Canada

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remediation technologies symposium 2022

Innovative *In-Situ* Remediation Approach to Treat PFAS-Impacted Groundwater

Pilot Scale Design and Implementation

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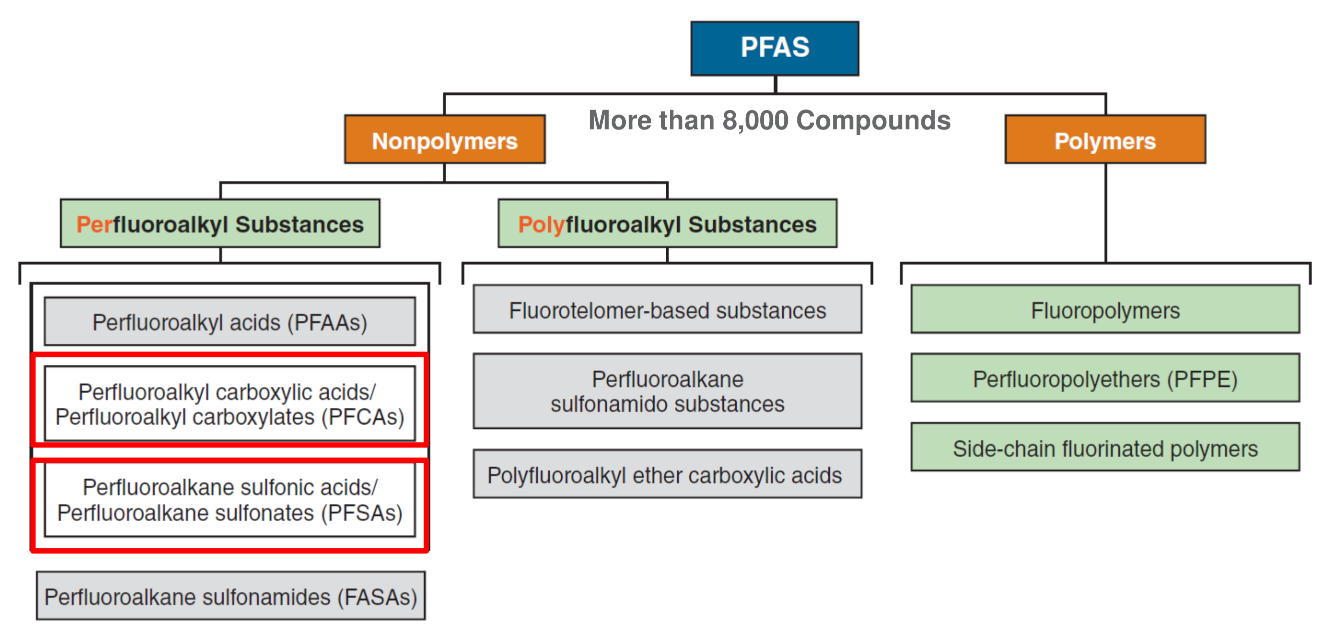
What Are PFAS?



ITRC 2018, Naming Conventions and Physical & Chemical Properties of PFAS.

