

Case Study: New Delivery Method to Inject Remedial Amendments into a Difficult Aquifer

RemTech Presentation

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Gerren Feeney, B.Sc. - Premier



Introduction – Agenda



- **Introduction**
 - What is a Difficult Aquifer?
- **Site Background**
 - Data Review & Gap Analysis
 - Bench-scale Treatability Testing
 - Historical Remediation Activities
- **Delivery Approach for Difficult Aquifer**
 - Pilot-Test Results
 - Full-Scale In-situ Program
 - Performance Monitoring
- **Conclusions / Lessons Learned**



Introduction – Presenters

- **Nathan Lichti, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.**

- Environmental Engineer at Vertex
- University of Waterloo, Ontario
- 12+ years experience as remedial contractor



- **Gerren Feeney, B.Sc.**

- Project Manager at Premier
- University of Guelph, Ontario
- 11+ years experience as environmental consultant



What is a Difficult Aquifer for Injection?



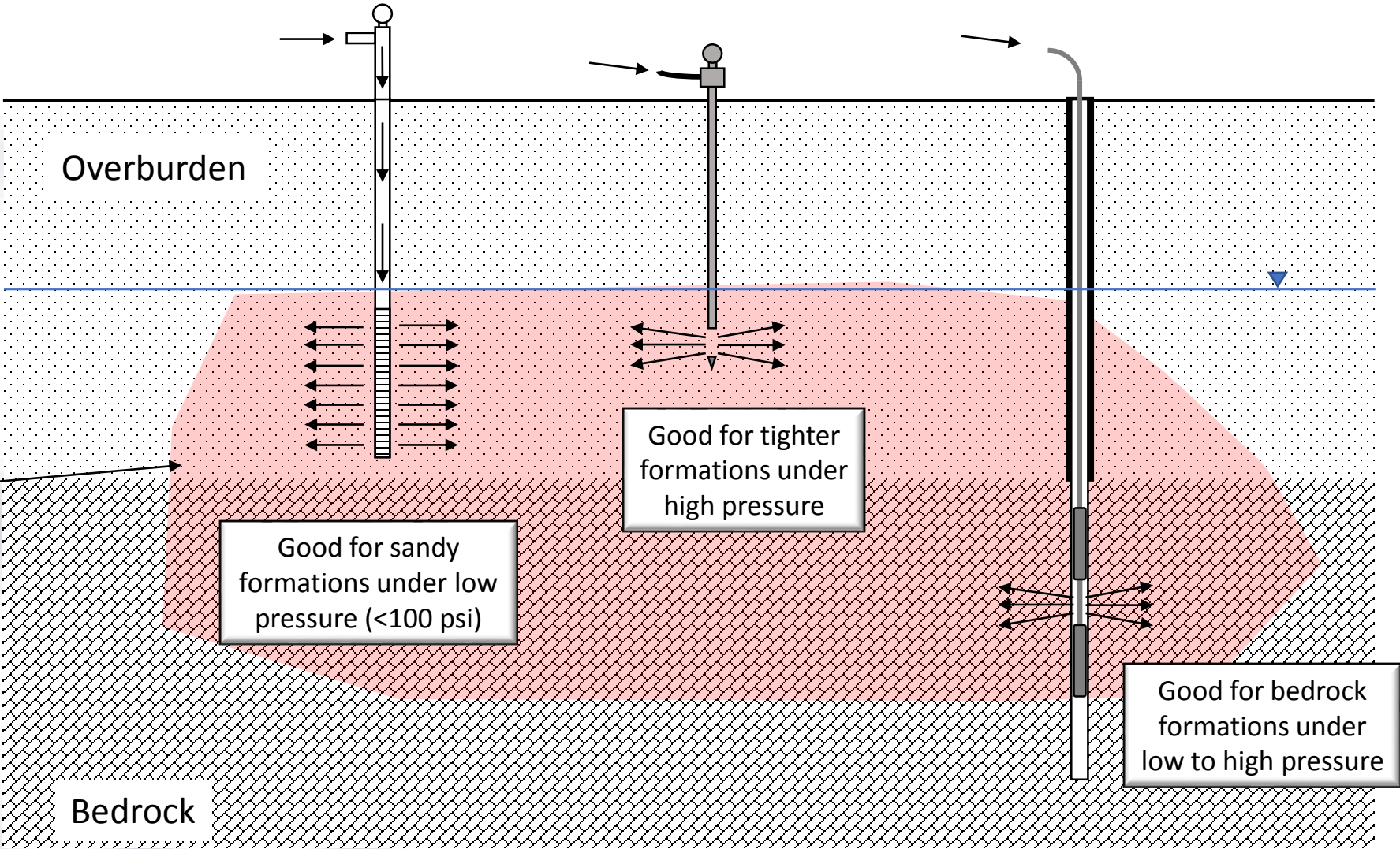
What is a Difficult Aquifer for Injection?

Three Standard Injection Methods:

1) Permanent Injection Well

2) Direct Push Injection Point

3) Open Borehole Packer Injection



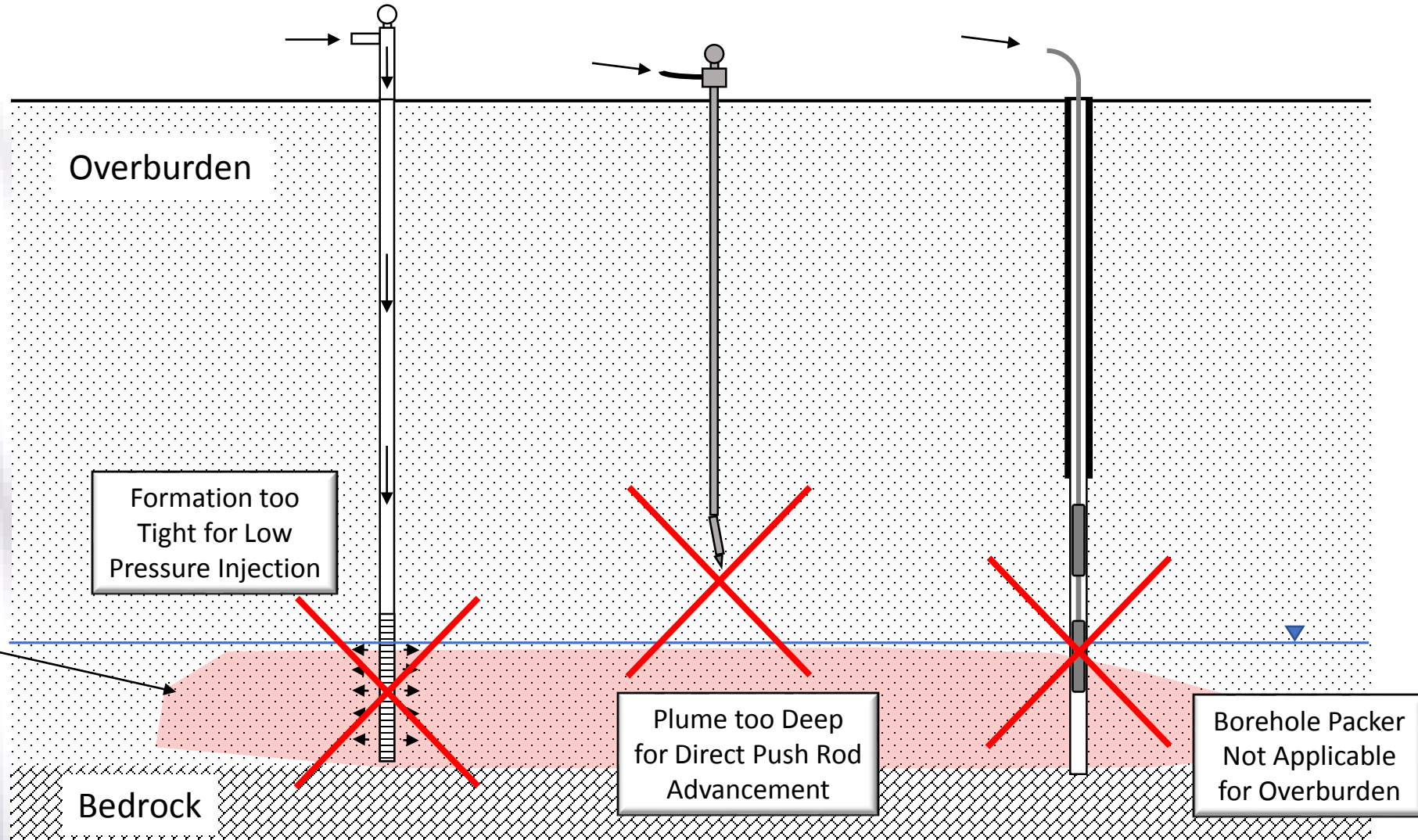
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Deep Plume in Tight Overburden Soils

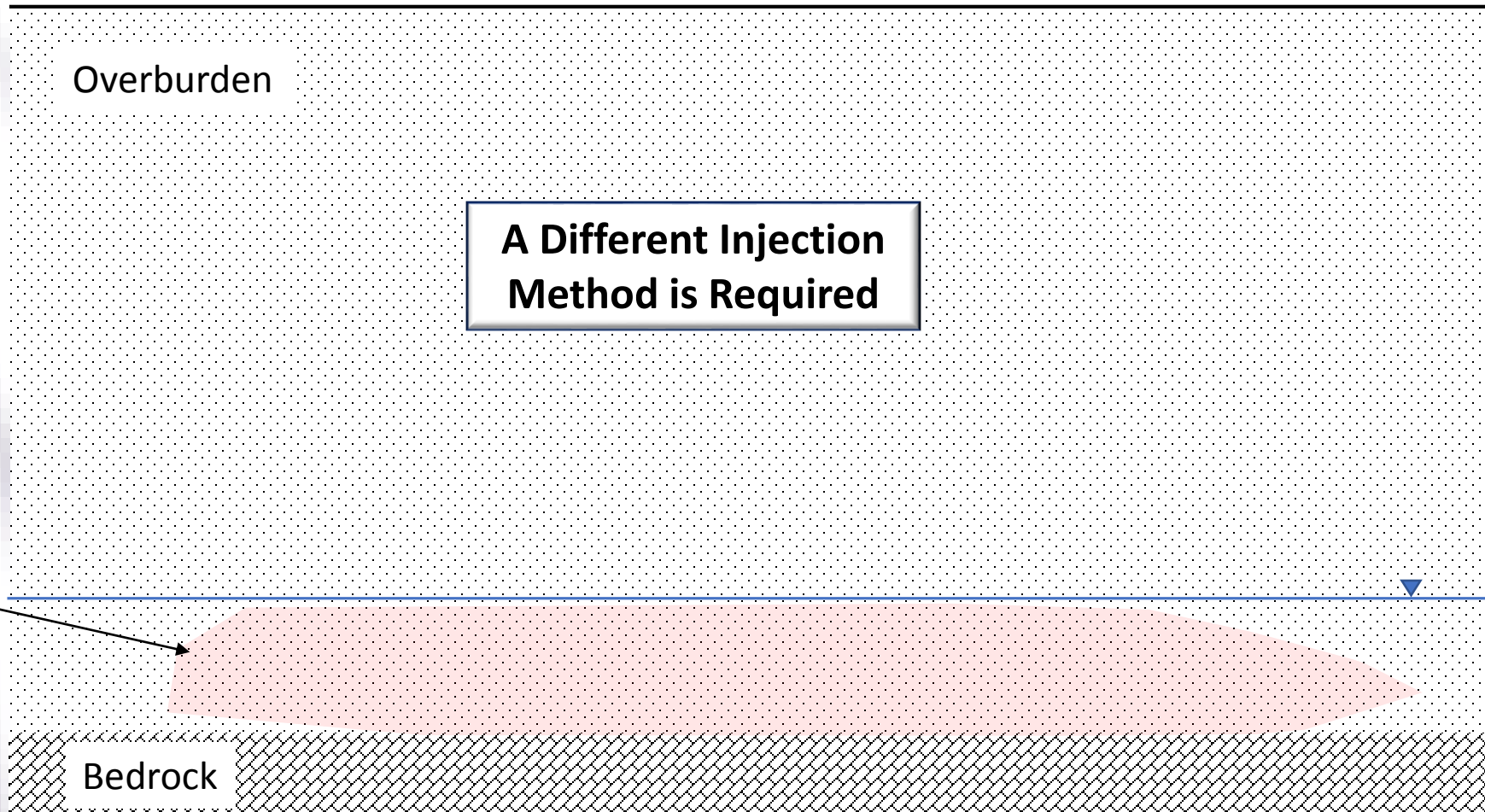
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Deep Plume in Tight Overburden Soils

Case Study

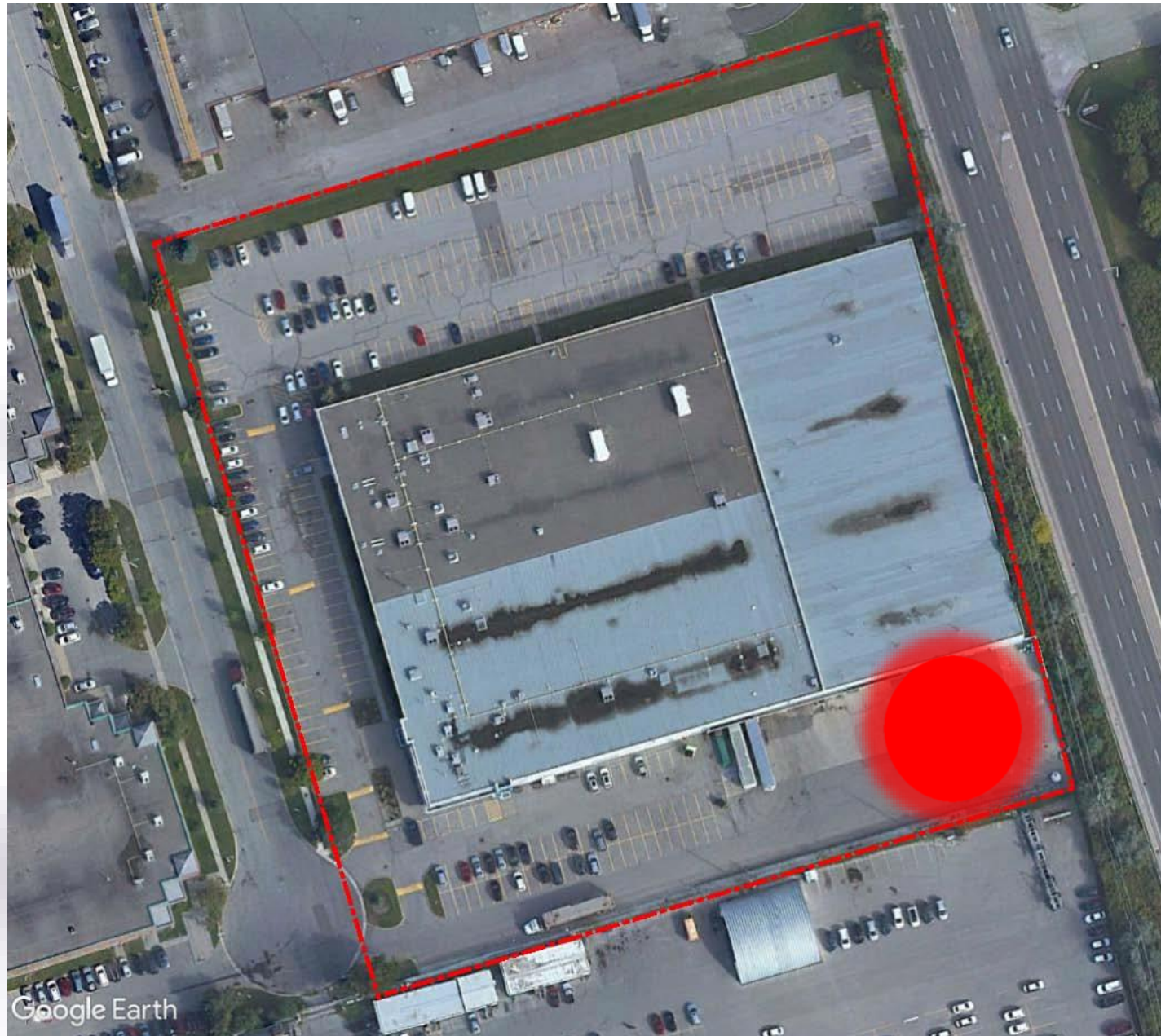
PREMIER
ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES



