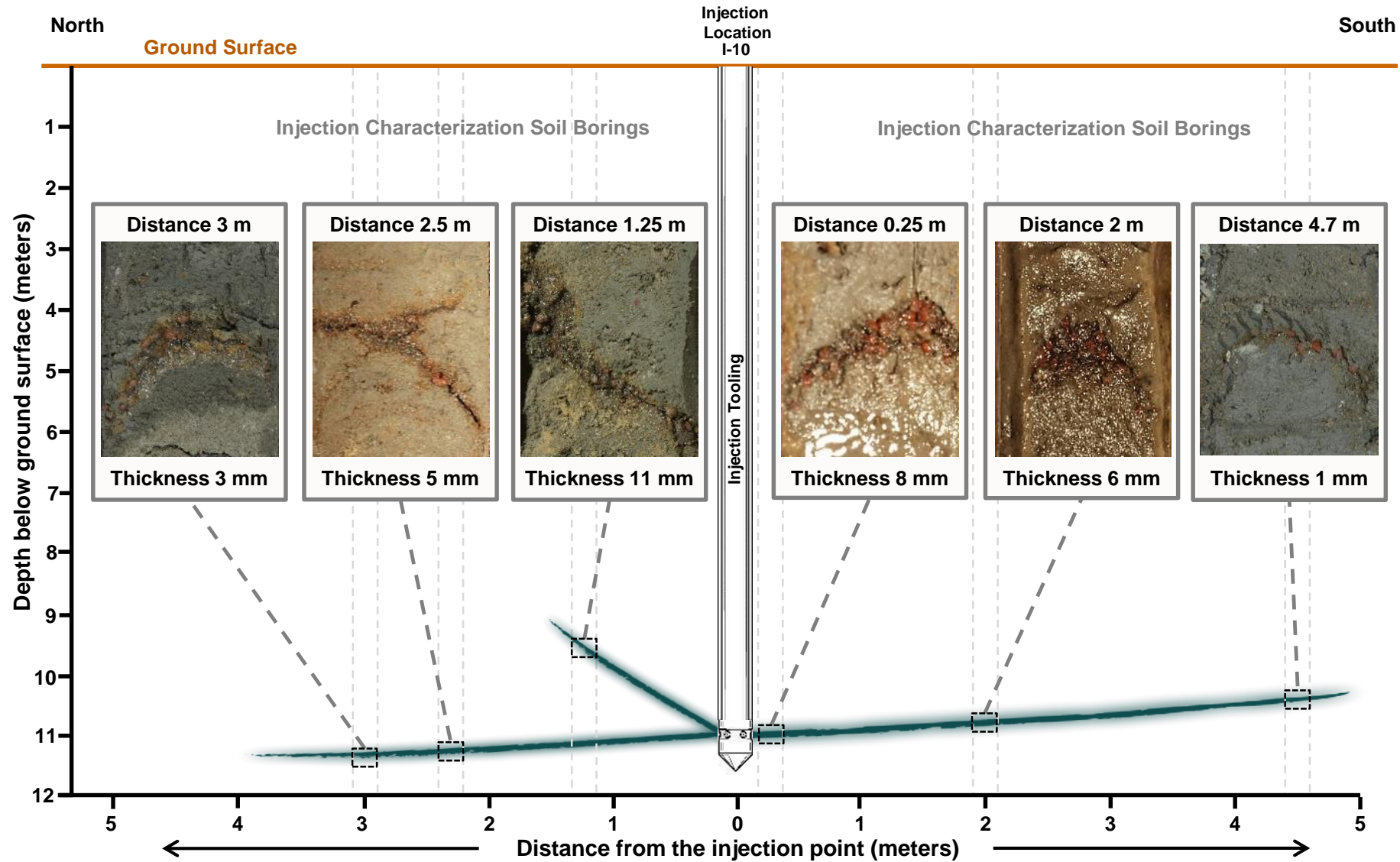


Case Study – Lateral Fracture Distribution

- Advanced 80 borings in TTA
- Confirmed that we met our 4 m design ROI

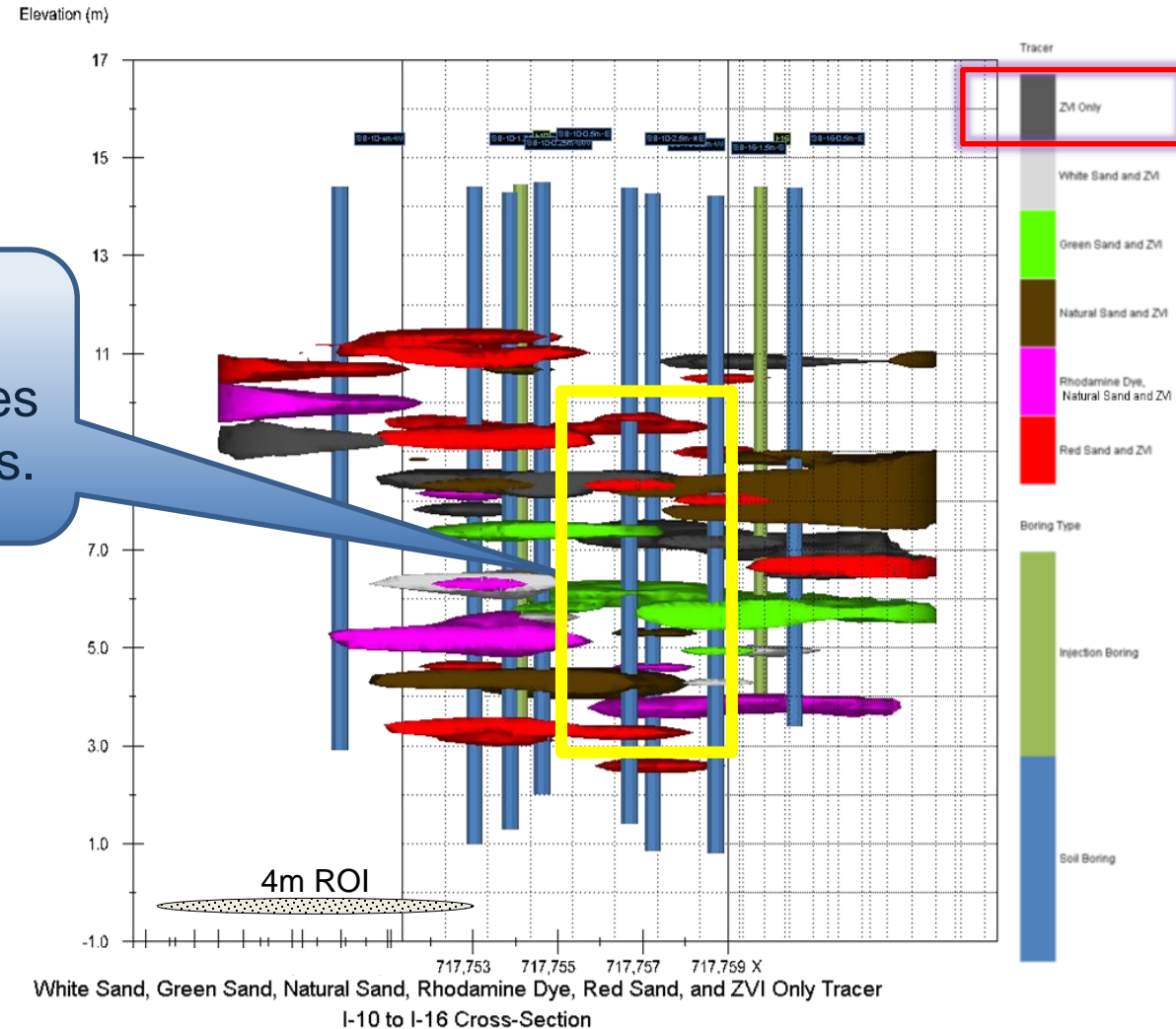


Case Study: Tracing Single Fractures