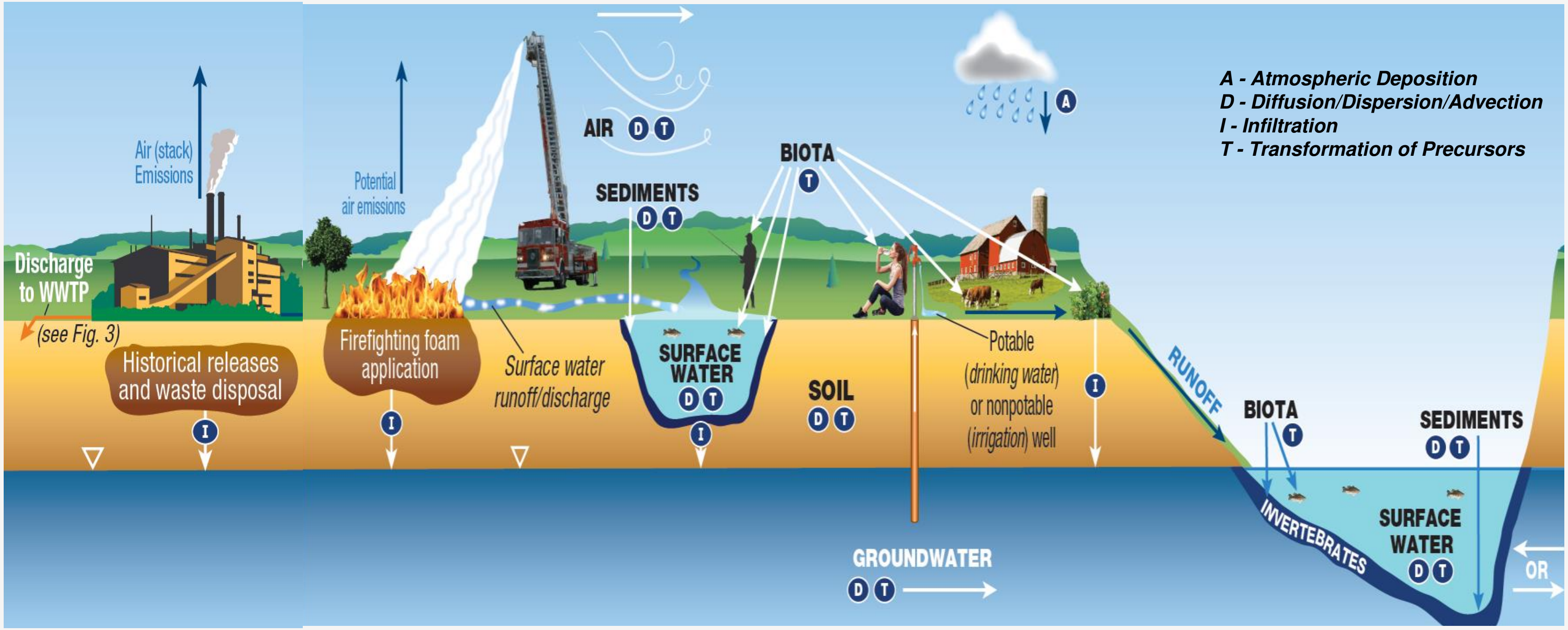
PFAS Environmental Impacts

- Unique chemical structure (hydrophobic and lipophobic properties);
- Resistant to heat and chemical agents;
- Resistant to degradation in the environment;
- Widespread application, including in AFFF in the defense and aviation industries; and
- Highly mobile, toxic and reported to bioaccumulate.

PFAS continue to be an emerging contaminants

Remediation of PFAS-impacted media is still challenging and expensive

PFAS Environmental Pathways



Conceptual Site Model for FFTAs and Industrial Sites
Modified from ITRC, 2020; *Adapted from figure by L. Trozzolo, TRC.*

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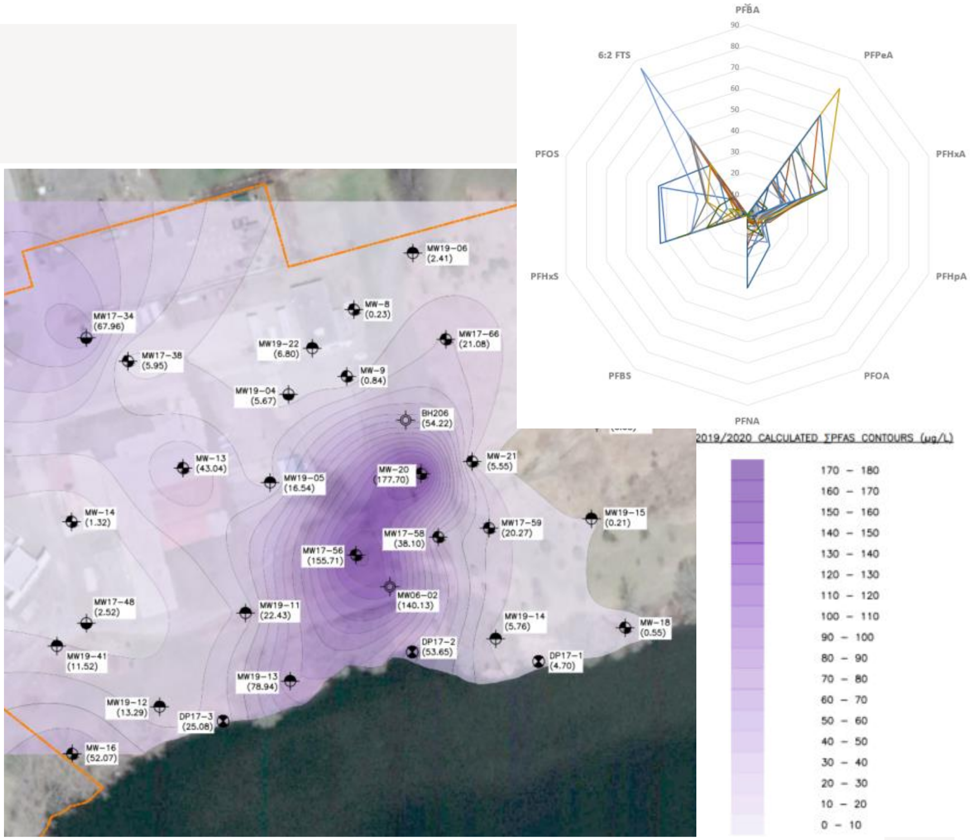
Groundwater PFAS Remediation Challenges

