



**Environmental Simulation and Testing to Inform Hazard Assessment and Risk Mitigation**

**REMTECH ALBERTA**

**InnoTech Alberta**  
**Environmental Services**  
Simone Levy, M.Sc., P.Ag.  
Research Scientist

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## Overview

- InnoTech Alberta – wholly owned subsidiary of Alberta Innovates, applied research focus (RTO)
- Experimental design approach for ‘Environmental Simulation and Testing’
  - Fate and transport
  - Complex mixtures
  - Effects to various receptors
- Examples and case studies – Land, Air, Water

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# InnoTech Alberta's Suite of Services



## Technology Research, Development & Deployment

Access to diversified range of scientific, engineering, and technological research expertise and experience



## De-Risking & Pilot Demonstration Facilities

Industrial-scale research infrastructure, equipment, and demonstration facilities built to support and de-risk technological initiatives



## Analytical, Testing & Monitoring

Dedicated in-house testing and monitoring capacity and expertise with data analytics, sharing, standardization/informatics, and interoperability services



## Innovation & Emerging Technologies

Focus on cross-sectoral emerging technologies including industrial digital life cycle support and sandbox services

Industrial Solutions & Program Execution

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# Environmental Services Division

## Environmental Impact Risk Evaluation

- Contaminant fate and behavior in the environment – microcosms (anaerobic and aerobic conditions), bench scale columns, above and below ground mesocosms, field investigations
- Water resource investigations and impact assessments using isotopic tracers
- De-risking technologies and processes
- Science based policy recommendations enabled by industry/government facilitated consultation



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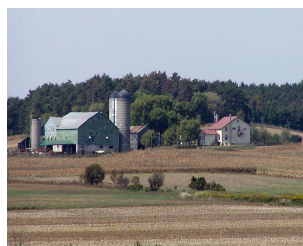
## Experimental Design Process

- Characterize the product (where applicable) – physical and chemical
- Co-develop release scenarios with client(s) and collaborators
- Identify ‘receiving environment’ (i.e., conceptual site model)
  - potential land use
  - human/environmental receptors
  - characteristics (e.g., soil type, vegetation type, water type)
- Determine necessary experimental scale – micro, bench, meso, field
- Refine scope and design to meet needs and budget
- Conduct experiments and testing program
- Analyze results and incorporate into decision making framework
- Gap analysis and additional testing if required



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## Land Use and Potential Receptors



Alberta Government

Alberta Tier 1 Soil and Groundwater Remediation Guidelines



<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/842becf6-dc0c-4cc7-8b29-e3f383133ddc/resource/a5cd84a6-5675-4e5b-94b8-0a36887c588b/download/albertatier1guidelines-jan10-2019.pdf>

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## Land: Support for remediation, reclamation and land management challenges



Source: <https://www.golder.com/news/federal-funding-accelerating-the-reclamation-of-inactive-wellsites/>



Source: [https://www.canadaaction.ca/alberta\\_oil\\_sands\\_reclamation\\_photos](https://www.canadaaction.ca/alberta_oil_sands_reclamation_photos)

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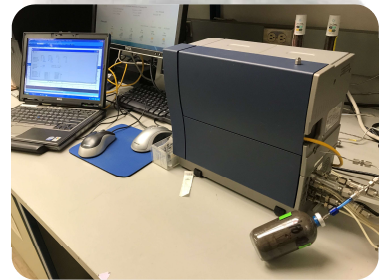
## Use of Microcosms in Environmental Risk Management

Microcosm culturing is used to investigate microbial growth and activity on compounds of interest.

- Allows the investigation of numerous variables and factors affecting microbial degradation of compounds under a variety of reducing conditions.
- Ease of replication and ability to tightly control treatments and investigation of effects of environmental parameters.

### Froth Treatment Tailings Risk Assessment Study:

- To determine the relative degradation rates of diluent in tailings deposits of different ages using microcosms under anaerobic conditions.
- Measure headspace gas composition and methane production rates.
- Identify key microorganisms involved in diluent degradation.
- Identify nutrient and diluent availability or limiting factors affecting microbial activity.
- Combine with geochemical data in development of tailings management strategies.