Case Study: Mapping Overlap w/ Multiple Tracers

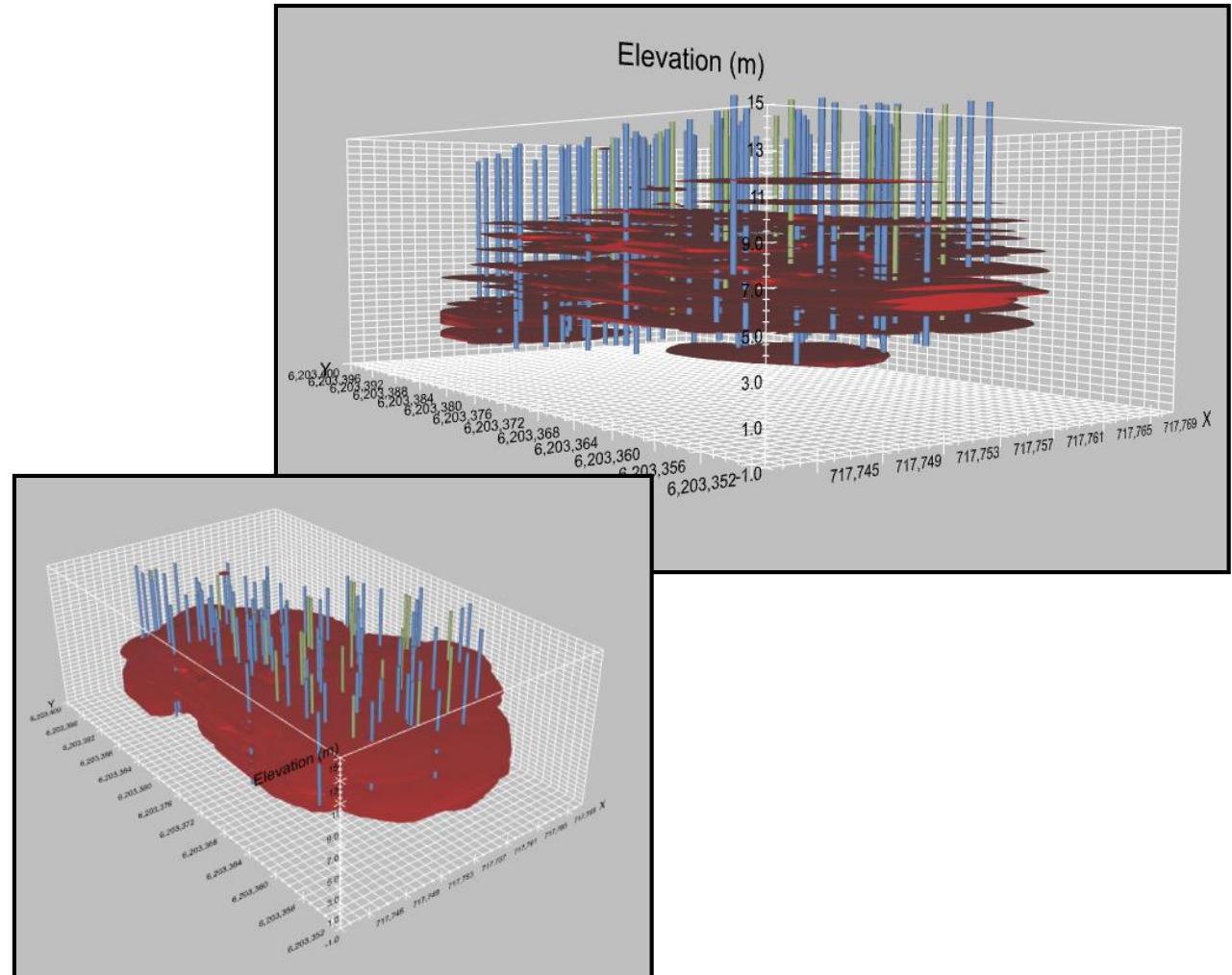
Documented multiple overlapping ZVI-filled zones between injection locations.



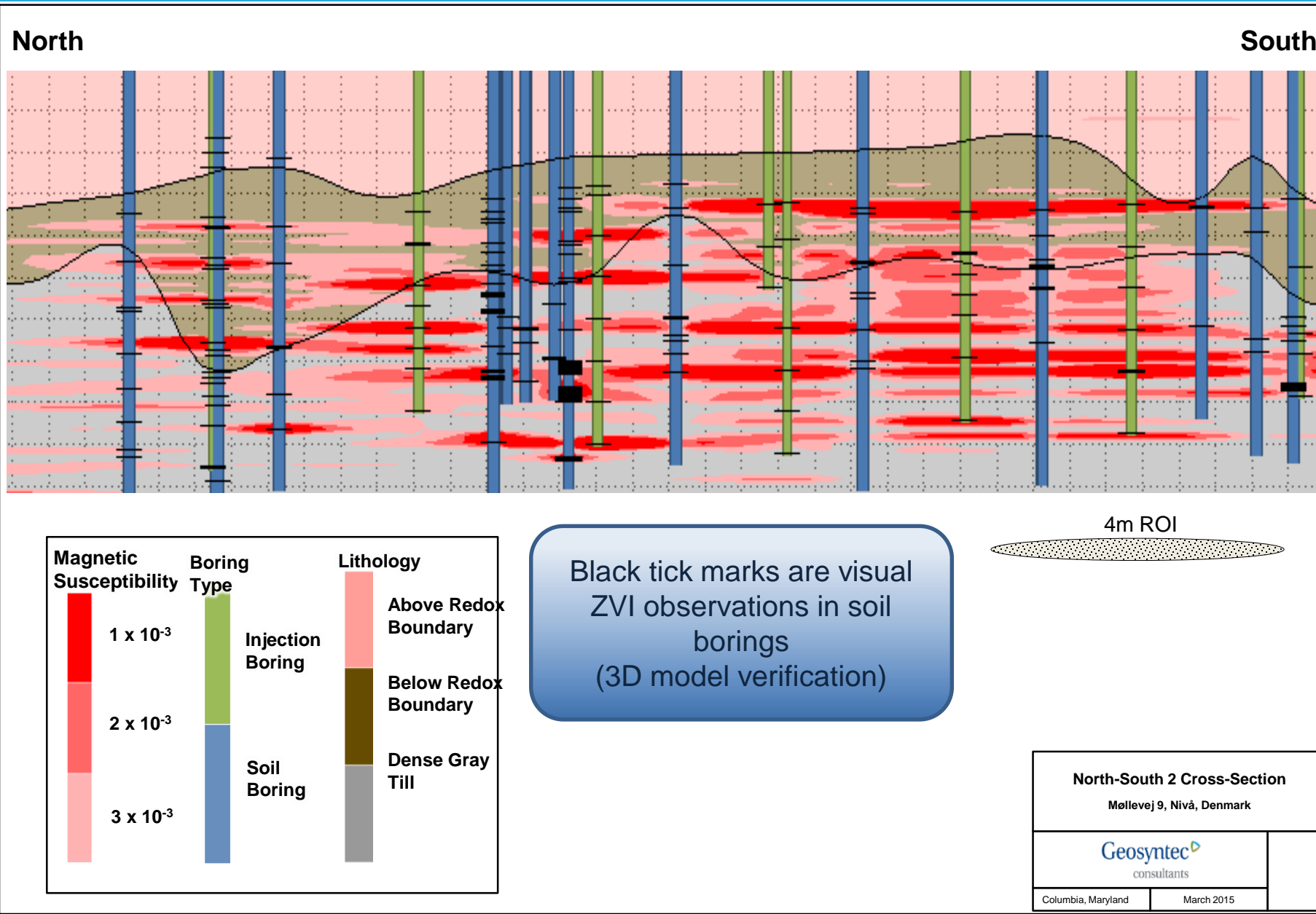
Case Study: Distribution of Fractures – 3D Modeling