- They are ubiquitous, ranging from pg/L to mg/L in aqueous media, with wide range of detected compounds (various fate and transport mechanisms)
- Highly soluble and mobile in groundwater (particularly short-chain PFAS), which make the removal from environmental media extremely challenging.
- The majority of the current full-scale remediation techniques for groundwater are being conducted via pump and treat method (an *ex-situ* approach). P&T requires electrical infrastructure, could be a costly approach due to operation and maintenance costs.
- *In-situ* approaches (e.g., injection) are less expensive, but mainly are containment techniques, where PFAS physically stabilized but remain in the impacted zones.

Site Description

- A Canadian Forces Base in Ontario;
- AFFF was identified as the main source of PFAS;
- Impacted media; soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment;
- Proximity of the site to a significant water body; potential risk of adverse effects to human and the aquatic receptors;
- An effective remediation approach was required to prevent PFAS-impacted groundwater from discharging to surface water



Address The Issues – Innovative Approach

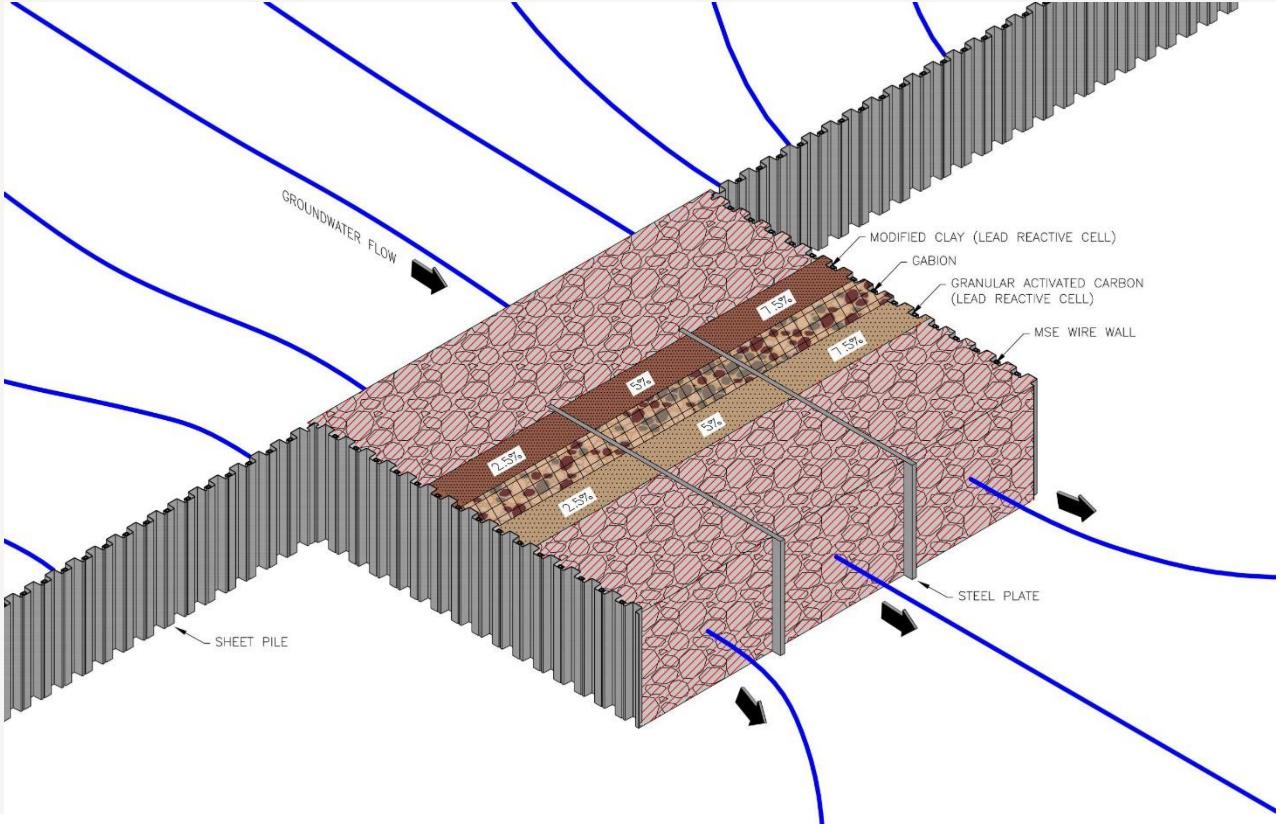
→ Issue

- Wide Range of PFAS
- Various Solubility/Concentrations and Potential Presence of Co-Contaminants
- Uneven Distribution of Impacts
- Require to Remove Contaminants
- Require to Reach the Remediation Goal (Federal Guidelines)

→ Solution

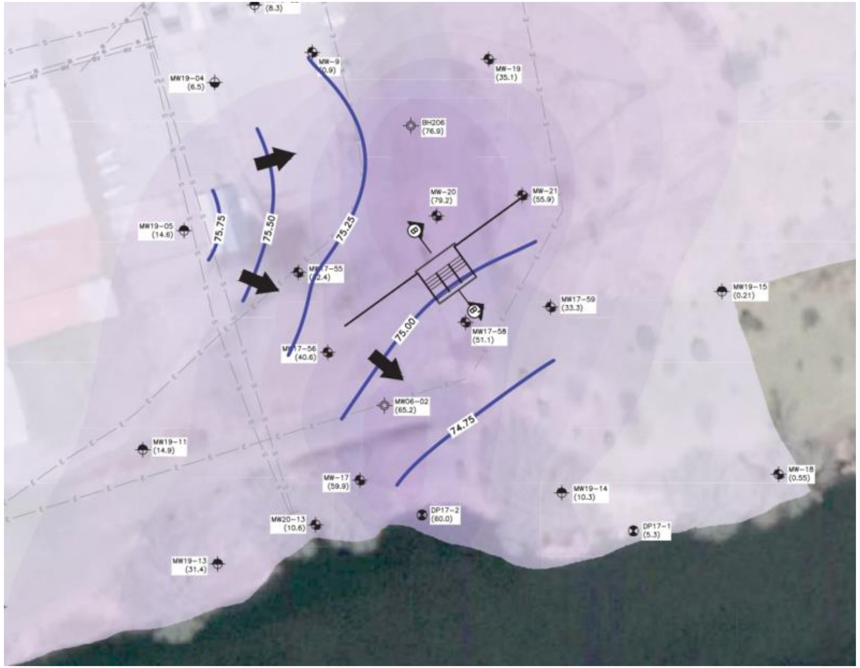
- Select Appropriate Treatment Media
- Utilize "Treatment Train" Approach
- Convey GW Towards Treatment Media
- Ability to Replace/Recharge Treatment Media
- Select Appropriate Treatment Media & Design Cost Effective O&M

In-Situ Treatment Train Permeable Reactive Barrier (ISTT-PRB)



In-Situ Treatment Train - Permeable Reactive Barrier (ISTT-PRB)

- ISTT-PRB is a passive remediation approach, aligned with FCSAP guidance to support sustainable and less energy-intensive remediation technique
- Consisting of different sorbent media to remove/remediate PFAS from groundwater, with ability to replace the spent treatment media.
- Assessing the effects of varying the mixture percentages of sorbent media (in lead & lag reactive cells).