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# Soil columns with vegetation for root analysis



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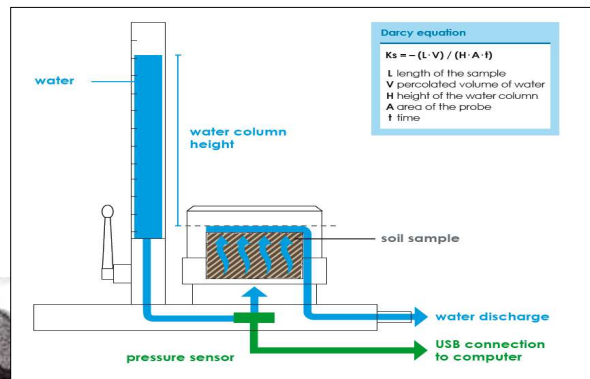
# Effective reclamation of hydrophobic soils



10 Assessment of re-wetting potential and retention



Filter cake



Hydraulic conductivity measurement

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## Computed Tomography (CT) Imaging Centre

### Industrial CT Scanning



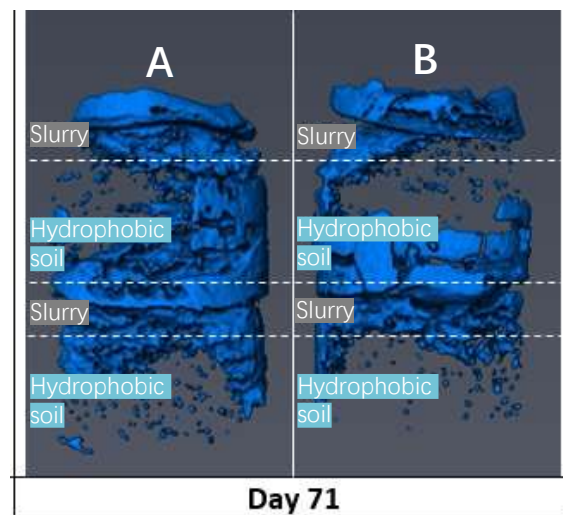
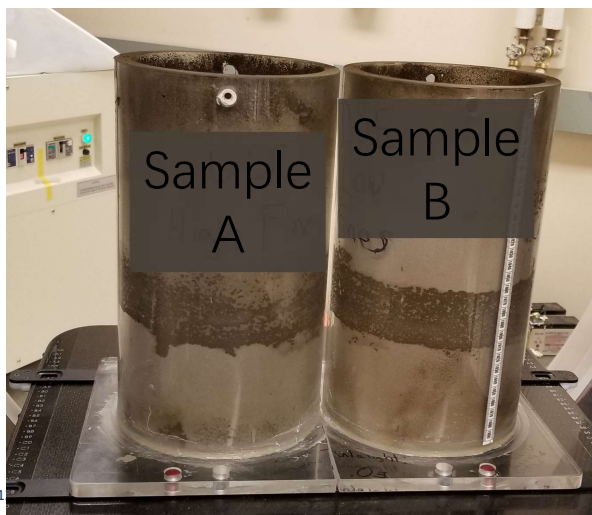
<https://innotechalberta.ca/research-facilities/computed-tomography-imaging-centre>

- *Toshiba Aquilion One X-ray CT scanner – a*
- *3rd generation 320-slice helical scanner capable of imaging up to 1.9m in length with a field of view up to 50cm in diameter.*
- *72kW of power and advanced iterative reconstruction, the scanner can acquire low-noise images in seconds or minutes*
- *72cm bore and 300kg weight limit can accommodate large-scale experiments in a laboratory setting*
- *Nominal voxel sizes down to 1/3mm available*