METHODOLOGY

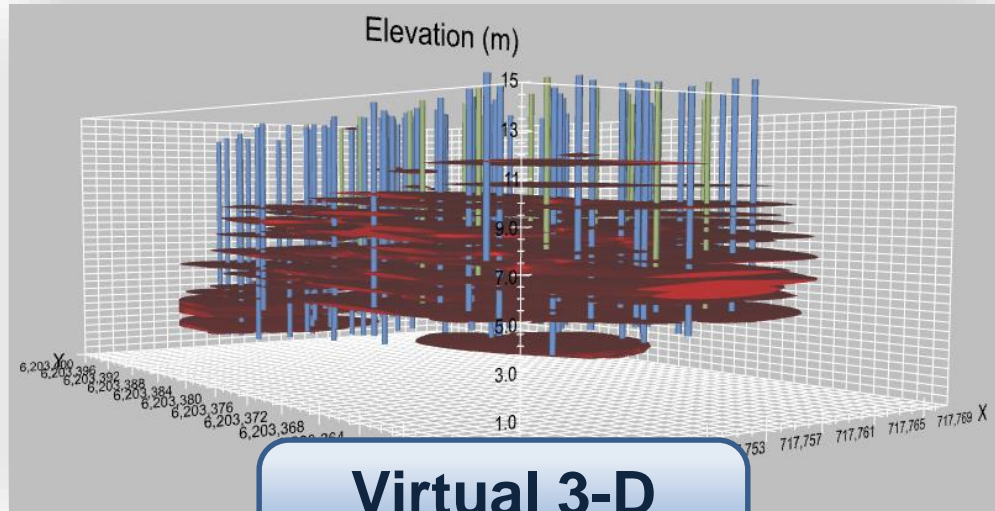
- 3D modeling (EVS software) was utilized to interpolate magnetic susceptibility (MS) readings.
- Interpolated MS readings $>1 \times 10^{-3}$ were generally co-located with visual identification of ZVI-filled fractures.



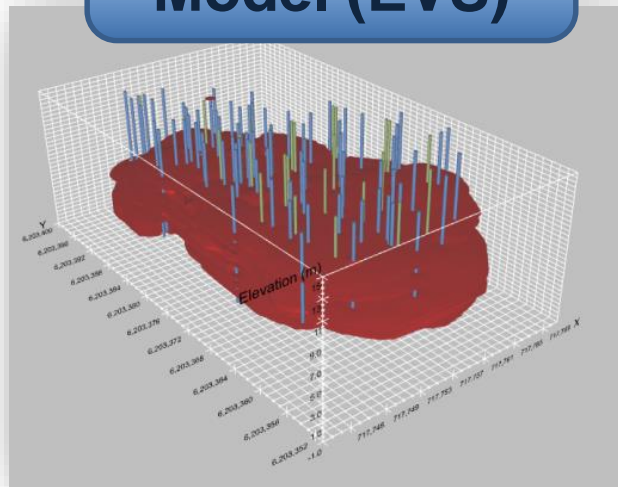
Lateral Distribution of Horizontal Fractures – Cross Sections