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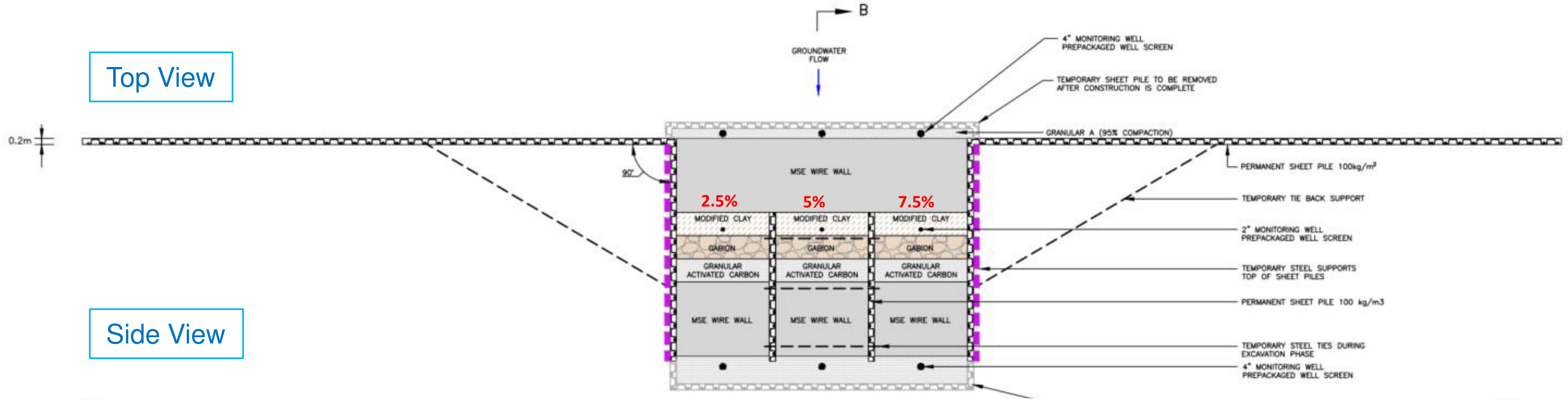
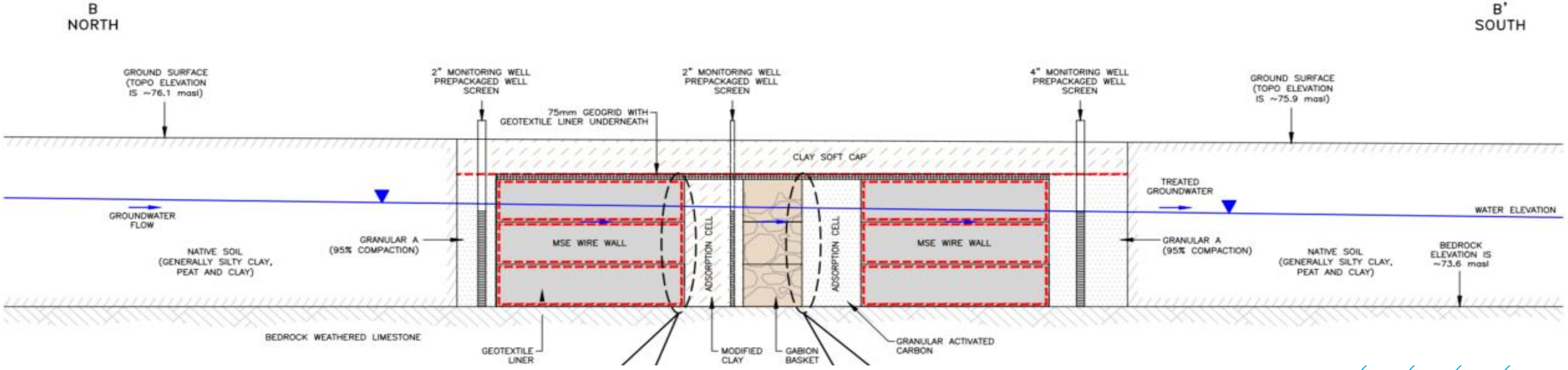
Top View



Side View



Construction of Funnels and Gate Structure Side-Walls

The funnel walls were excavated to the depth of bedrock (~2.4 m)

Bentonite slurry was pumped into the trench to maintain geotechnical stability

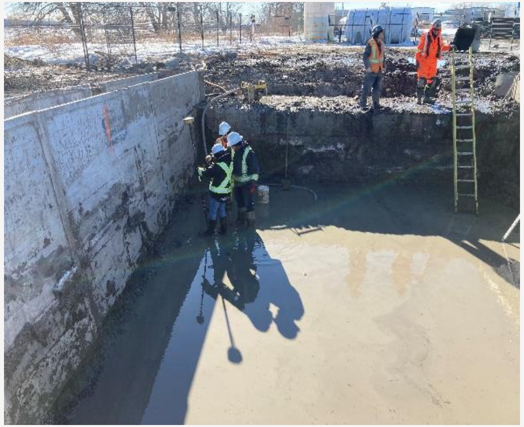
As excavation continued, concrete was pumped into the base of the trenches, thereby displacing the slurry and filling the trench with concrete.

The concrete placement for the funnel walls was carried out in a single monolithic pour.