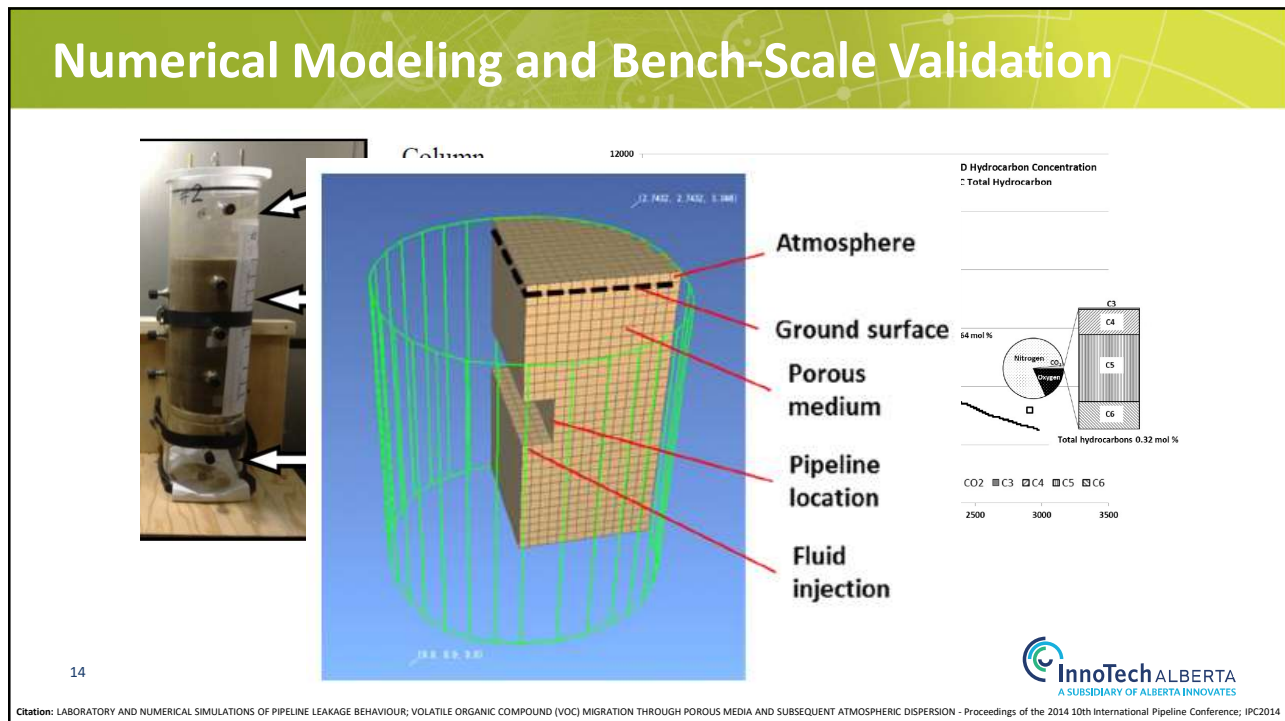
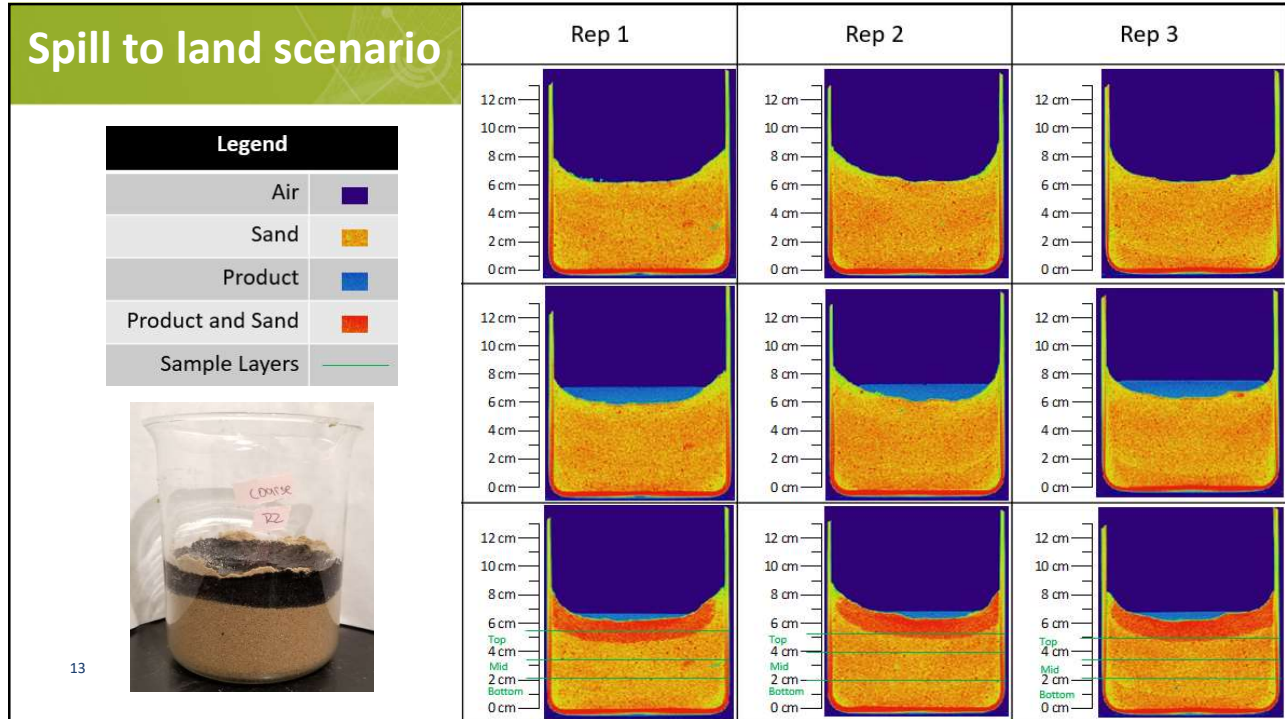