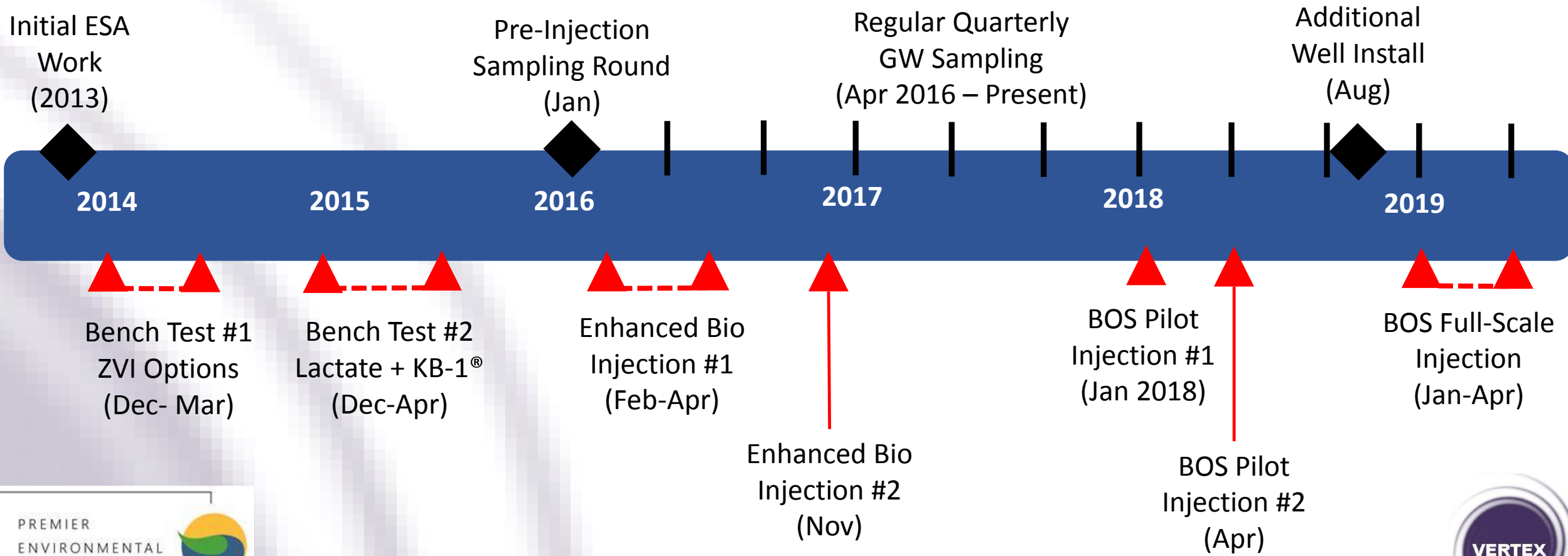
VERTEX



Site Background – Site Location



Timeline



Timeline

Initial ESA Work (2013)

2014

Bench Test #1
ZVI Options
(Dec- Mar)

Bench Test #2
Lactate + KB-1®
(Dec-Apr)

Enhanced Bio
Injection #1
(Feb-Apr)

Enhanced Bio
Injection #2
(Nov)

BOS Pilot
Injection #1
(Jan 2018)

BOS Pilot
Injection #2
(Apr)

BOS Full-Scale
Injection
(Jan-Apr)

Pre-Injection
Sampling Round
(Jan)

Regular Quarterly
GW Sampling
(Apr 2016 – Present)

Additional
Well Install
(Aug)

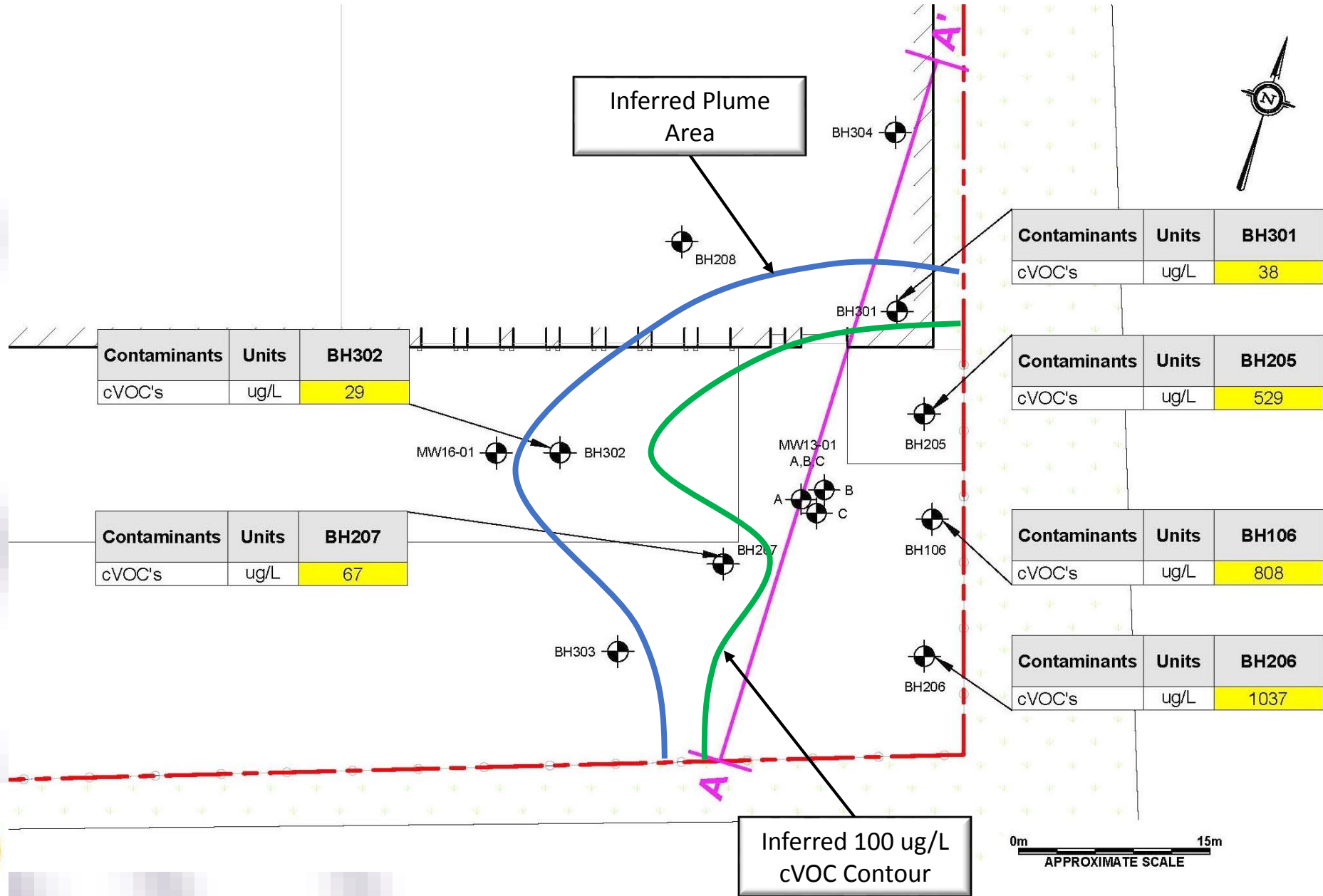


Site Background – ESA Approach - Site Characterization & Delineation

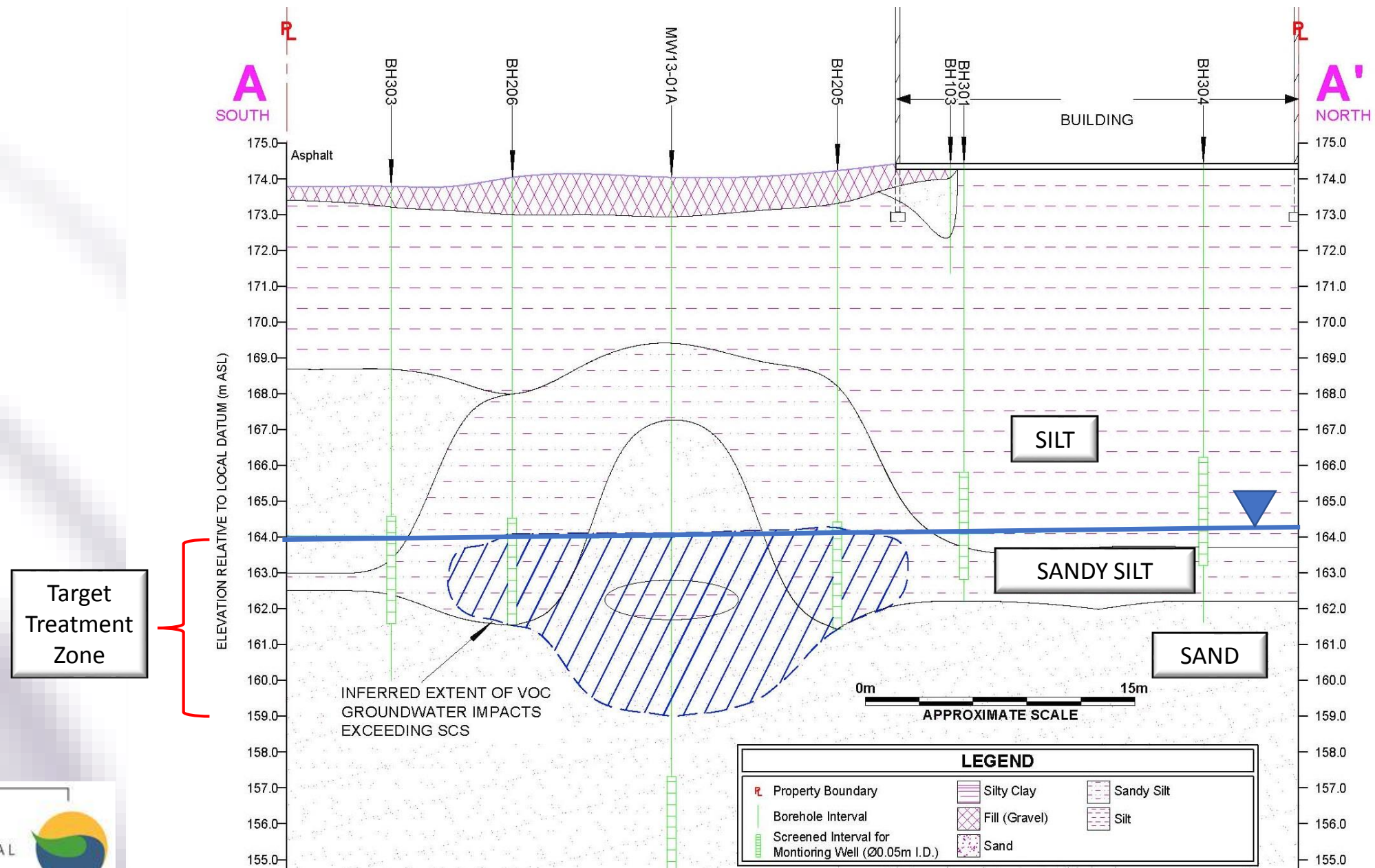
- Industrial manufacturing facility located in the GTA
- ESA site characterization work completed in 2013/2014
 - No soil concentrations > applicable Table 3 SCS limits
 - cVOC impacted groundwater in southeast corner
 - Laterally and vertically delineated
 - Unknown source!



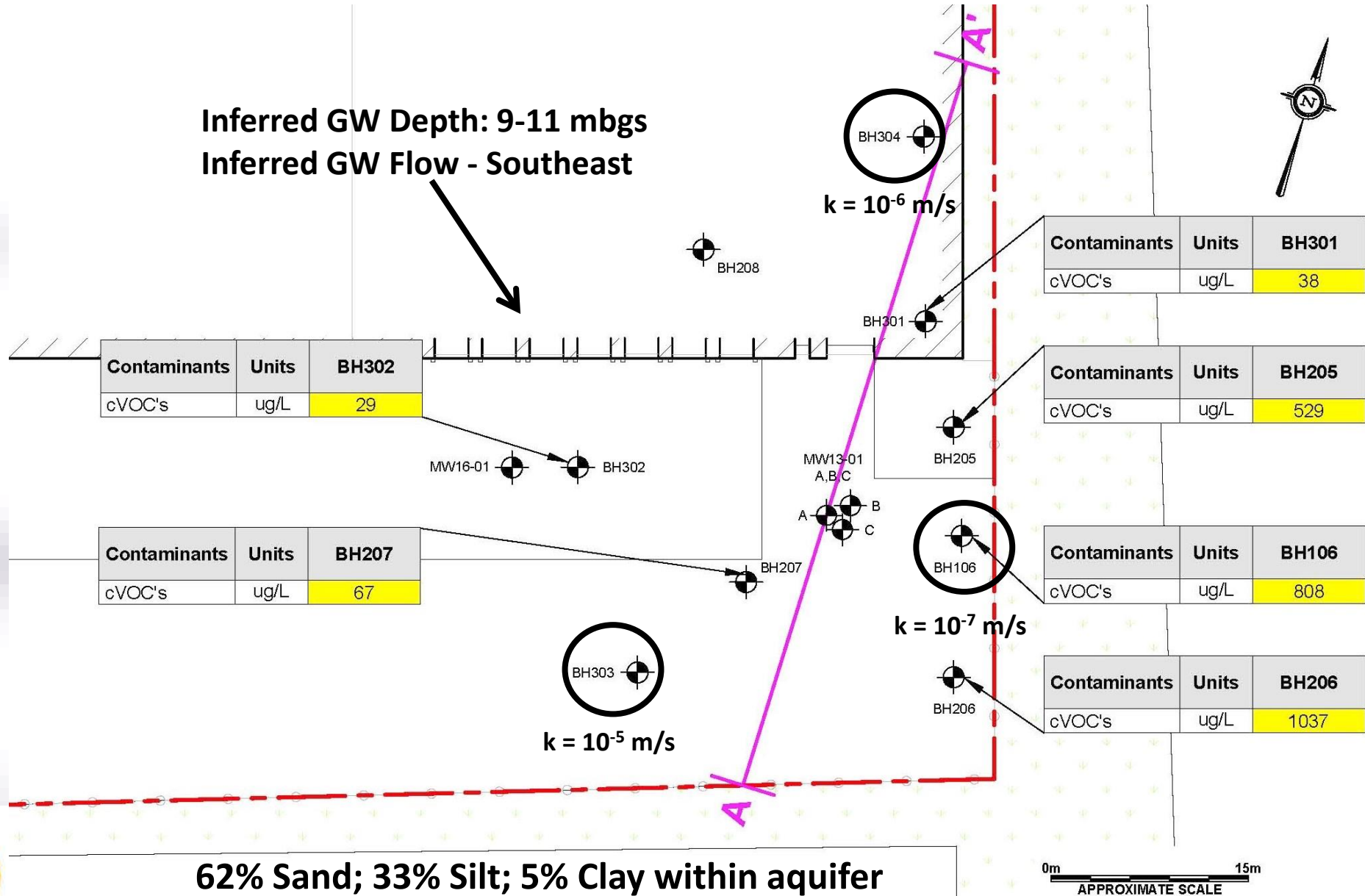
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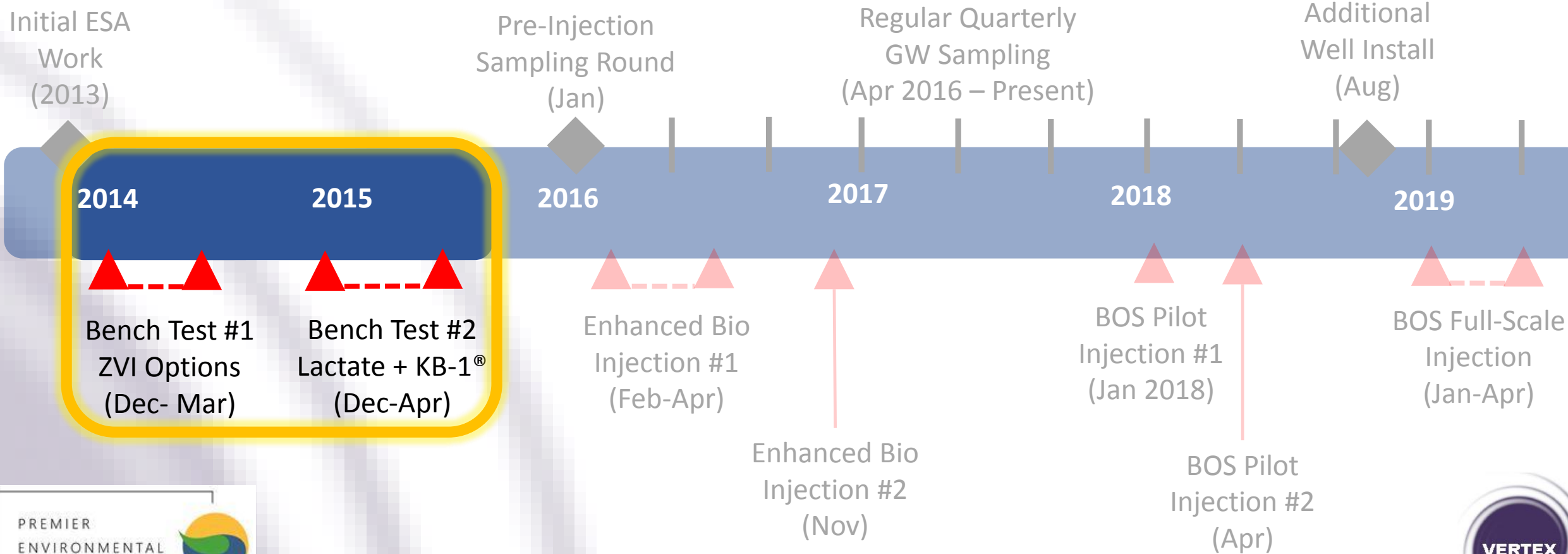
Site Background – ESA Approach - Site Characterization & Delineation