Case Study – 3-D Print of Distribution



**Virtual 3-D
Model (EVS)**

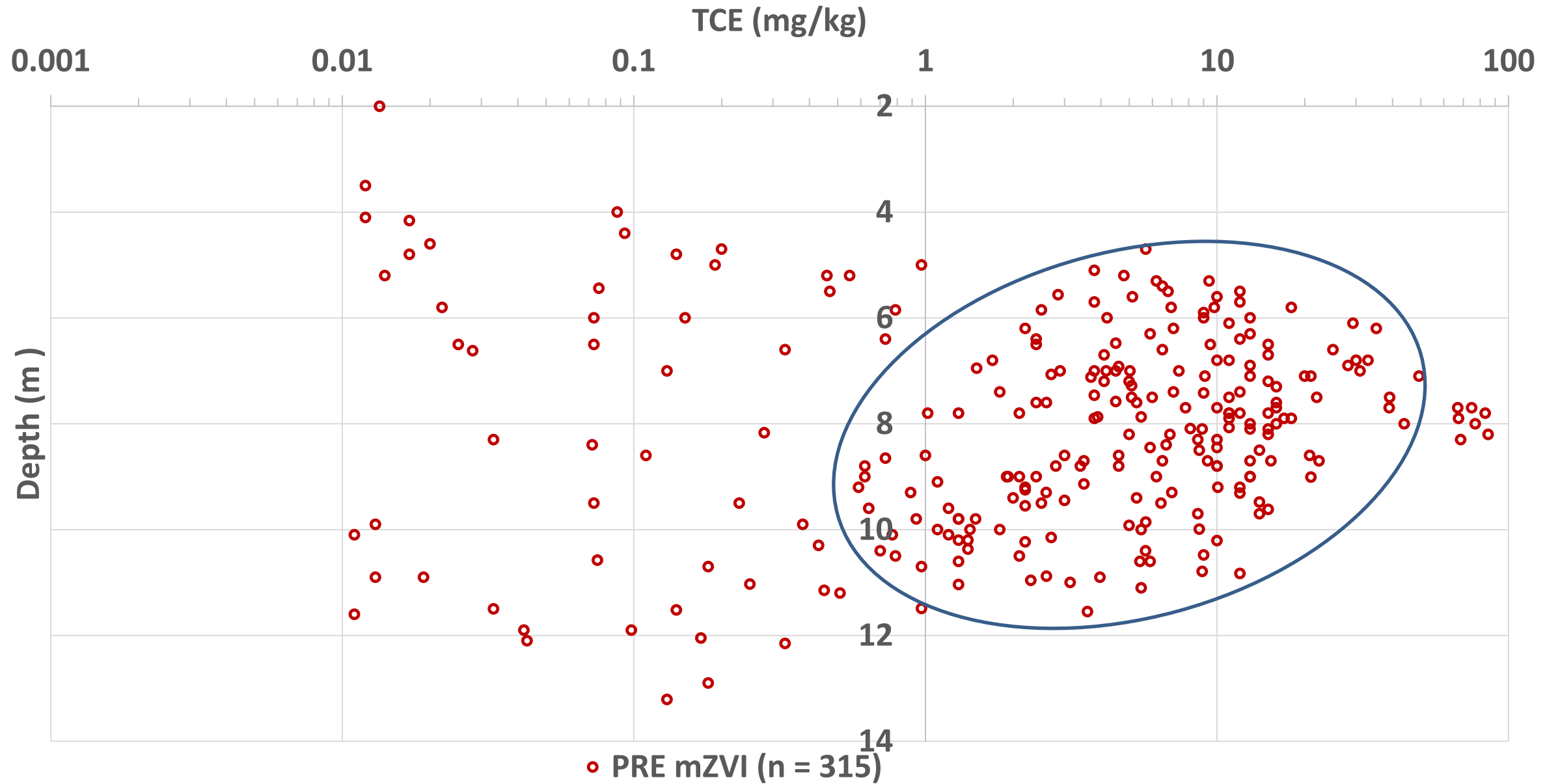


**3-D Printed
Model**

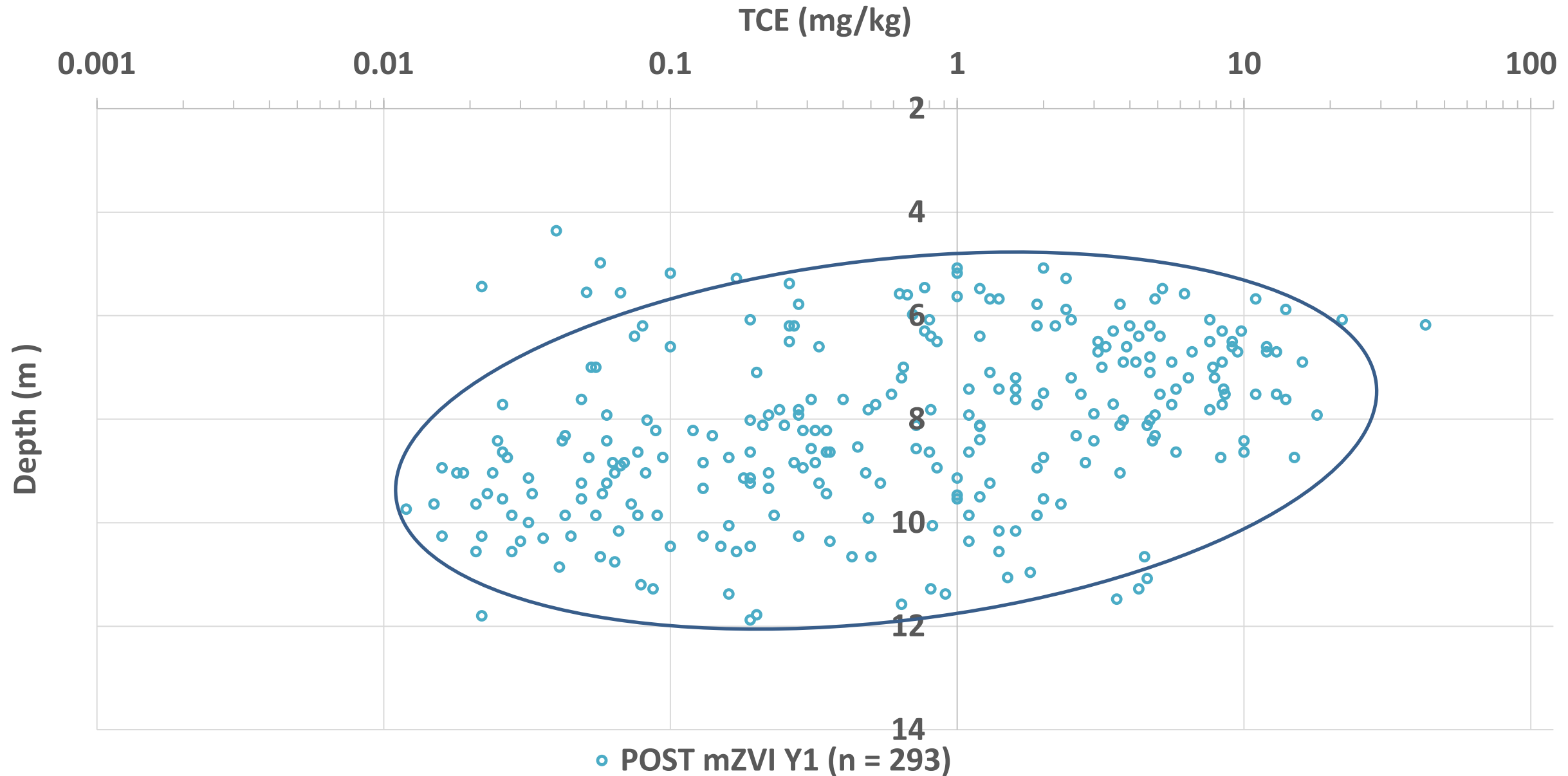


CASE STUDY: Denmark – Treatment Results

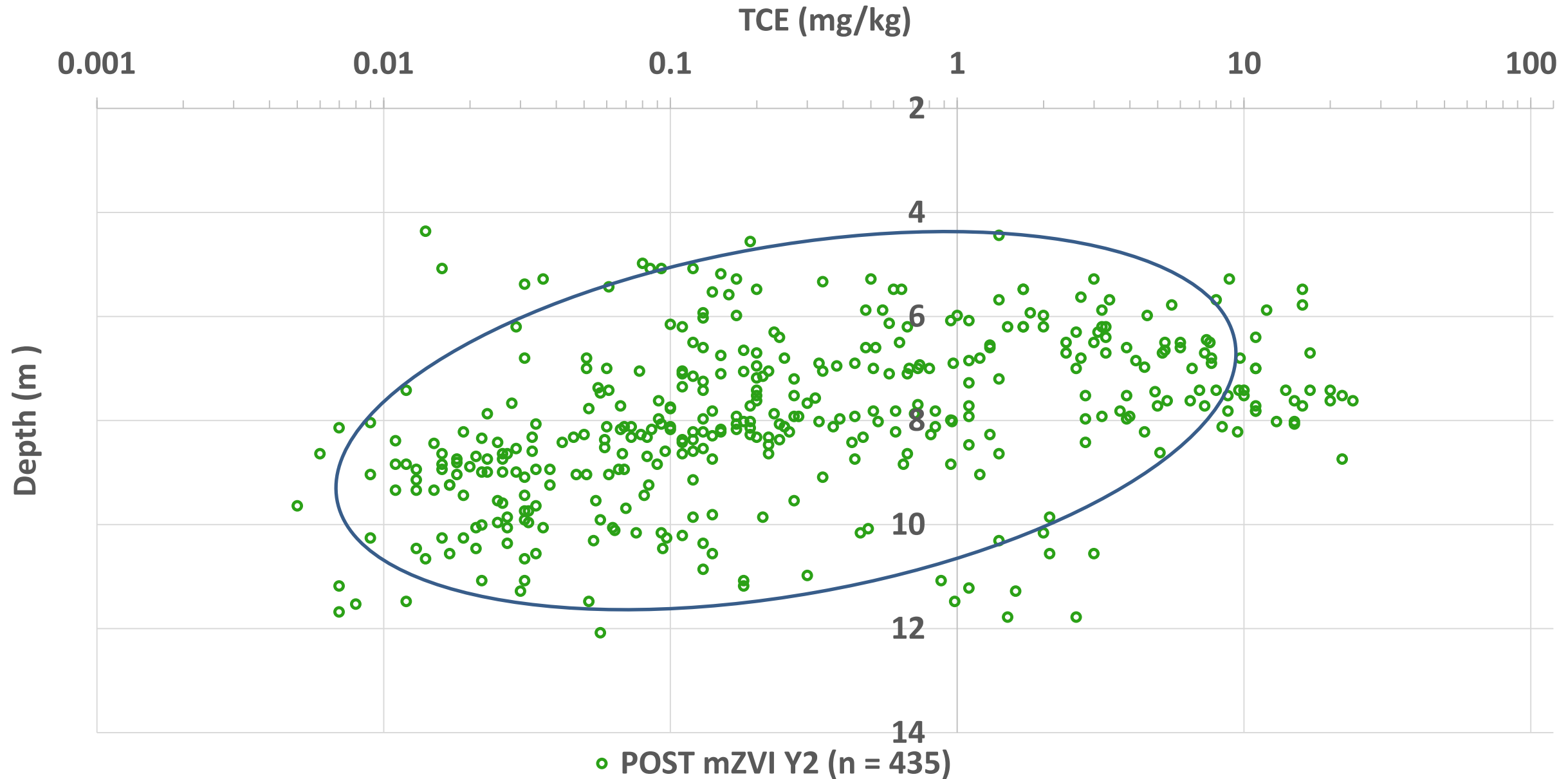