Construction of Funnels and Gate Structure Side-Walls

Temporary trench boxes were installed along the inlet and outlet sides of the gate

~650 metric tonnes of soil and rock were excavated



Vertical steel plates were embedded in the concrete floor to provide stability and a water-tight seal between chambers

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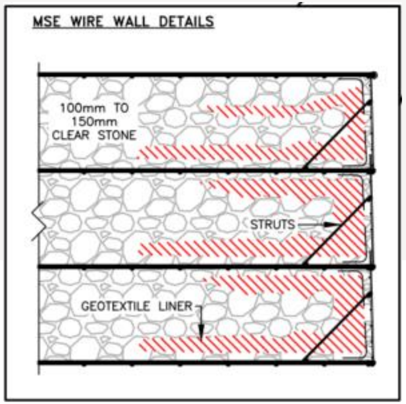
Below-Grade MSE Retaining Wall

The MSE retaining walls at the north and south ends of the gate structure consisted of four tiers of L-shaped welded wire, galvanized steel sections at the face of each retaining wall.



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Lead and Lag Reactive Cells

Gabion Partitioning Walls

Placing of Pre-Packed Monitoring Wells

Placing of Adsorption Materials

Placement and Compaction of Cover Materials

Removing Trench Boxes

Placing of Granular A on top of Grid and Geotextile layers

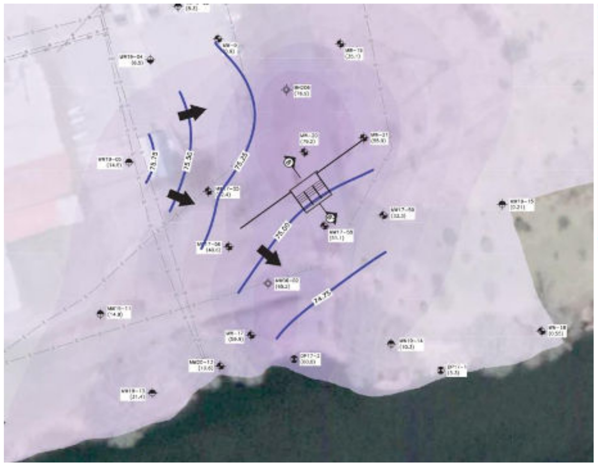
Installing/Compacting of a Low-Permeability Clay Cap

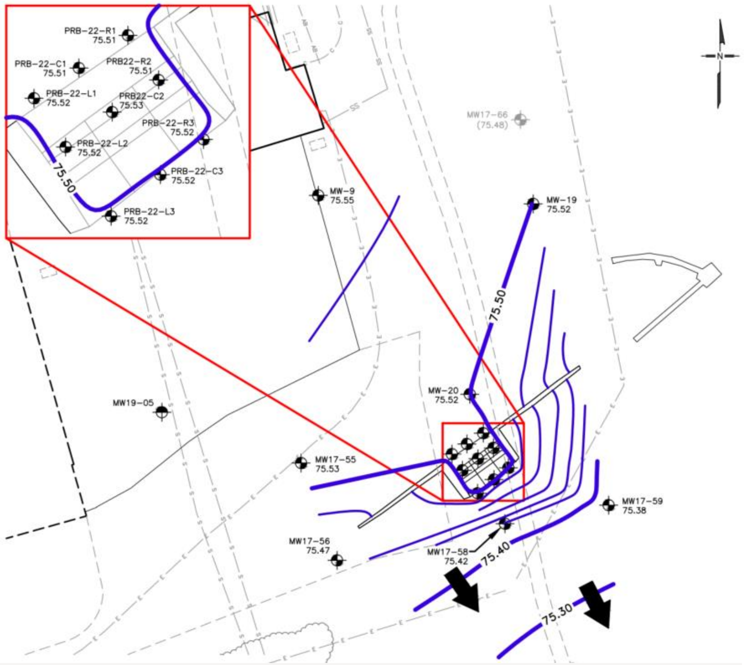
Reinstatement and Clean-up

- The ISTT-PRB surface was topped with an approximately 0.05 m layer of gravel to protect against erosion.
- The surface was graded to shed water at 2% slope, and runoff is directed to the existing ditch.
- Concrete blocks were placed around the remediation system to protect the ISTT-PRB against future heavy equipment activities.