Site Background – ESA Approach - Site Characterization & Delineation



Timeline



Site Background – Bench Test

Bench Test:

Vertex retained to conduct Bench Testing using soil and groundwater from the site to evaluate:

- Plume Treatment via Enhanced Bio
- Permeable Reactive Barrier with ZVI



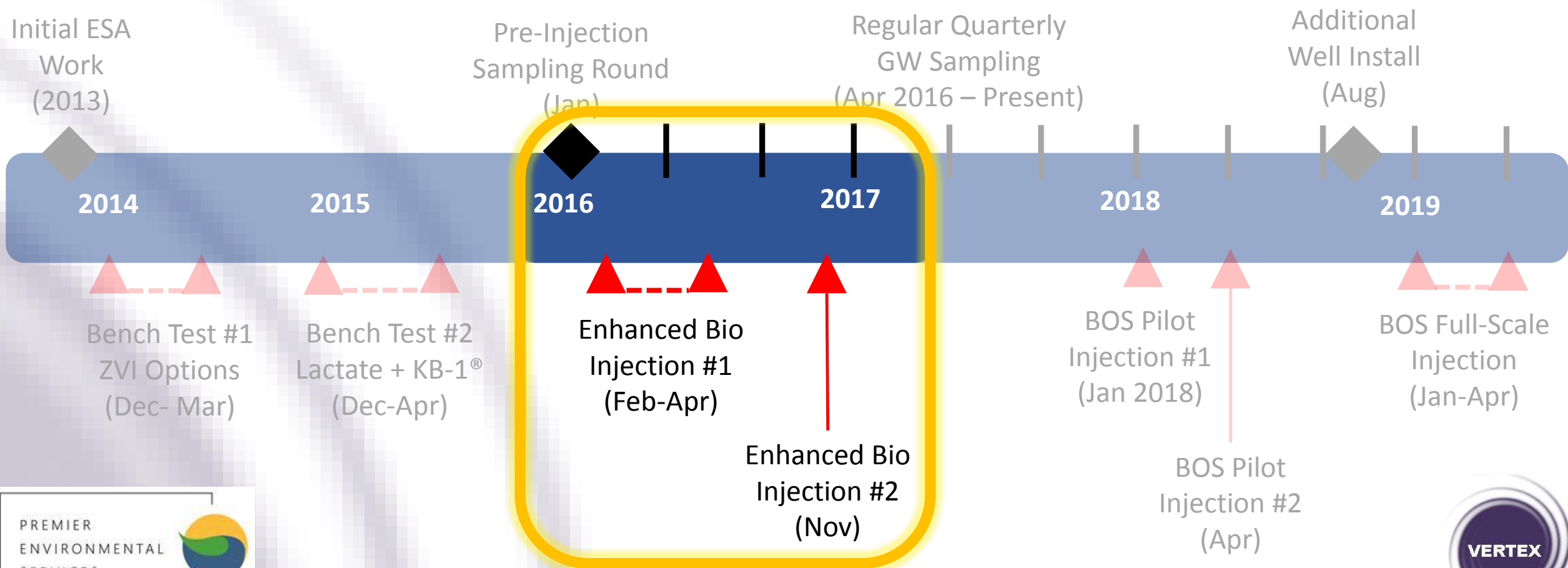
Site Background – Bench Test

Bench Test Results:

- Biostimulation (0.2% or 1.0% sodium lactate) was **not successful** in reducing cVOCs below the applicable SCS
- Biostimulation with bioaugmentation (KB-1[®]) **was successful** in reducing cVOCs below the SCS
- 1.0% by weight ZVI mixture was **not successful** in reducing cVOC below the SCS
- 30% by weight ZVI mixture **was successful** in reducing cVOC conc. below the applicable SCS



Timeline



2016 Injection Summary

Selected Approach: In-situ injection of sodium lactate biostimulant with KB-1[®] bioaugmentation

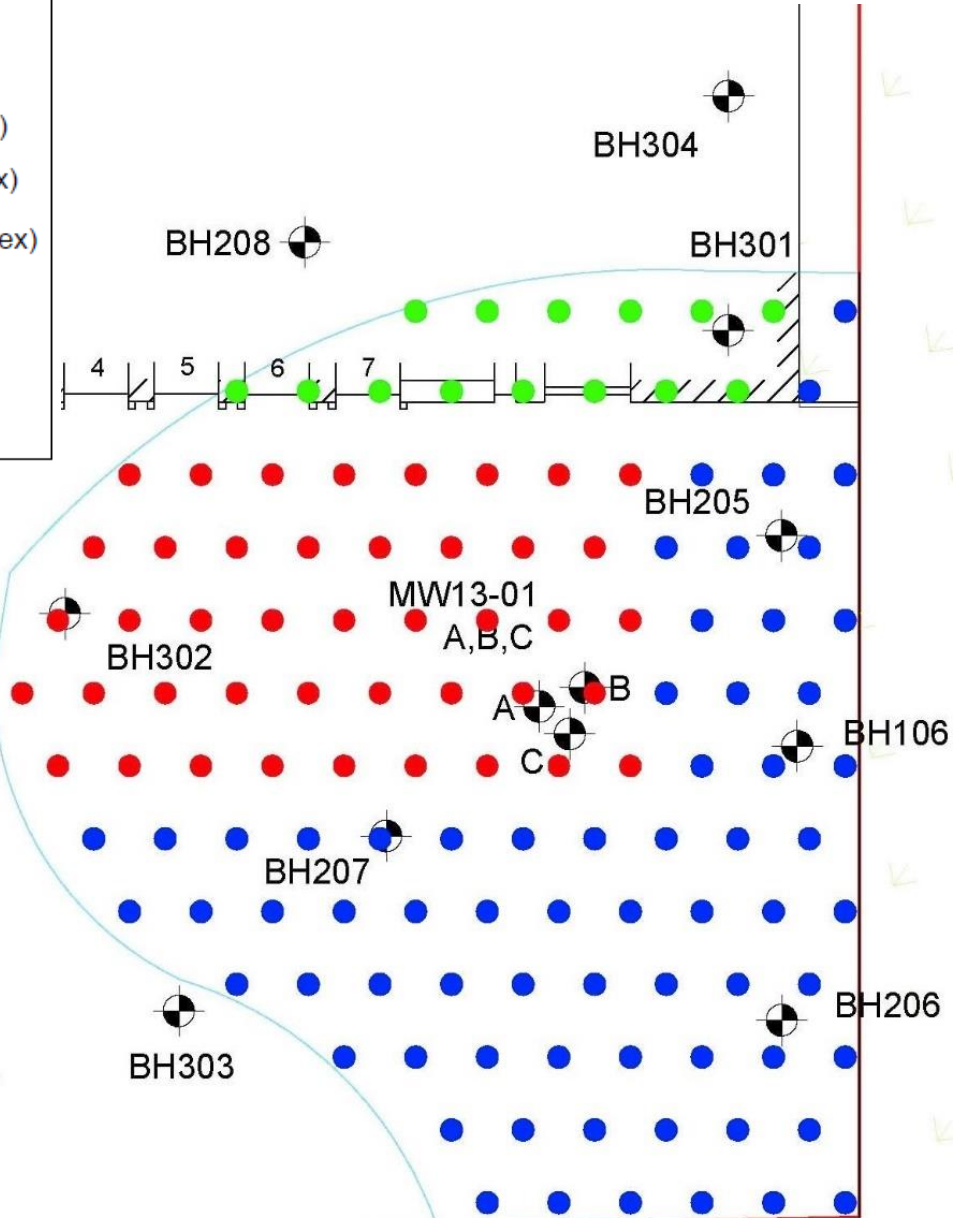
- Primary goal to reduce mass of contaminants
- Sodium lactate – electron donor
- KB-1[®] - metabolize contaminants



2016 Injection Summary

Legend

- Interior Injection Point (by Vertex)
- Exterior Injection Point (by Vertex)
- Bay Area Injection Point (by Vertex)
- ⊗ Monitoring Well (by others)
- ⊕ Proposed Monitoring well (by others)



Injection Plan:

- Grid of 150 temporary injection points (over ~1,025 m² plume)
- Advance Injection Rods with Geoprobe to depth
- Inject Shallow Interval (10-13 m bgs) and Deep Interval (13-16.5 m bgs)

Injection delivery approach did not work



2016 Injection Summary – Delivery Issues

Delivery Issues

- Shallow Interval (10-13 m bgs):
 - Geoprobe could advance injection rods to depths
 - Rod breakage at 4 of 12 locations
 - The male thread snapped off inside the female thread due to extended hammering – stress on the rods
- Deep Interval (13 – 16.5 m bgs):
 - Geoprobe could not advance rods to depth
- Switched to Hollow Stem Augers (HSA) for Deep
 - HSA were able to advance to target depths
 - Attempted injection thru HSA didn't work
 - HSA very slow – Schedule Restraints

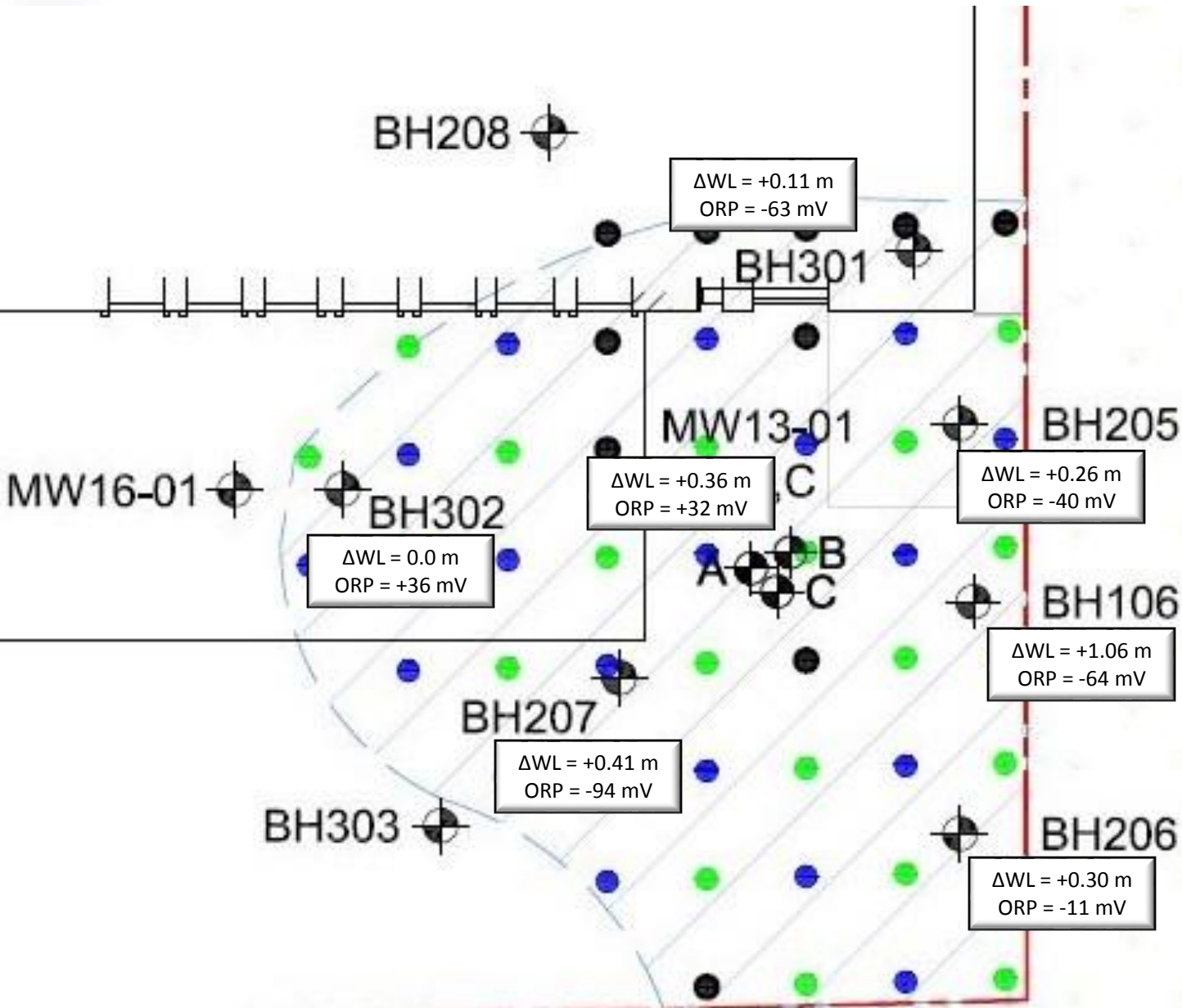
**Decent Injection ROI
but breakage at 1/3
of locations**