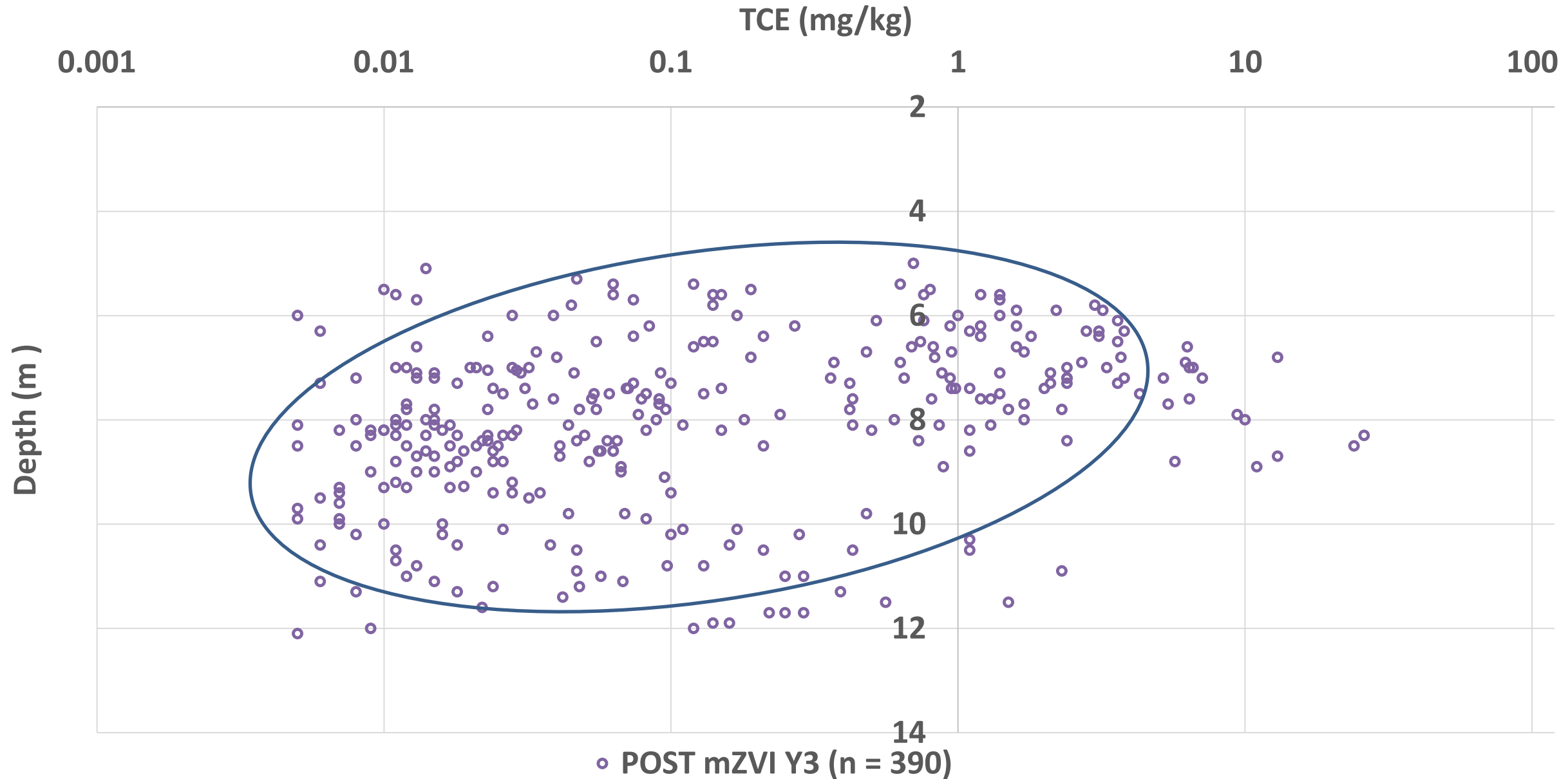
TCE in Soil – 6 months Post-Treatment



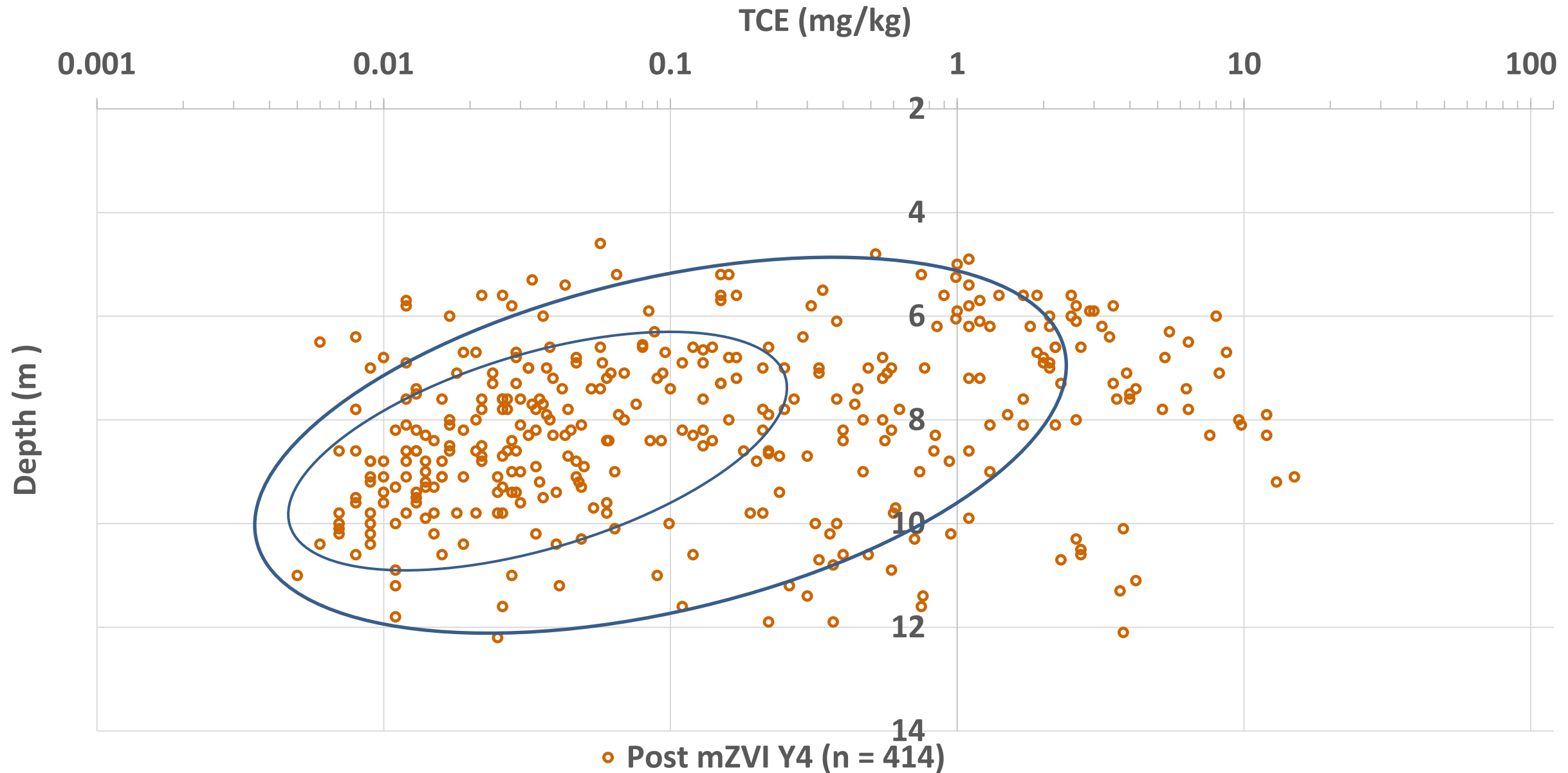
TCE in Soil – 18 month Post-Treatment



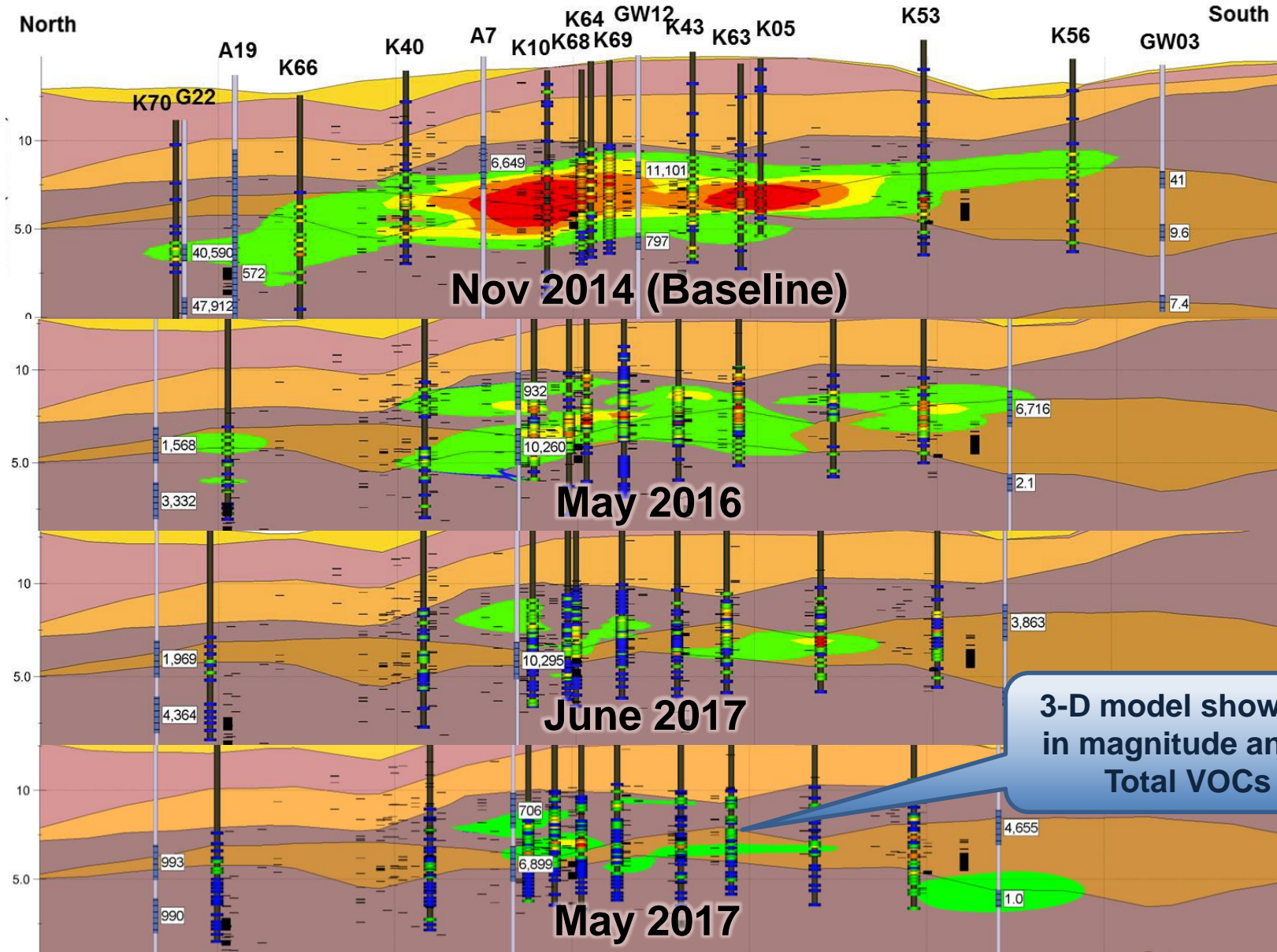
TCE in Soil – 30 month Post-Treatment