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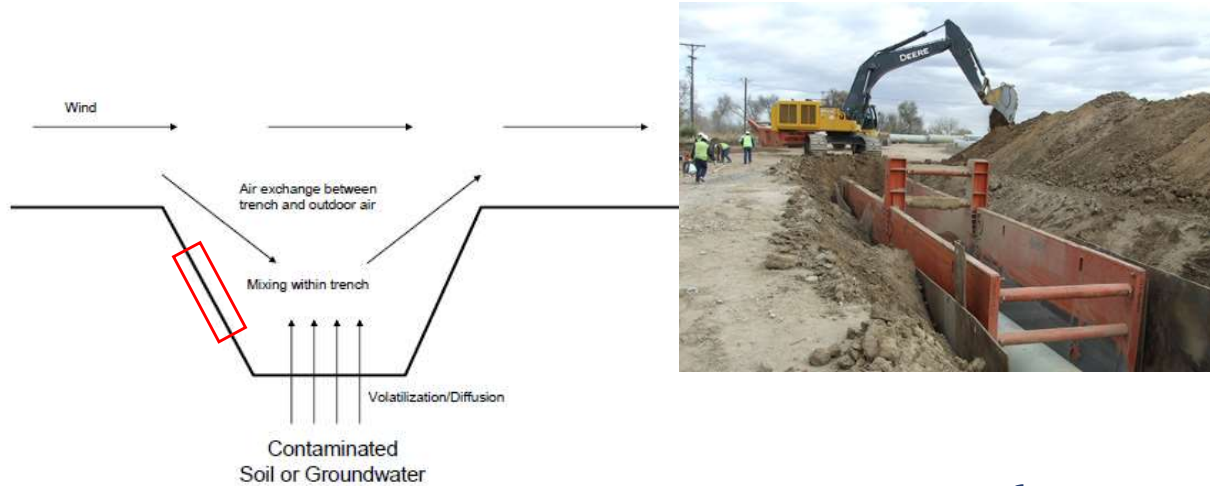
## Layering approach – CT Scanning to view 3D moisture distribution



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## Air: Model inputs – volatilization of hydrocarbons into trench



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Source: [https://www.ccme.ca/files/Resources/supporting\\_scientific\\_documents/pn1455\\_n\\_hexane.pdf](https://www.ccme.ca/files/Resources/supporting_scientific_documents/pn1455_n_hexane.pdf)

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## Unique headspace method – Atmospheric Pressure



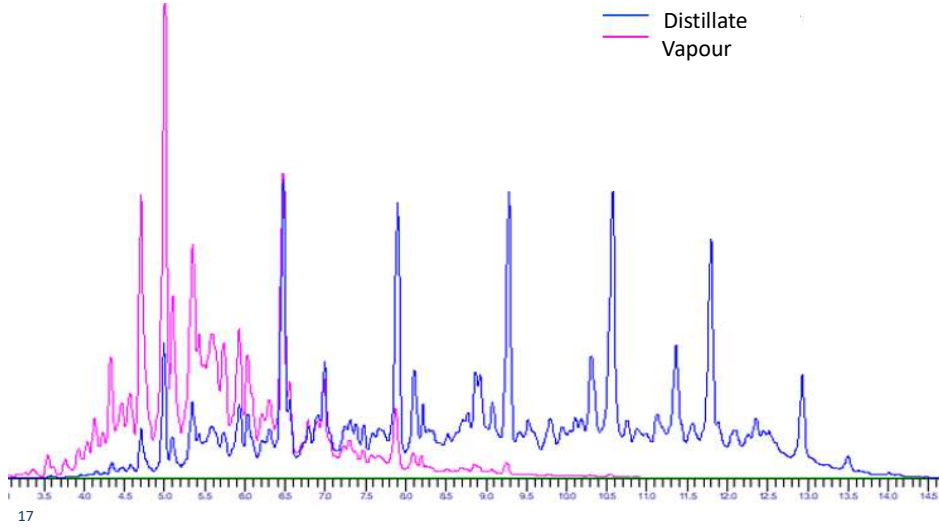
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# Volatile vs. distillate fraction analysis