**Direct Push not
Viable for deep**

**Temporary Point
Injection not
going to work**



2016 Injection Summary – Delivery Issues

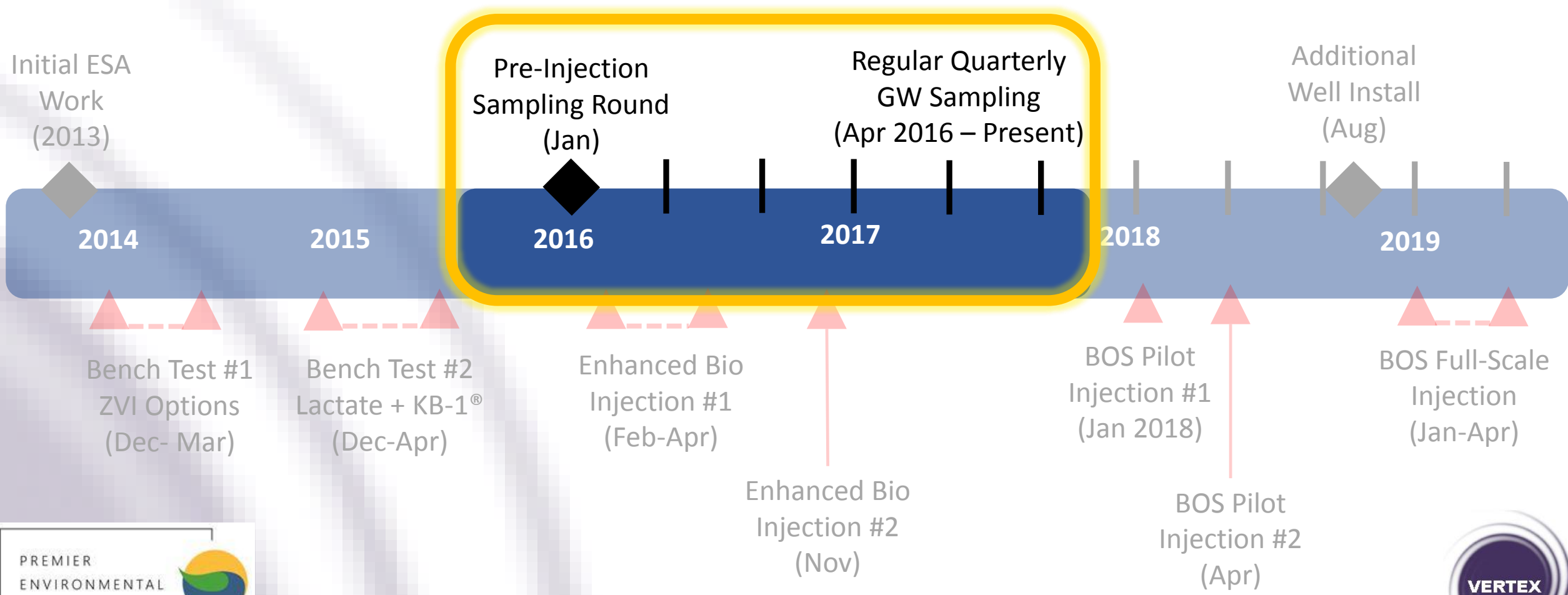


Revised Approach

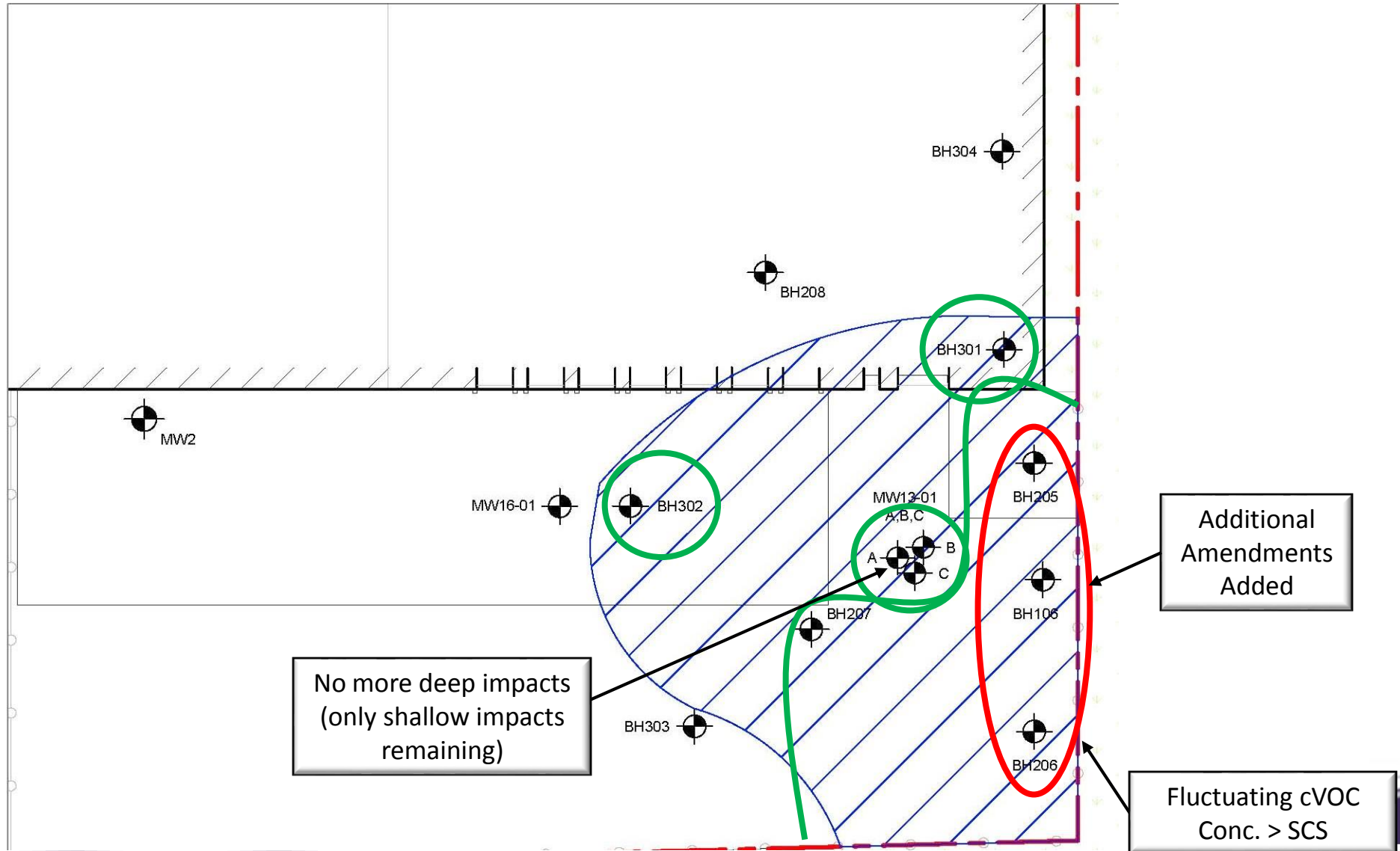
- Finished Injection program with Permanent Injection Wells
 - 19x shallow wells (10-13 m bgs)
 - 18x deep wells (13-16.5 m)
- Injected 20% Sodium Lactate Solution + KB-1[®]:
 - 18,550 L via temporary points
 - 106,400 L via permanent wells
- Field Monitoring:
 - Average hydraulic influence of +0.36 m
 - Partial Geochem Shift
 - $ORP_{AVG} = +38$ mV (Pre-Inj)
 - $ORP_{AVG} = -39$ mV (Post-Inj)
 - KB-1 should have < -75 mV



Timeline



Site Background – Performance Monitoring



Next Steps

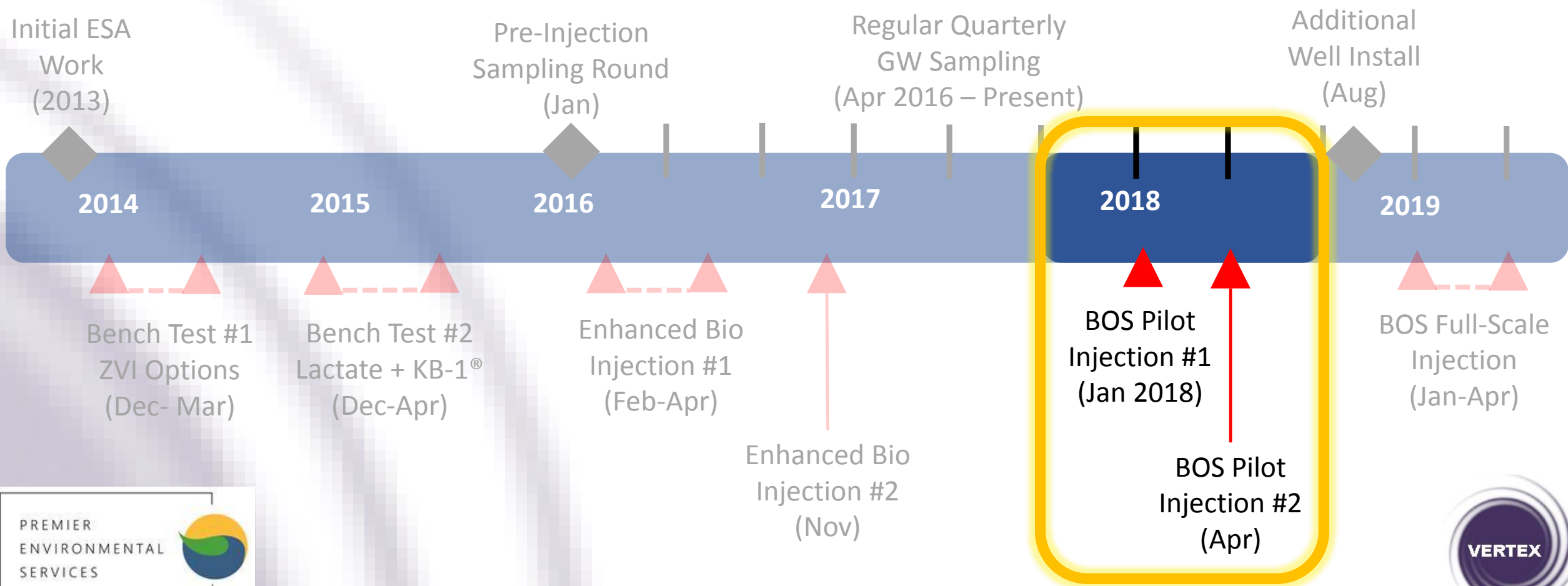
Next Steps?

- Collected 2+ years of analytical and geochemistry data
- Completed additional Enhanced Bio injection, and well cleaning event
 - Enhanced Bio just not working for wells along property boundary

	Pros	Cons
Enhanced Bio (Sodium Lactate + KB-1)	Lab proof of concept Some success at site	Delivery issues Cannot maintaining ORP < -75 mV KB-1® not thriving
Trap and Treat BOS 100®	Does not depend on geochemistry Persistence No maintenance or re-application	How to deliver a slurry?

**Decided to undertake
BOS 100® Pilot-Test to see
if delivery was feasible**

Timeline



BOS 100® Pilot-Test – Delivery Attempt #1



What is BOS 100®?

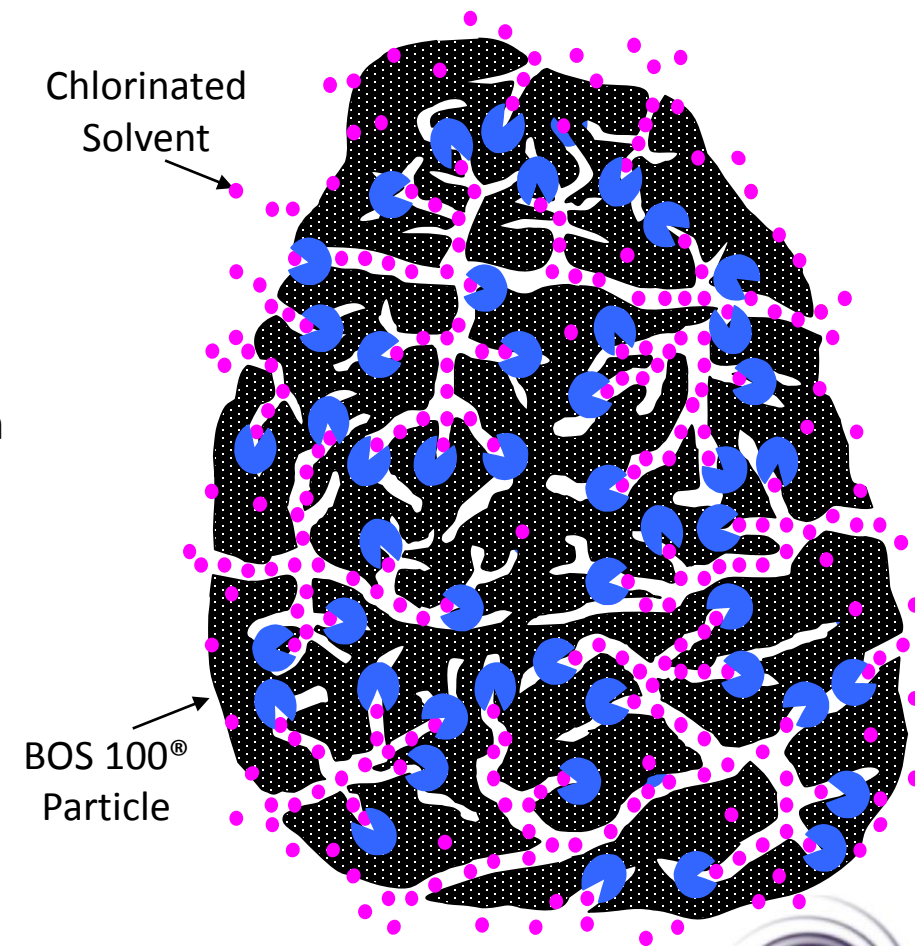
- Consists of GAC impregnated with iron

Mechanisms:

- **“Trap”** the contamination within the GAC matrix
- **“Treat”** the contamination via reductive dechlorination within the GAC matrix

Injection Delivery:

- Mixed as a slurry
- Injected under high pressure
- Typically use Direct-Push rig with pre-strung 2.25” rods
- Slurry will not pass through well screen