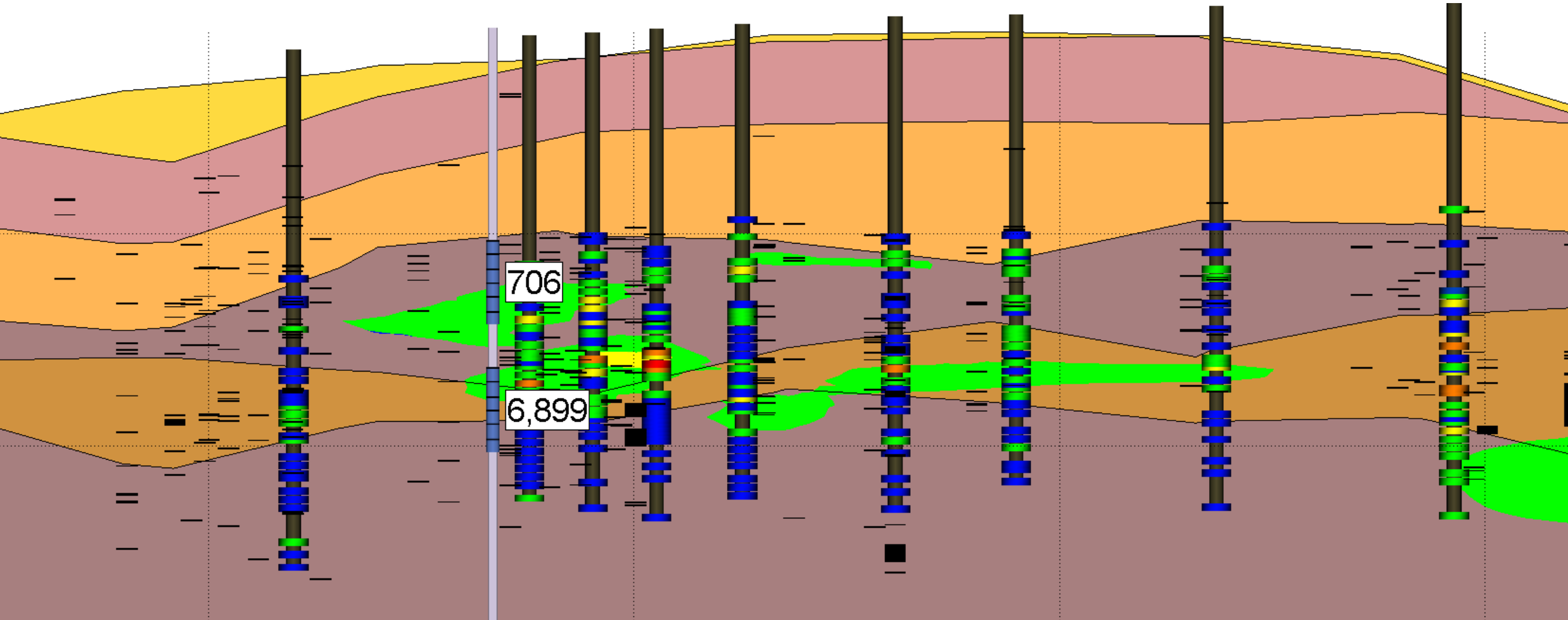
TCE in Soil – 4 years Post-Treatment



Distribution of Total VOCs in Soil – Baseline to 4 years Post-Treatment



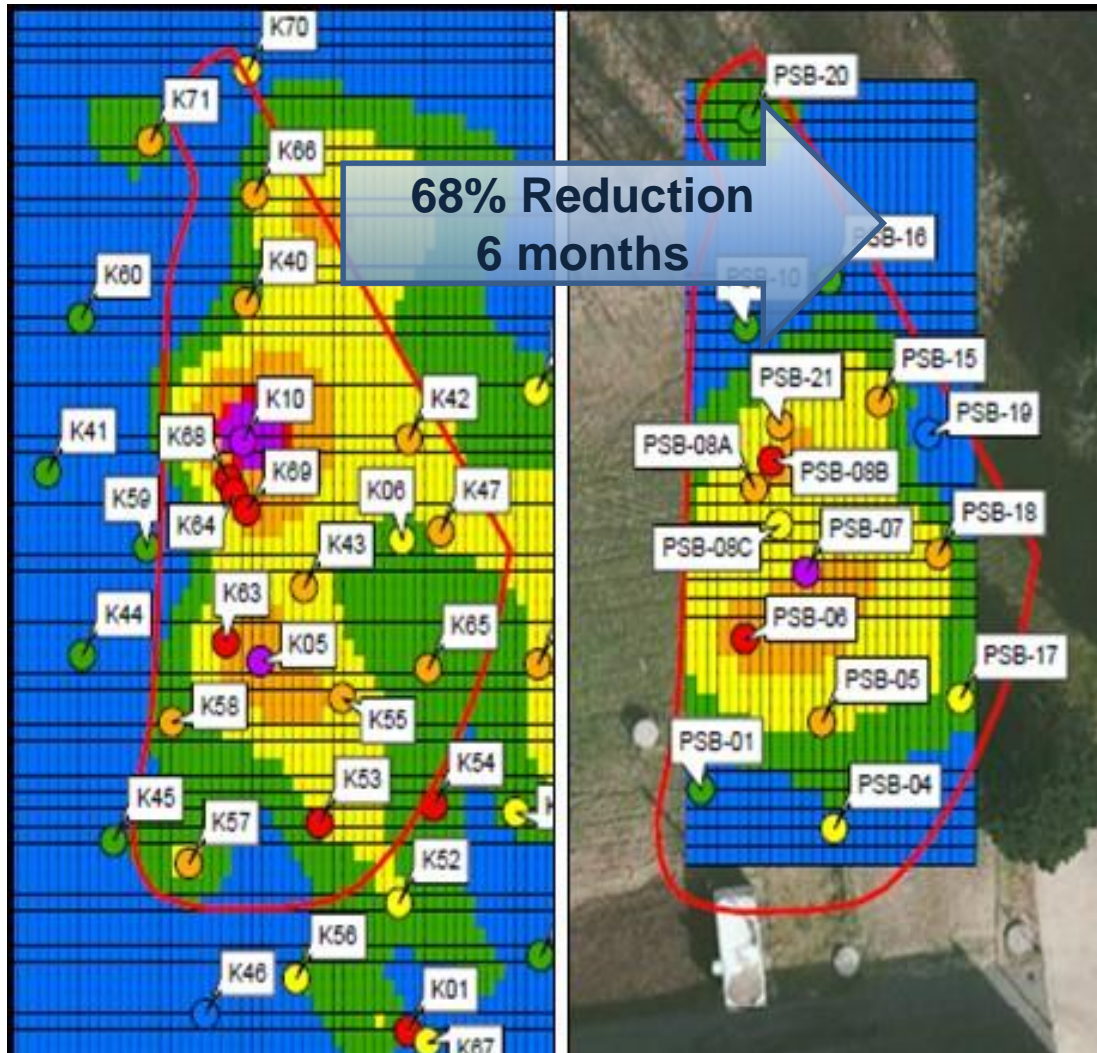
Distribution of Total VOCs in Soil – 4 years Post-Treatment