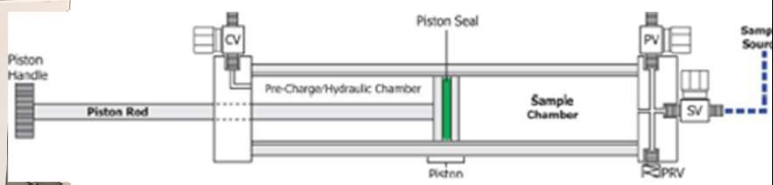
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# Case-specific headspace analyses



Incubation at elevated temperature – product in Tedlar bag

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Manual piston method – V/L ratio of 4:1 (modified ASTM D8236)



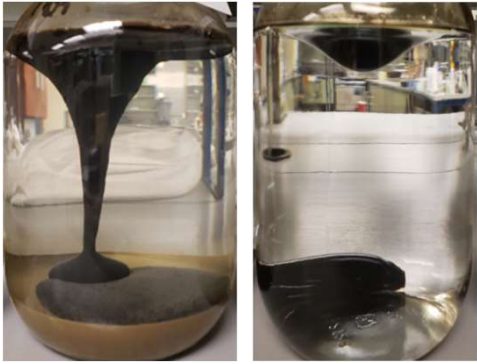
Headspace vial – direct GC analysis (1:1)



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# Water: Hydrocarbon behaviour in water

Product in water with and without sediment



Hydrocarbon release to water experiments

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Collaboration with CanmetENERGY (NRCan)

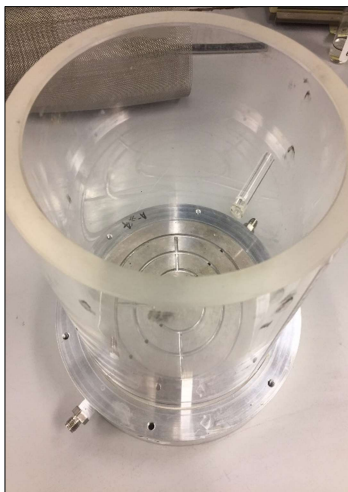


<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/simply-science/science-diffusion/21288>  
nrcan/21288



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# Soil Leaching Columns



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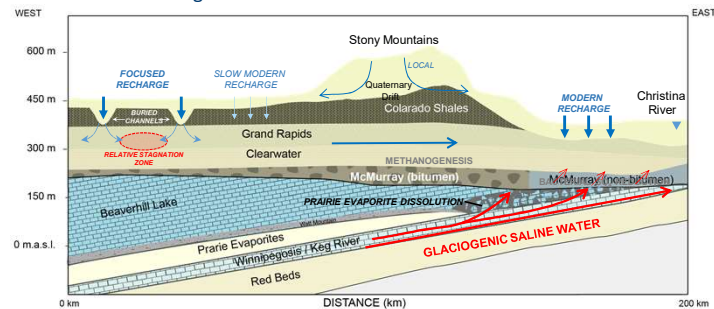
# OSPW Characterization and Risk

## OSPW Characterization

- Ultra high-resolution MS characterization of OSPW and linking water quality to ecotoxicity.
- Projects with industry and with Alberta Environment and Parks Oil Sands Monitoring and OSPW Science Team to develop criteria for water return.
- Leading OSM Technical Advisory Committee to develop a long-term monitoring plan for groundwater.
- OSPW treatment evaluation combining organic characterization and toxicological assessments.

## Conceptual Model Development

- Using geochemical and isotopic tracers to develop conceptual models for groundwater flow to inform water management.
- Hydrocarbon and microbiological characterization of oil sands tailings deposits to help develop conceptual models of pond evolution for closure strategies.



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*(Birks et al., 2019)*

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# Conclusions

- Research questions and design based on challenges presented by industry, consultants and government
- Experimental design process key to effective simulation to inform management, mitigation or environmental guideline selection
  - Scale
  - 'Worst case' vs. realistic
- Results can be incorporated from multiple experiments at different scales, sometimes through modeling
- Keys to success: 1) involvement of key stakeholders and 2) creating multi-disciplinary teams

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# Contact Information

**Simone Levy, M.Sc., P.Ag.**

Research Scientist – InnoTech Alberta

Environmental Services Division

Edmonton, AB, Canada

simone.levy@innotechalberta.ca

(780) 450-5210

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