Activated Carbon & Iron

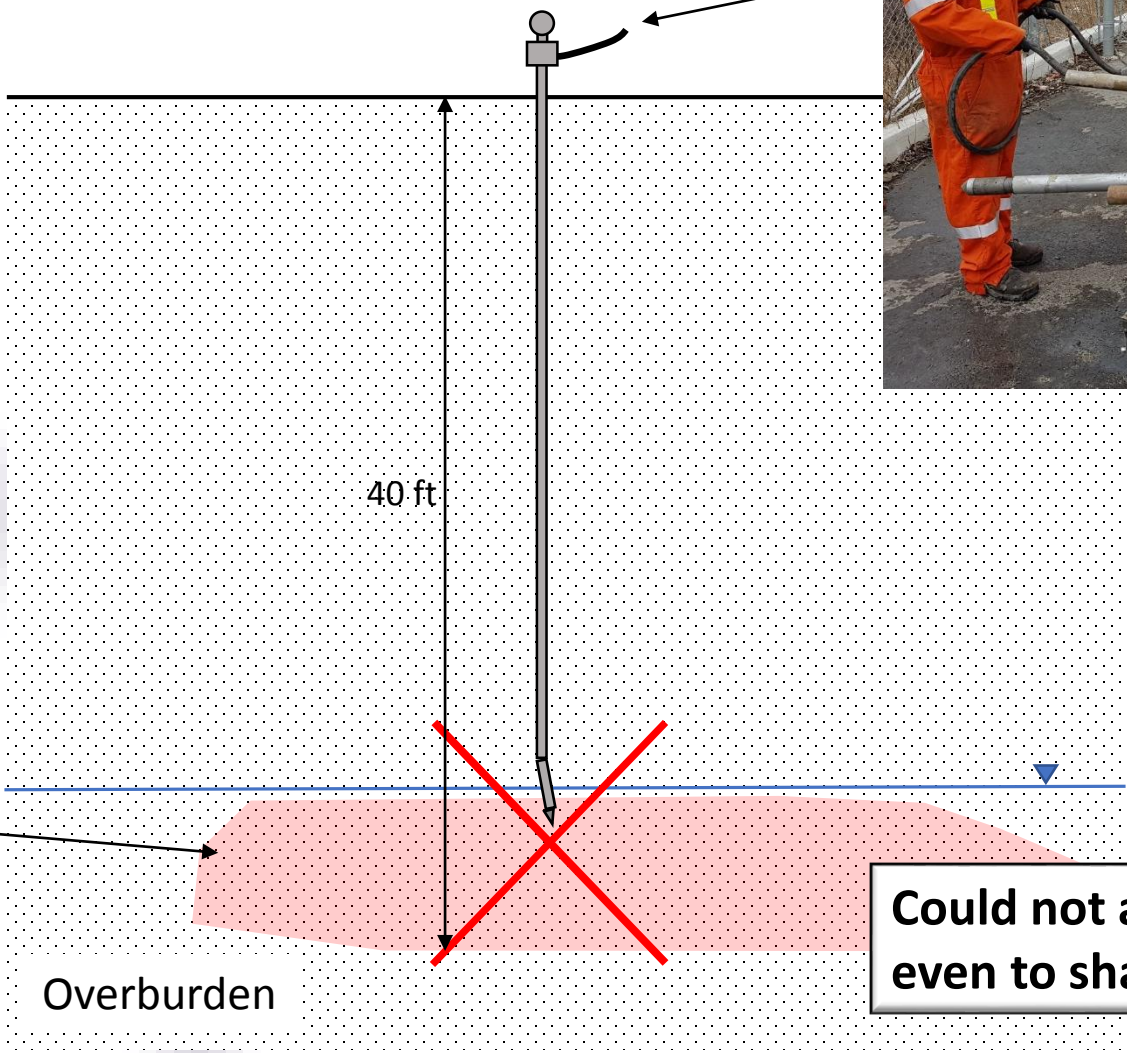


BOS 100[®] Pilot-Test – Delivery Attempt #1

BOS 100[®] is a slurry of granular carbon & iron

Cannot Inject Through Well Screen

Attempted Injection via Pre-Strung Rods



Deep Plume in Tight Overburden Soils

Could not advance rods even to shallow interval

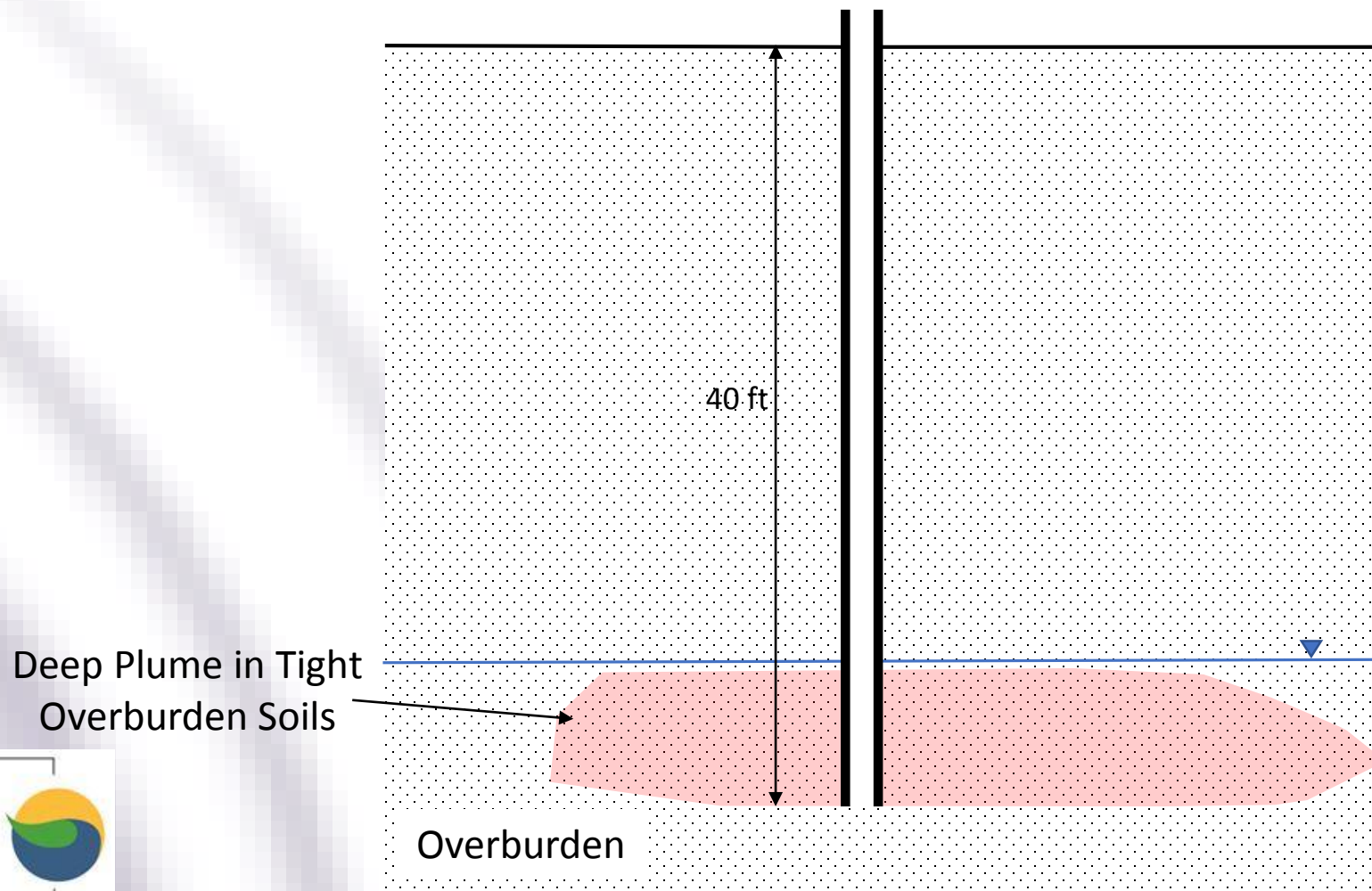


BOS 100[®] Pilot-Test – Delivery Attempt #2

Mobilize Sonic Drill Rig

- Needed rig that could quickly pre-drill BHs

Step #1 Borehole Pre-Drill

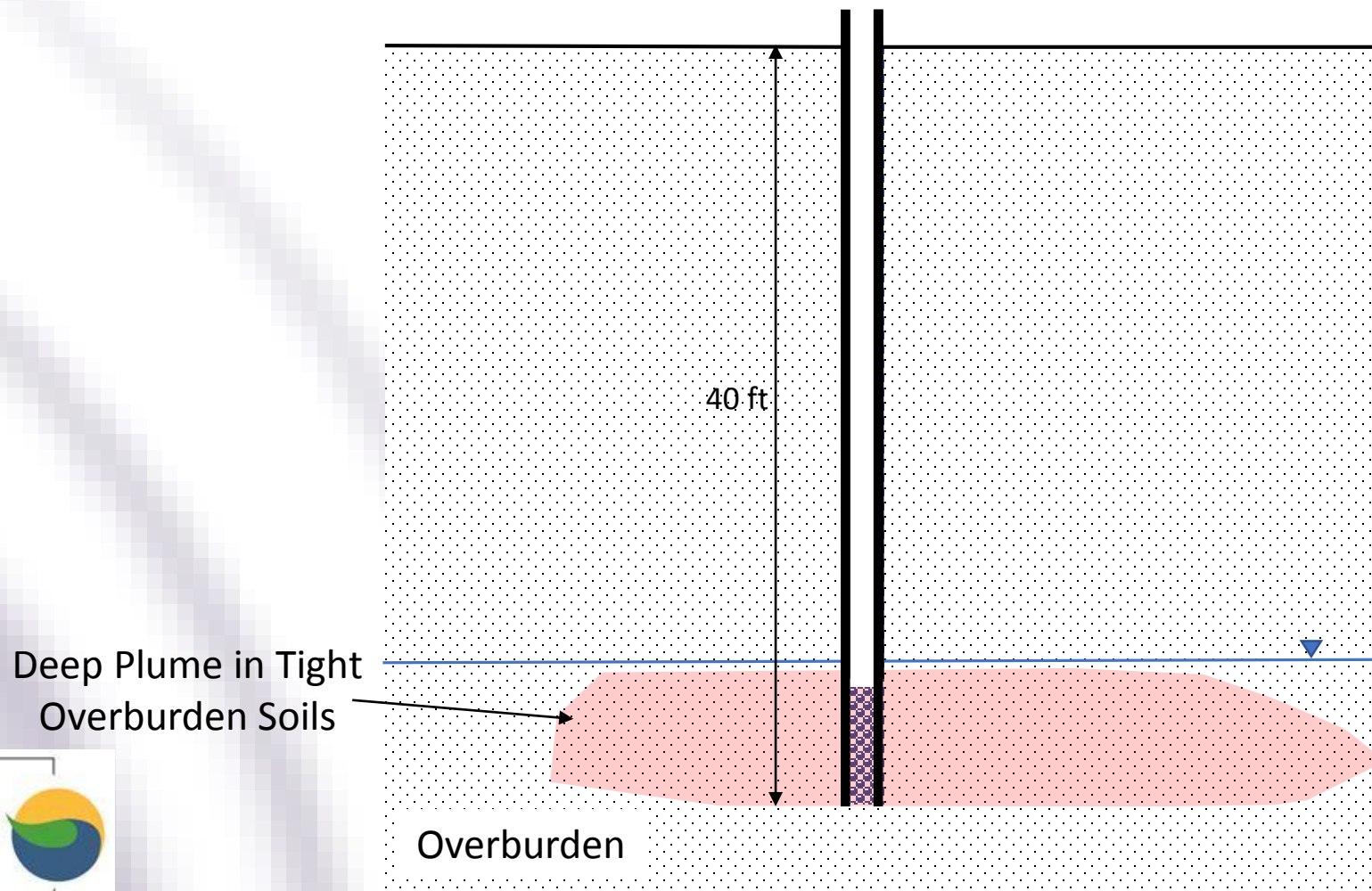


BOS 100[®] Pilot-Test – Delivery Attempt #2

Step #2 Bentonite/Grout Backfill

Backfill Process:

- Add backfill in lifts



Needed backfill material that can be drilled through while providing sufficient injection resistance?

Tested a variety of materials

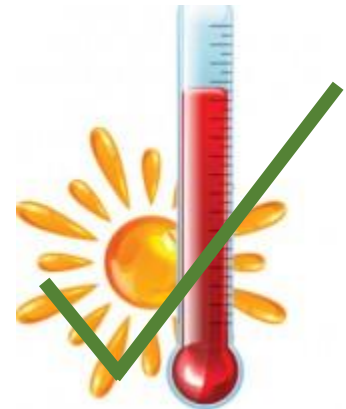
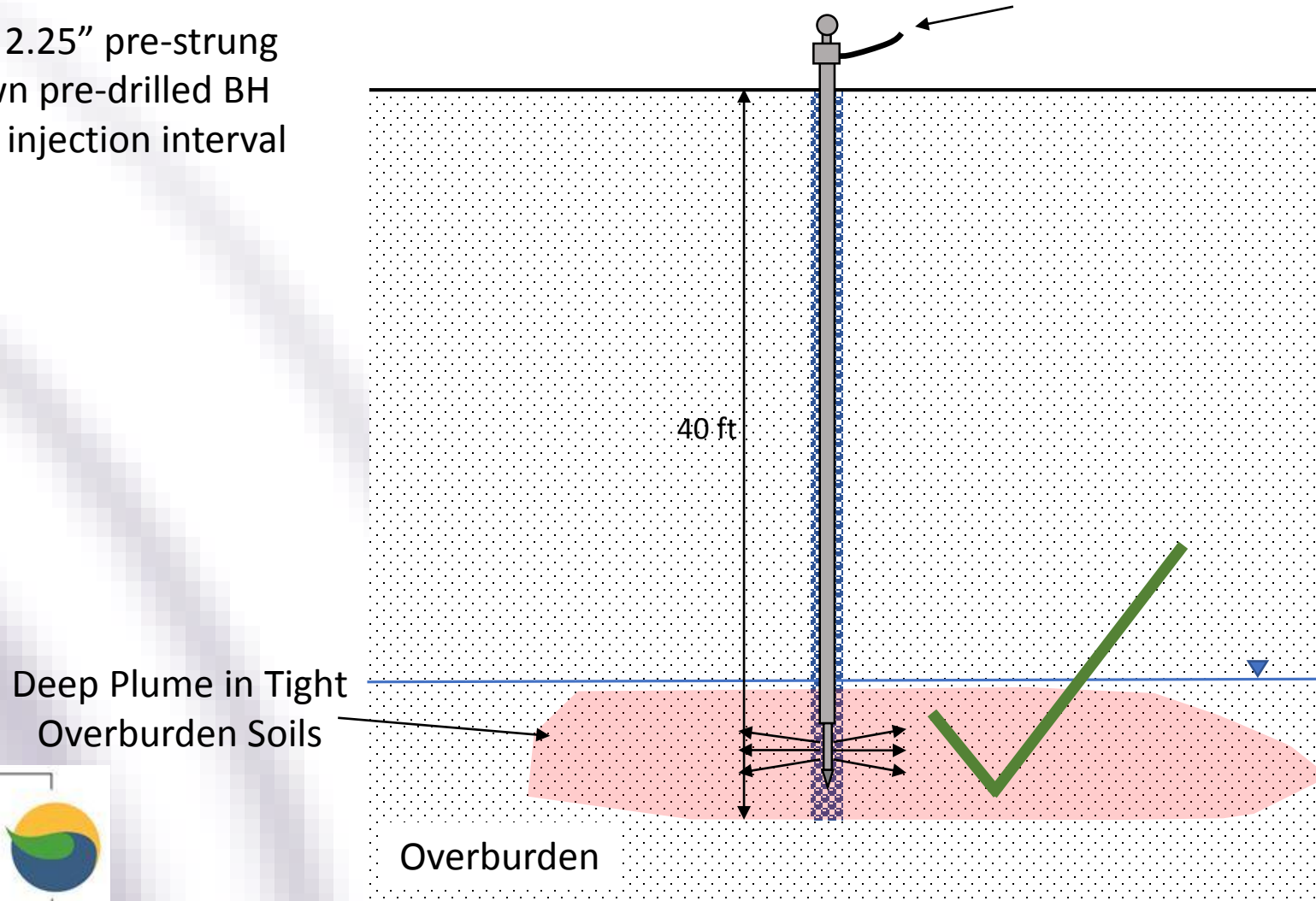


BOS 100® Pilot-Test – Delivery Attempt #2

Injection Process:

- Mobilize direct push rig
- Advance 2.25" pre-strung rods down pre-drilled BH to top of injection interval