Distribution of Total VOCs in Soil – Baseline, 6 months Post-Treatment

Nov 2014 (Baseline)

June 2015



Legend:

Total CVOC Concentration
(mg/kg)

- ≤1
- >1 and ≤5
- >5 and ≤10
- >10 and ≤20
- >20 and ≤40
- >40

Sum total CVOC Mass/Grid
Column (kg)

- 0.000000 - 0.001000
- 0.001001 - 0.002000
- 0.002001 - 0.004000
- 0.004001 - 0.008000
- 0.008001 - 0.010000
- 0.010001 - 0.020000

Distribution of Total VOCs in Soil – Baseline to 4 years Post-Treatment

Nov 2014 (Baseline)

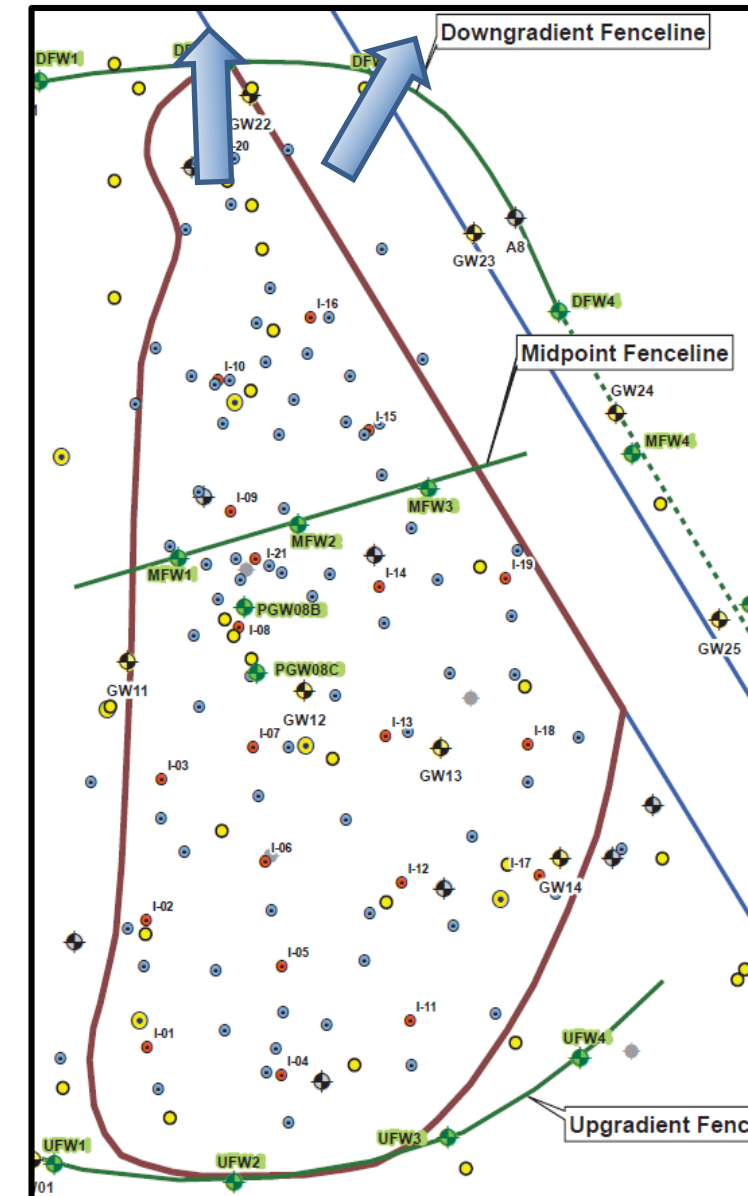
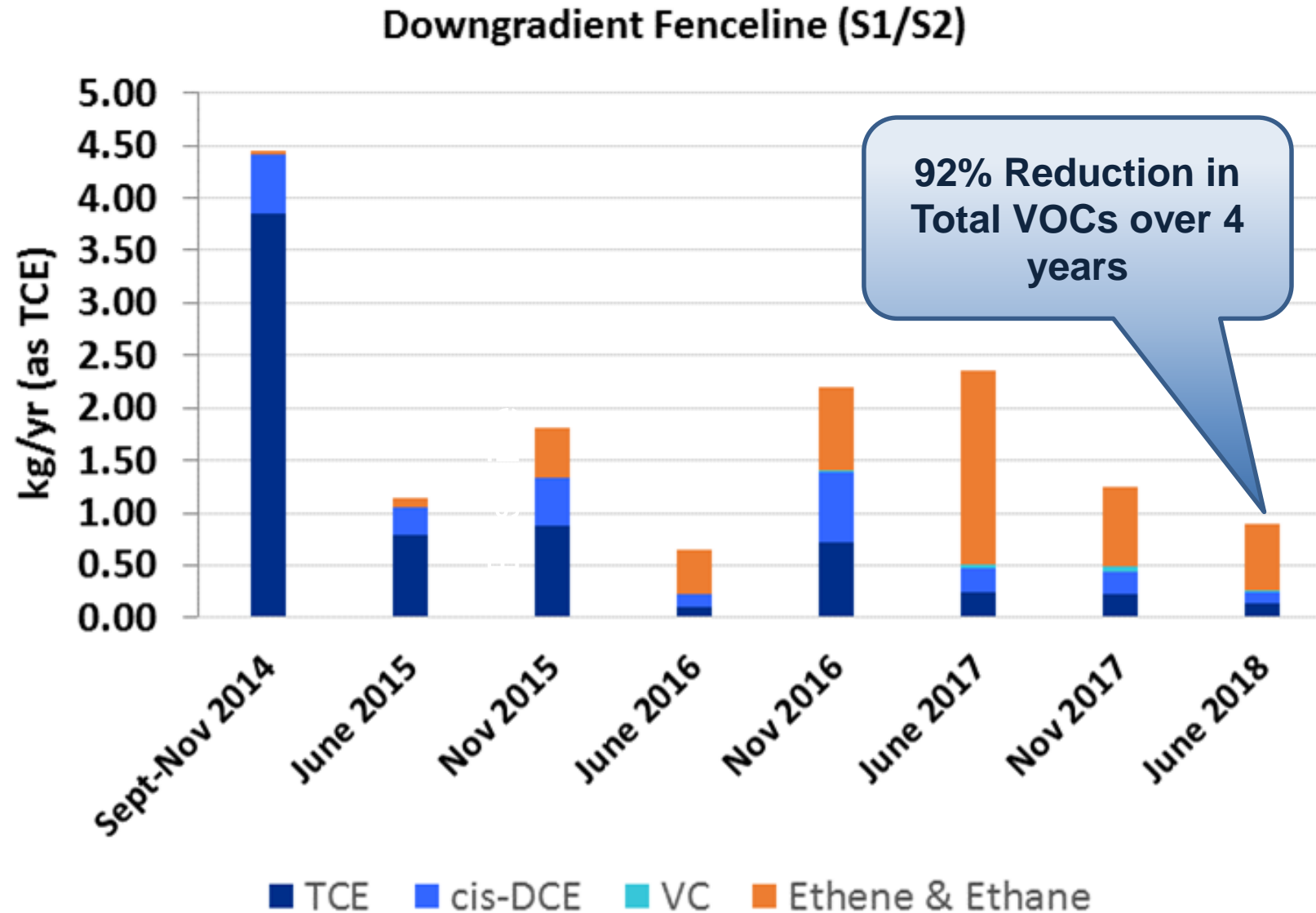
June 2015