Pre and Post Construction Monitoring and Sampling

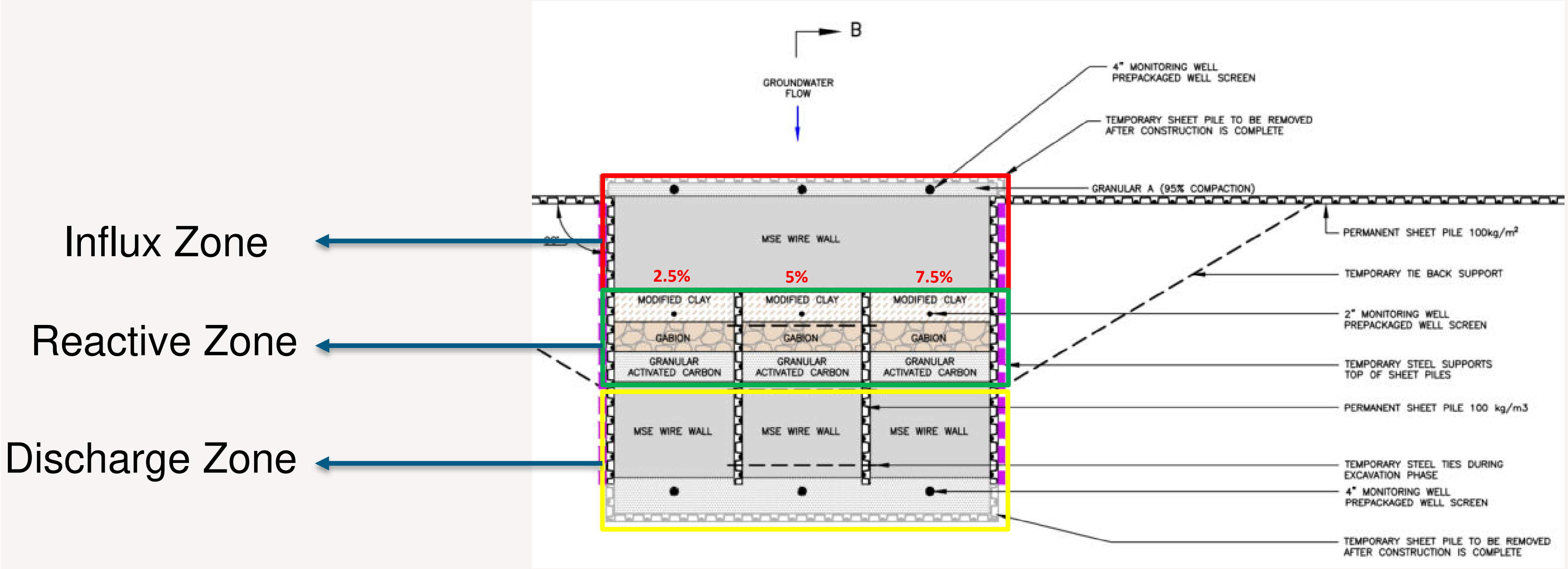
- Pre-Construction Monitoring and Sampling (to establish a baseline)
- Post-Construction Purging Event (to establish the new GW flow regime)





- Post-Construction Monitoring and Sampling Event (to assess the performance of the ISTT-PRB) – Quarterly Sampling (2022-2023)