Step #3 Injection Via Pre-Strung Rods

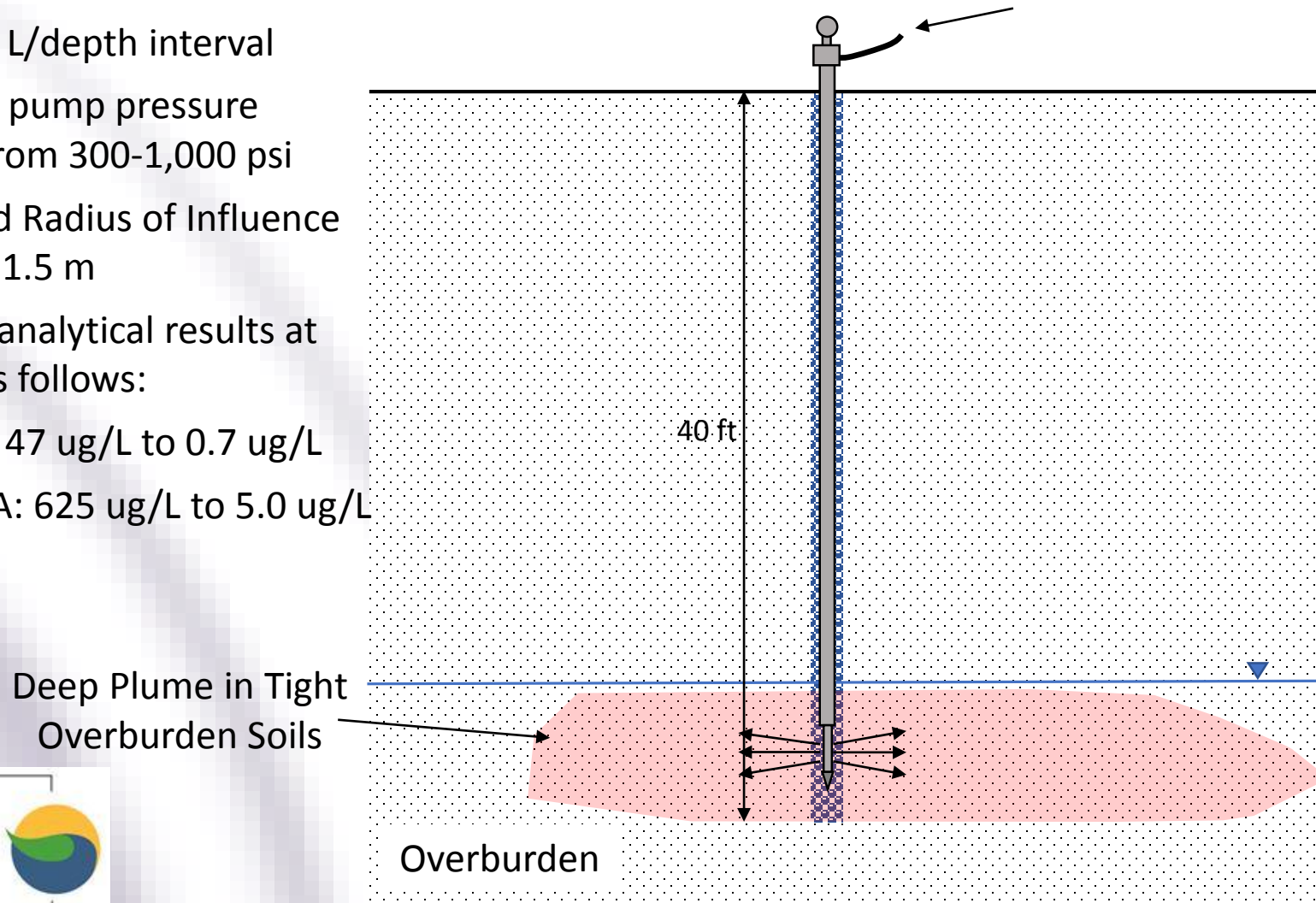


BOS 100[®] Pilot-Test – Delivery Attempt #2

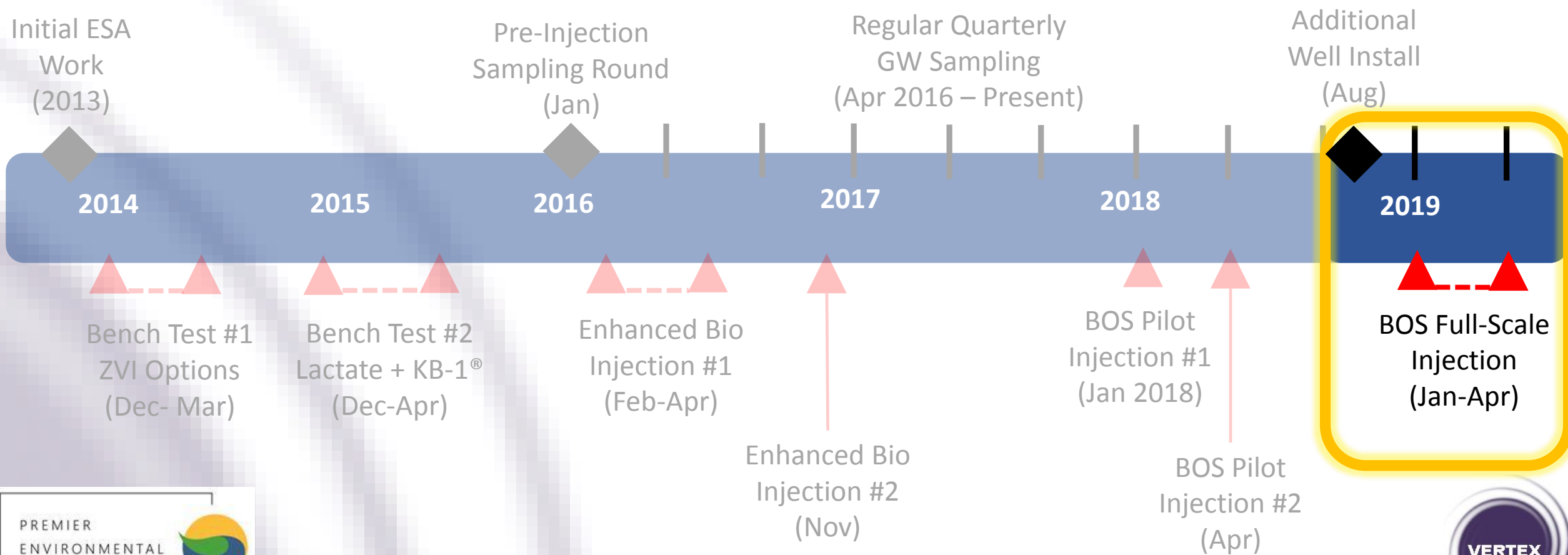
Results:

- Injected up to 500 L per IP
 - 100 L/depth interval
- Injection pump pressure ranged from 300-1,000 psi
- Observed Radius of Influence of 1.2 to 1.5 m
- Average analytical results at BH206 as follows:
 - 1,1-DCE: 47 ug/L to 0.7 ug/L
 - 1,1,1-TCA: 625 ug/L to 5.0 ug/L

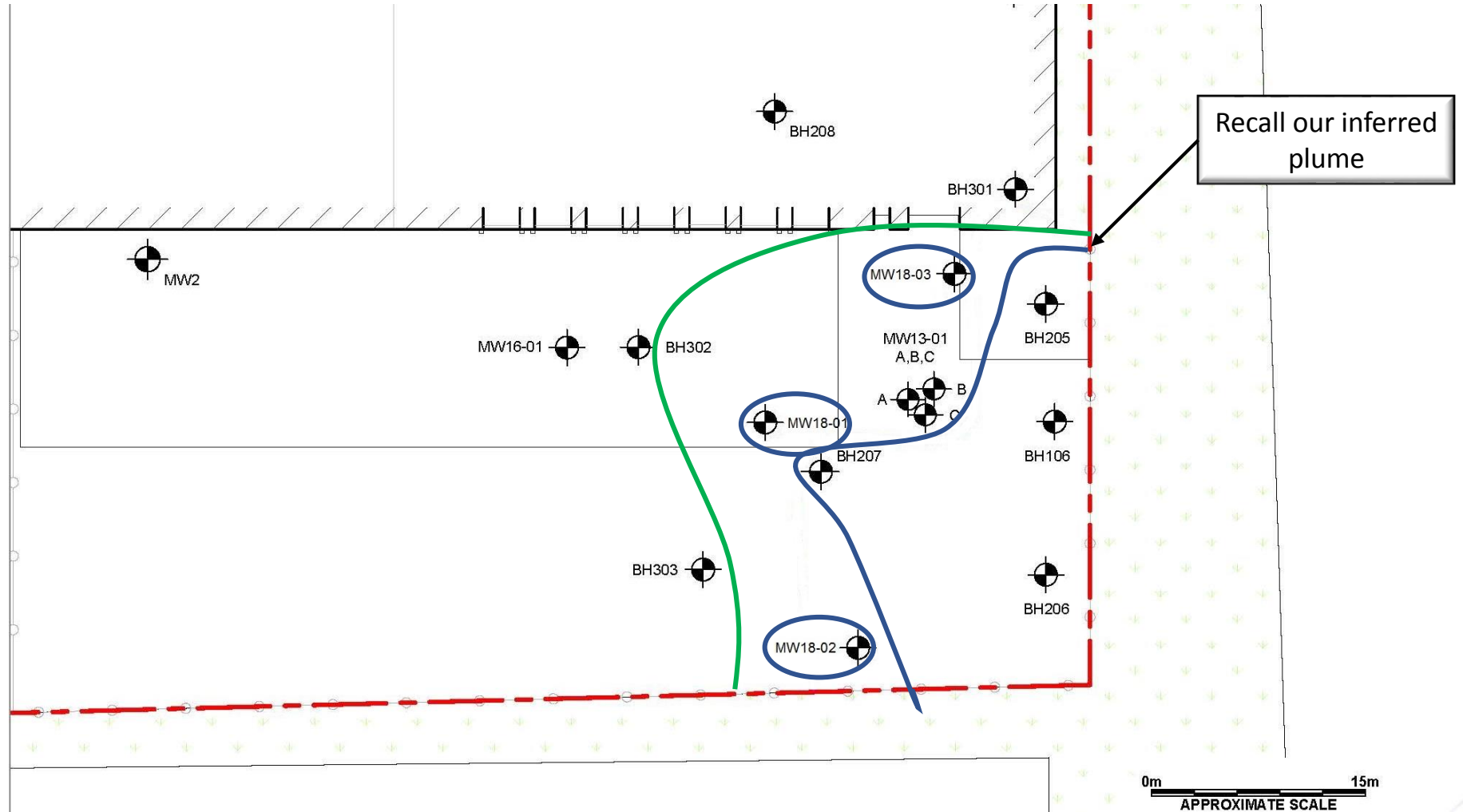
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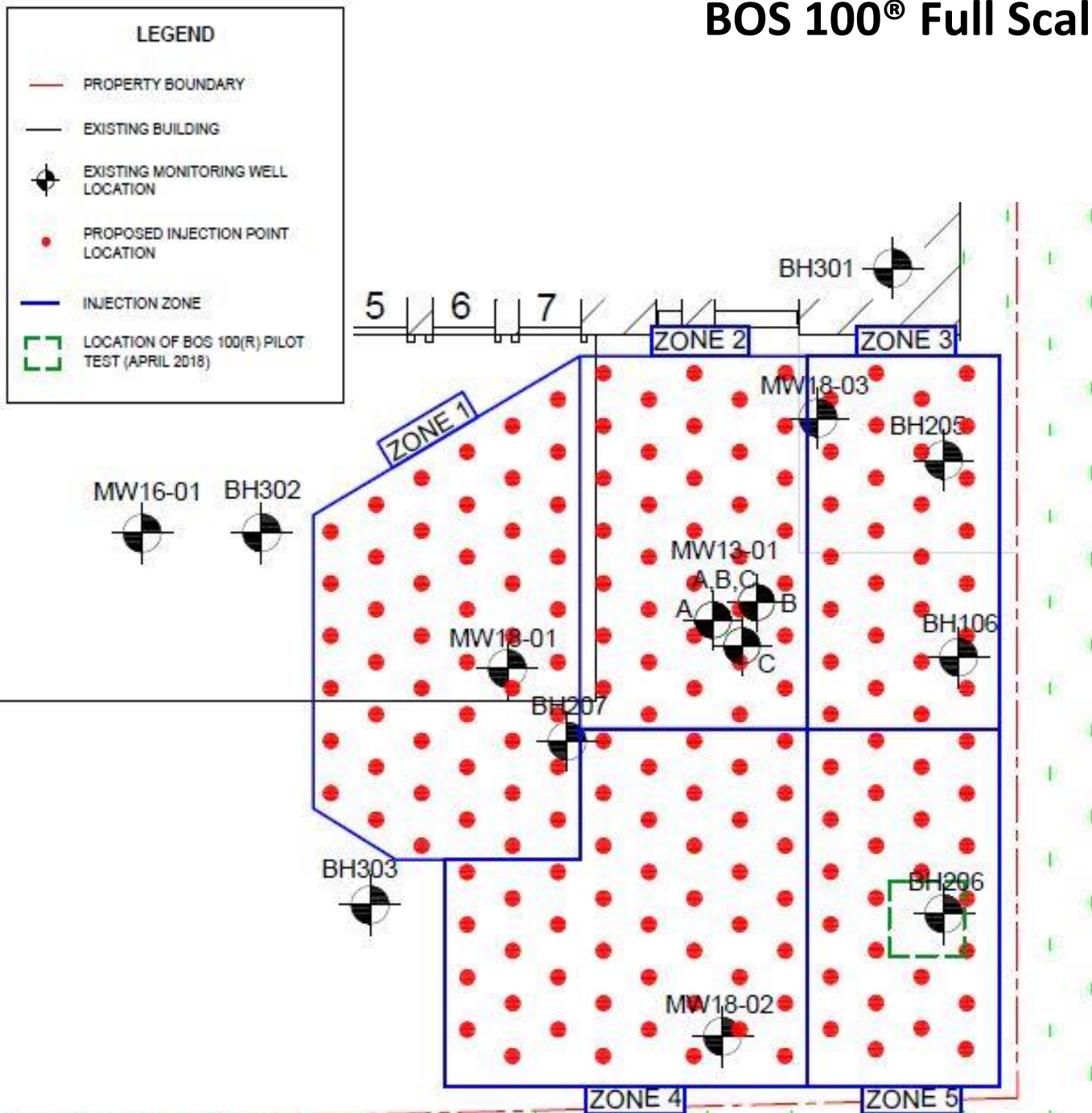
Timeline



Additional Delineation



BOS 100[®] Full Scale Injection

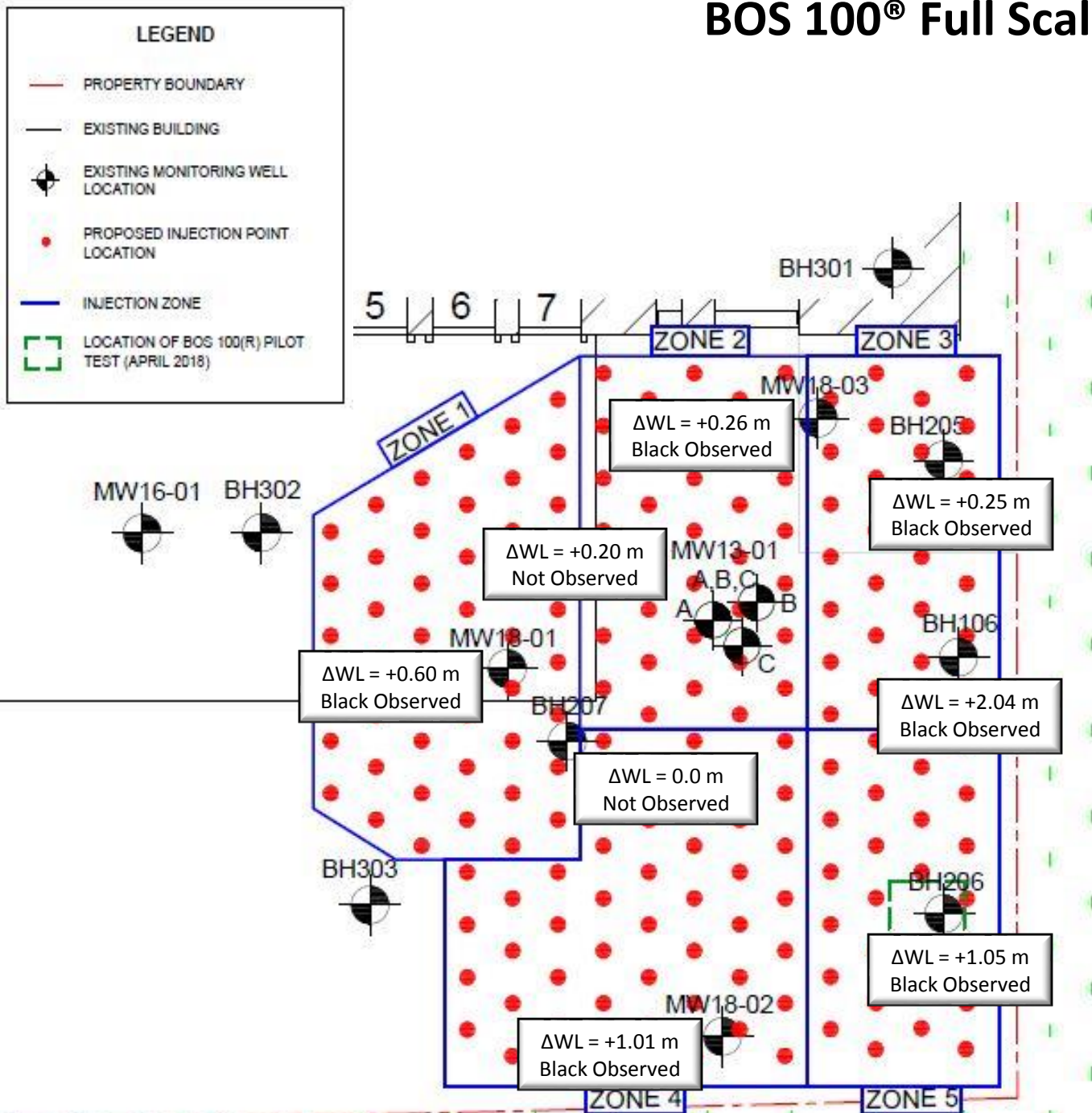


Injection Details:

- Injection Grid of 180 locations on a 2.25 m grid spacing, split out over 5 zones
 - Active facility receiving deliveries
- Completed Injection over 3 months
 - Sonic 5 days per week (3-6 BHs/day)
 - Injection 50% of time (6-9/day)
- Totals:
 - 5,600 kg of BOS 100[®]
 - 83,500 L of slurry injected
 - Average Pump Pressure of 430 psi