May 2016

May 2018

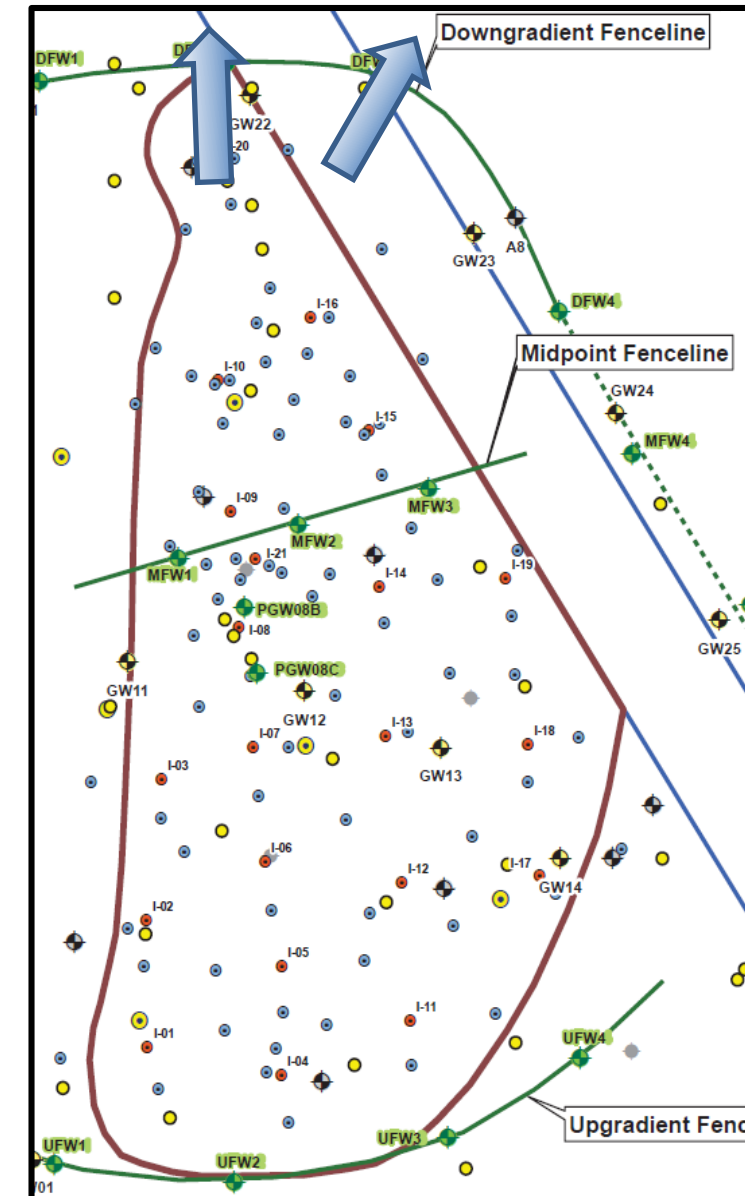
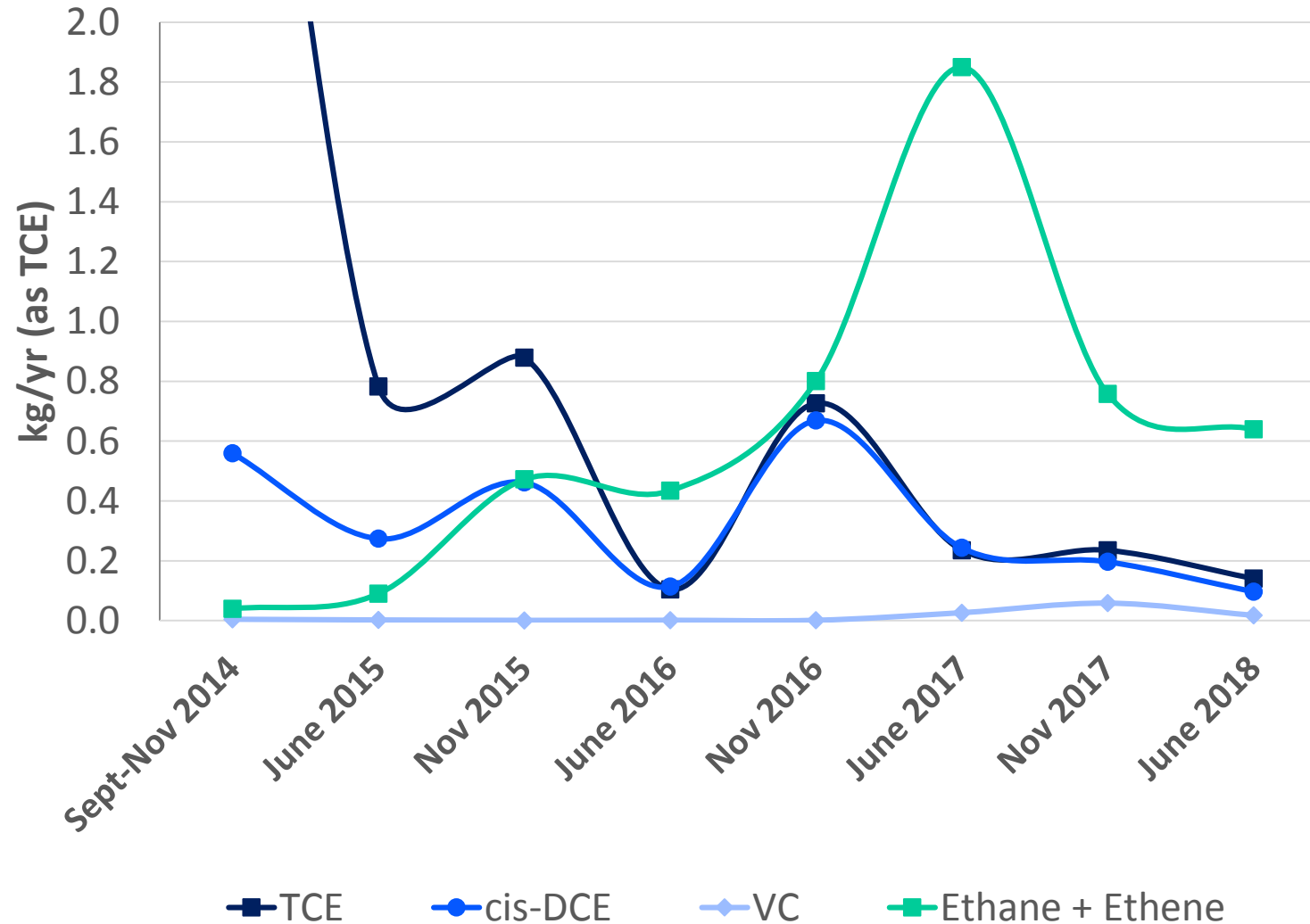


Mass Discharge VOCs in Groundwater from TTA



Mass Discharge VOCs in Groundwater from TTA

Downgradient Fenceline (S1/S2)



- DPT Jet Injection shown to be extremely effective for emplacing amendments in challenging low permeability formations.
- Total TCE mass in soil decreased by 92% after 4 years.
- Total VOC mass in soil decreased by 83% after 4 years.
- Total VOC mass discharge in groundwater decreased by 92% after 4 years.
- Increasing ethane/ethene concentrations demonstrate complete degradation (max. ethane conc. in 2018 = ~7 mg/L).
- Lesson Learned: Bioaugmentation at beginning could have provided faster complete treatment in the first 2 years, limiting cis-DCE formation.

- Better Control: Flat Fractures and Limited Surfacing
- Reduced Injection Time: Faster than standard DPT injection approaches
- Works reliably at shallow depths and in heterogeneous formations
- Injection of long-term amendments like ZVI can result in semi-passive treatment of long-term source zones
- Competitive Cost: When compared to other methods commonly used for treating low-permeability zones (e.g., thermal, excavation)

\$60-150/CY for ZVI treatment



Questions?

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