BOS 100[®] Full Scale Injection



Field Results:

- Field Monitoring:
 - Minimal daylighting
 - Good hydraulic influence ranging from +0.25 m to +2.04 m
 - Average hydraulic influence +0.70 m
- Visual Inspection
 - BOS 100[®] has black colour
 - Amendment can be visually observed as grey to black discolouration



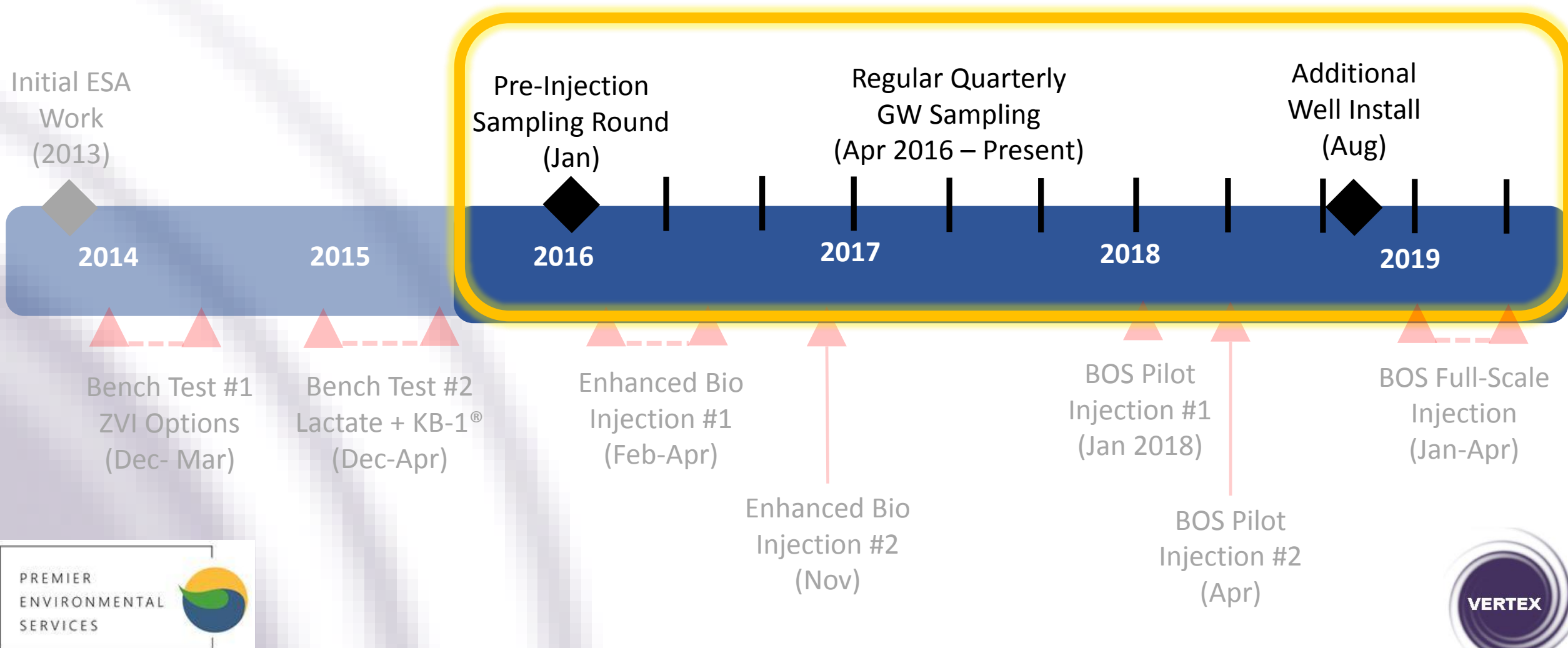
BOS 100[®] Full Scale Injection

Injection Delivery Challenges:

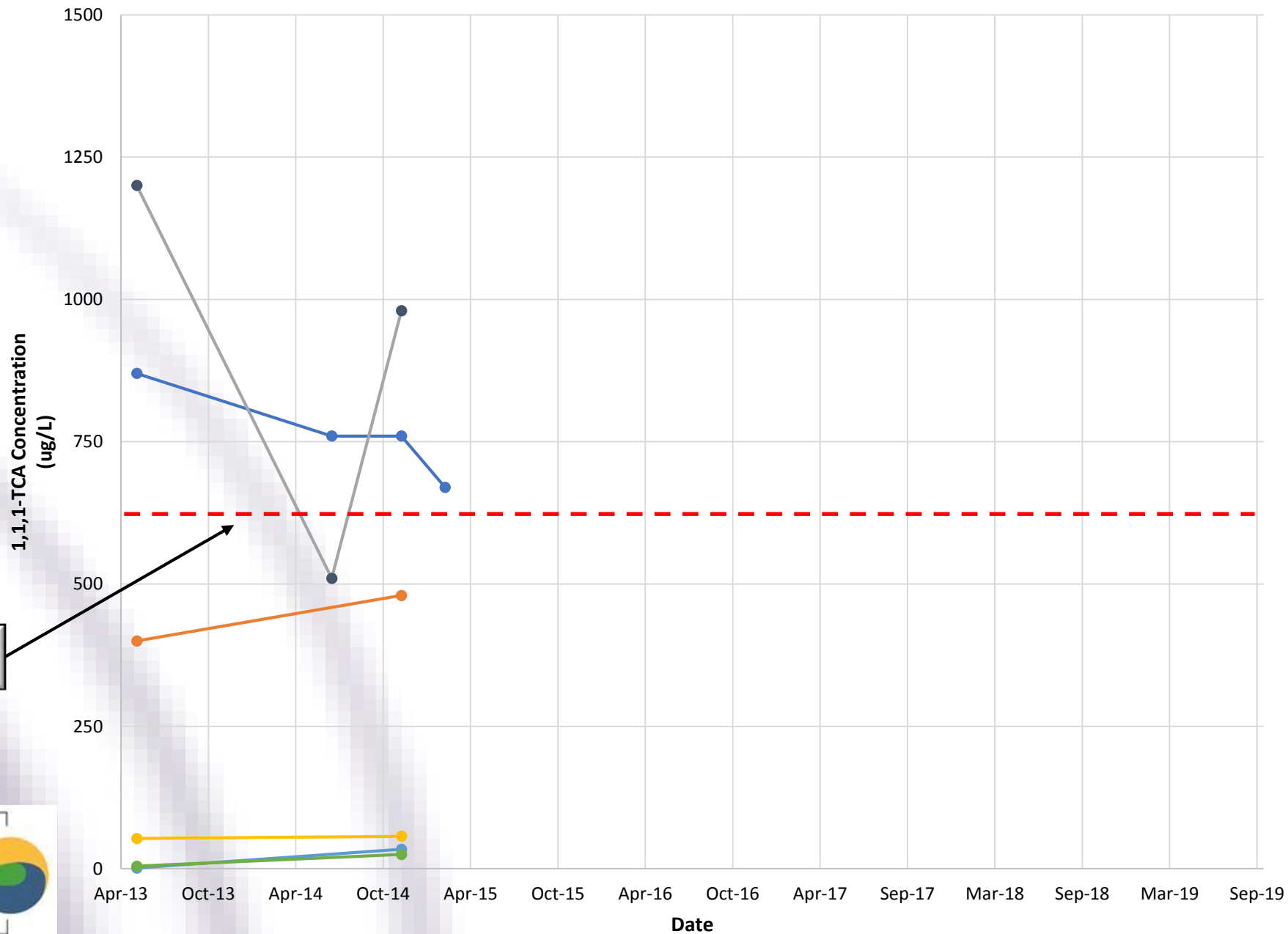
- Winter Weather
 - Shut-down for 4 days (temp < -20 °C)
 - 3 partial injection days due to line freezing issues
- Injection Tip Clogging
 - Problems with Bentonite Grout clogging injection tip while pushing down
 - Developed method of pulsing water as injection tip is advanced



Timeline



Analytical Results – 1,1,1-TCA

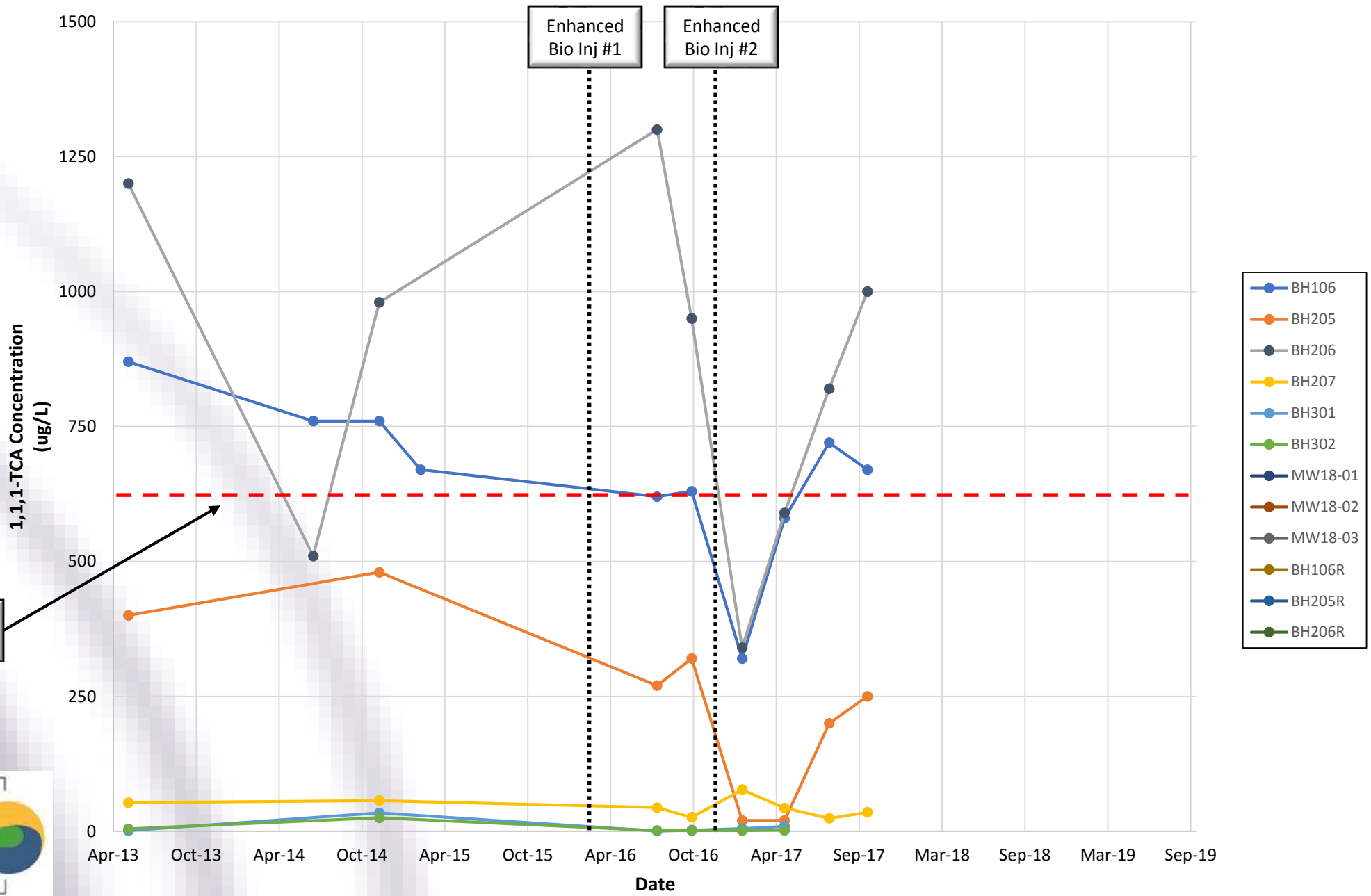


1,1,1-TCA
Std = 640 ug/L

- BH106
- BH205
- BH206
- BH207
- BH301
- BH302
- MW18-01
- MW18-02
- MW18-03
- BH106R
- BH205R
- BH206R



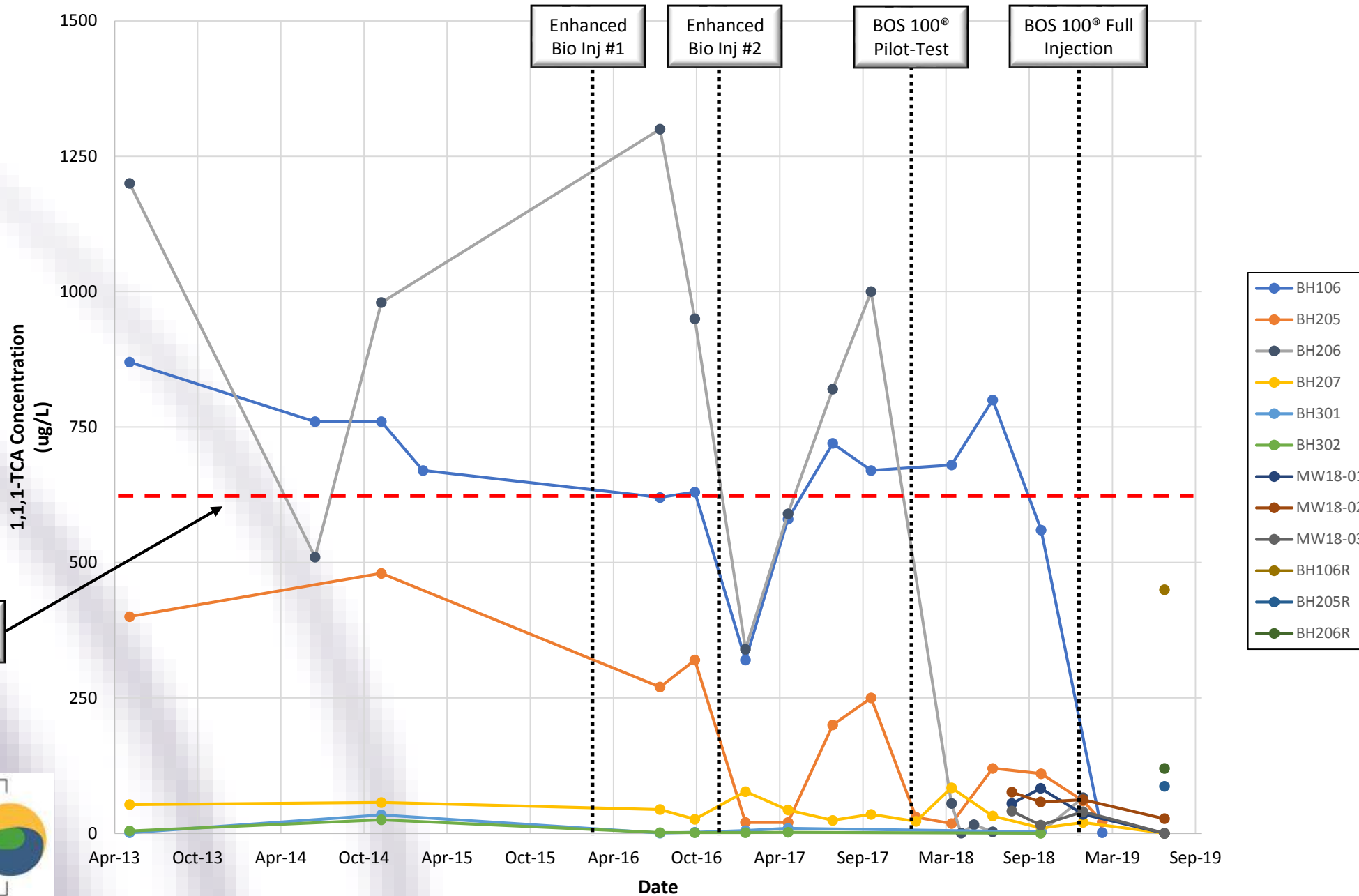
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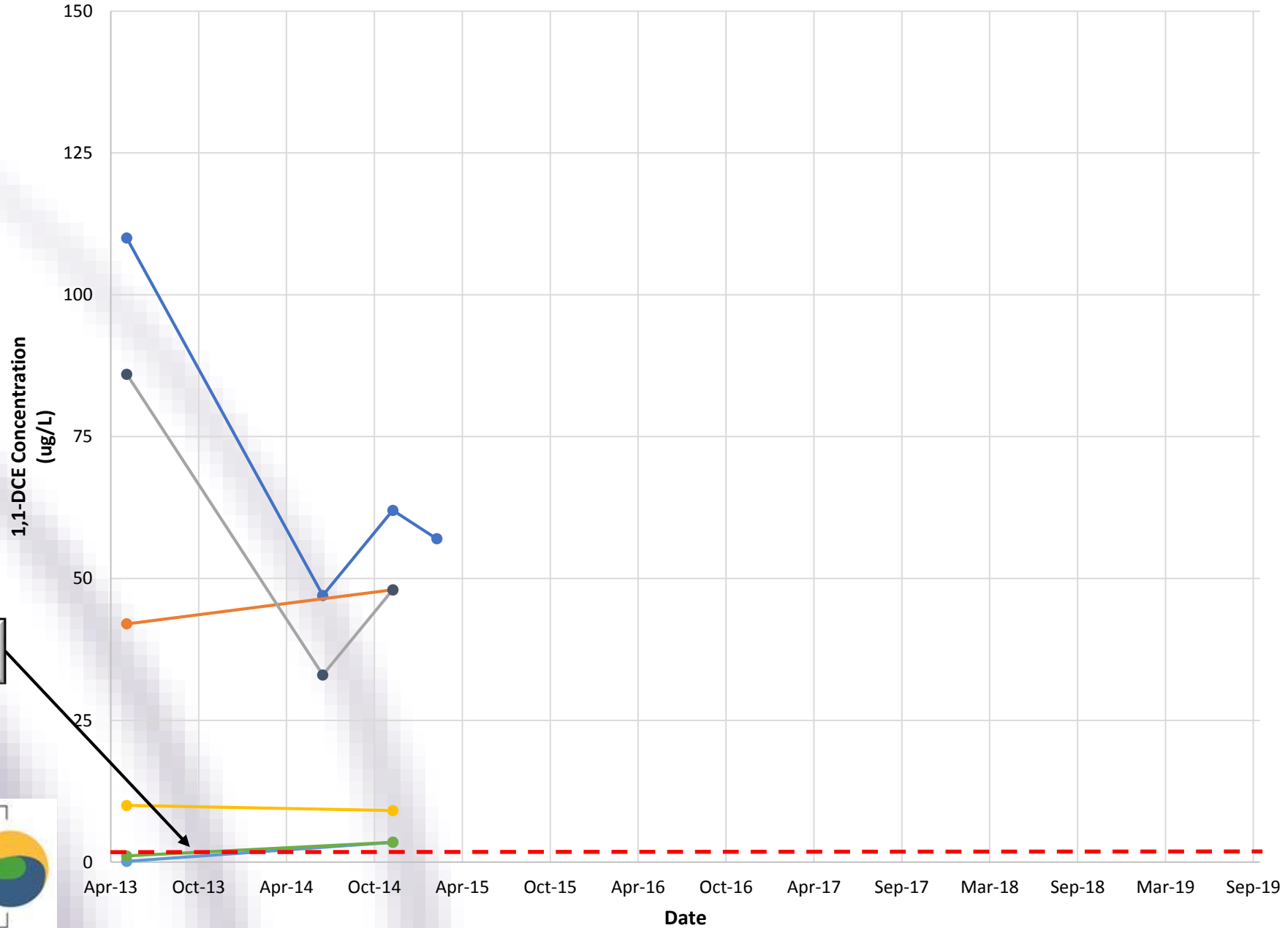
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1,1,1-TCA
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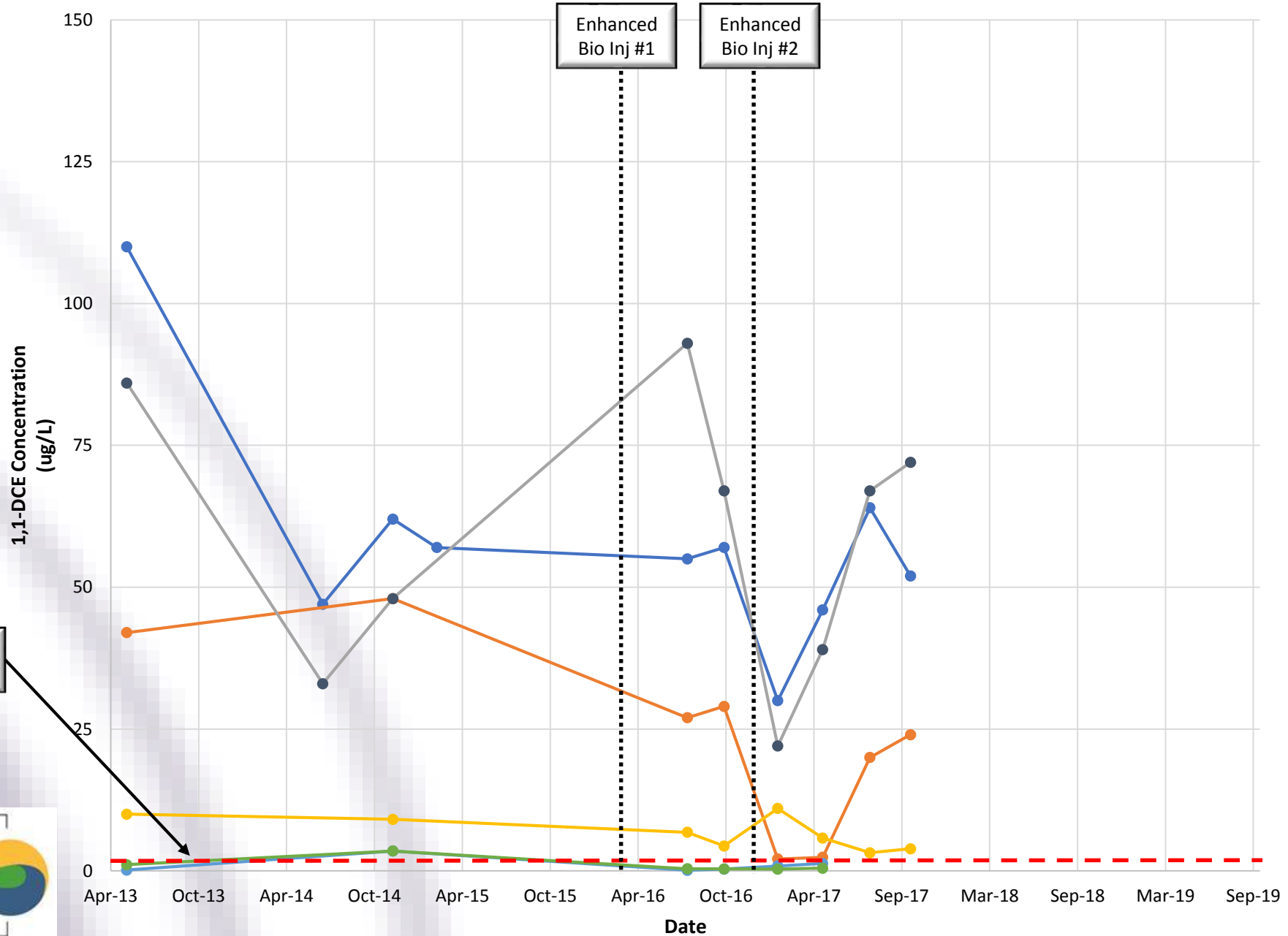


Analytical Results – 1,1-DCE



- BH106
- BH205
- BH206
- BH207
- BH301
- BH302
- MW18-01
- MW18-02
- MW18-03
- BH106R
- BH205R
- BH206R

Analytical Results – 1,1-DCE

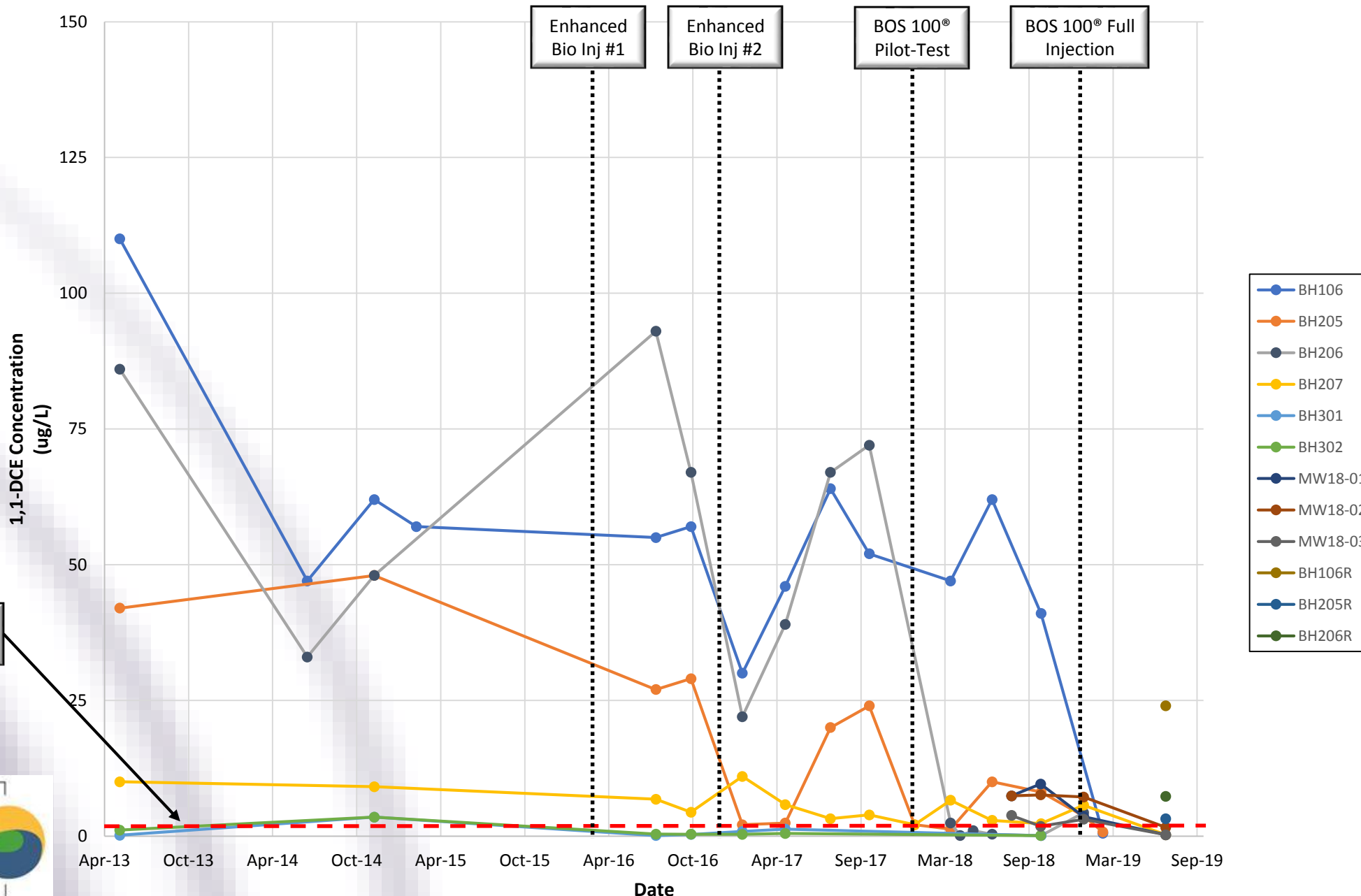


1,1-DCE
Std = 1.6 ug/L

- BH106
- BH205
- BH206
- BH207
- BH301
- BH302
- MW18-01
- MW18-02
- MW18-03
- BH106R
- BH205R
- BH206R



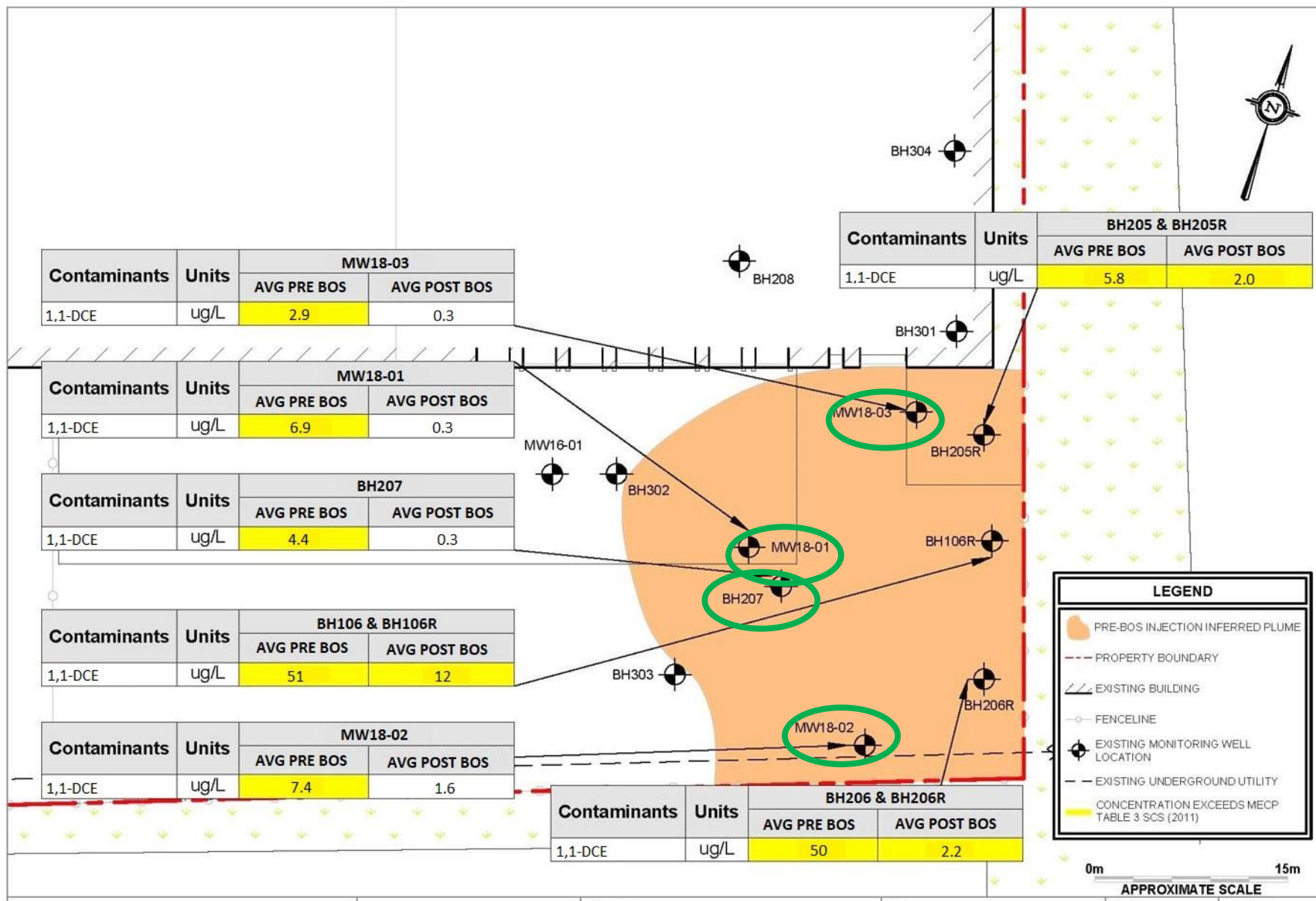
Analytical Results – 1,1-DCE



1,1-DCE
Std = 1.6 ug/L



Analytical Results – Average 1,1-DCE Concentrations



Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned:

- Deep plumes in tight overburden soils are very “Difficult Aquifers” to treat via convention injection methods
- Bench & Pilot-Testing is critical!
- The Sonic Pre-Drilling Approach can provide a cost effective alternative
- The Sonic Pre-Drilling Approach can provide a delivery method for otherwise inaccessible “Difficult Aquifers”
- R&D for new Injection Methods should not be completed in the winter!



Questions



**Thank You for
Your Time**

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