Post-Construction Sampling Event



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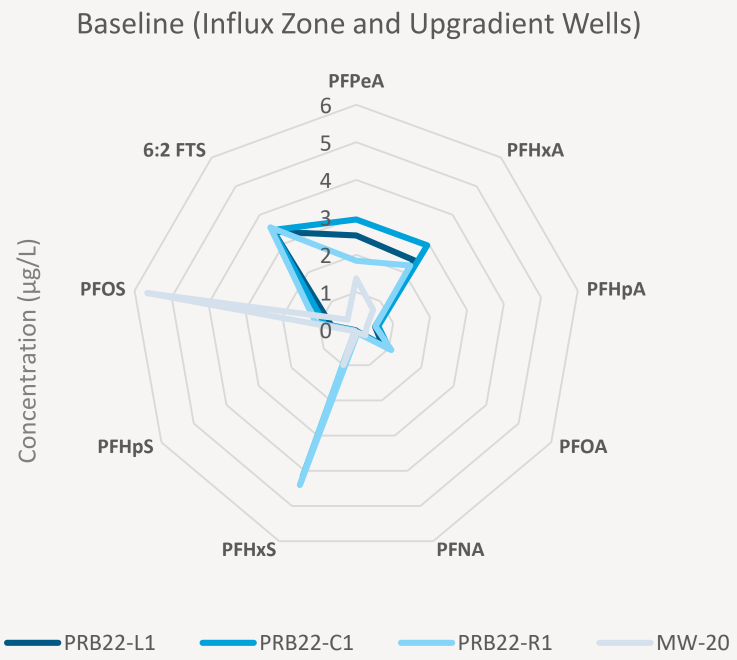
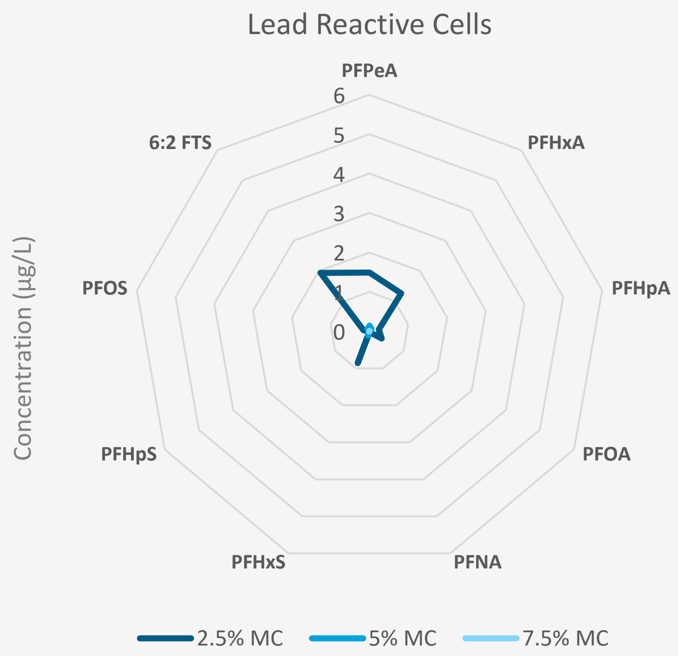
Preliminary Result – 1st Sampling Event





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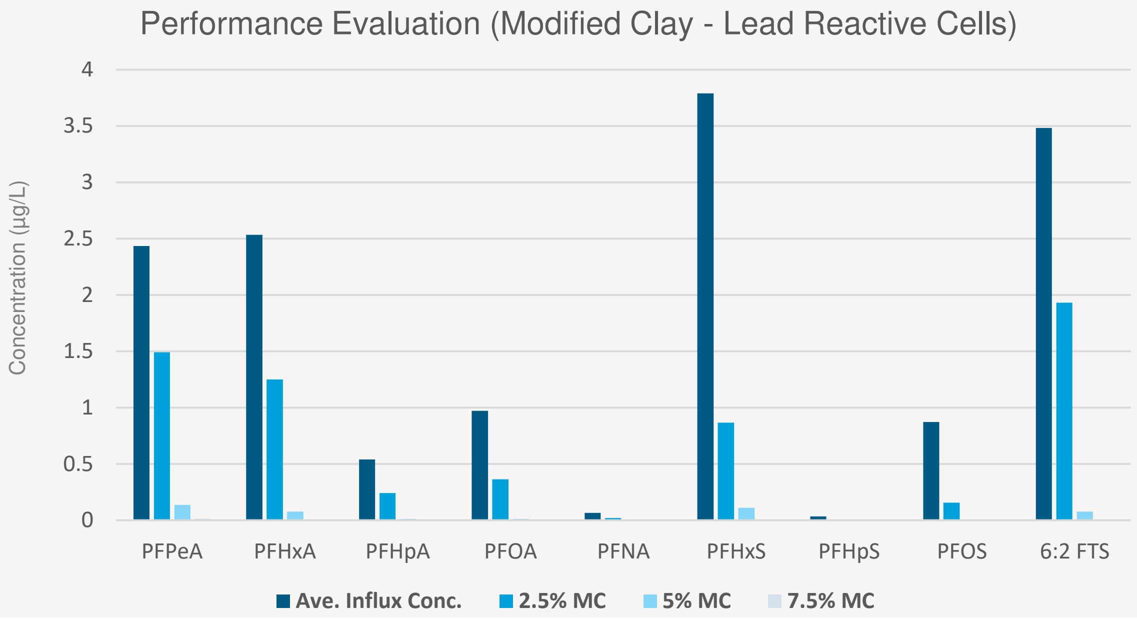

Lead Reactive Cells
(First 90 days)

	2.5% MC	5% MC	7.5% MC
Vol. of Treated Water (L)	~1,500 L	~1,850 L	~1,650 L
Flux ∑PFAS (µg)	~24,700	~30,400	~27,200
Adsorbed ∑PFAS (µg)	~14,000	~29,500	~27,000
Removal Efficiency (%)	**57%**	**97%**	**99.8%**

Conclusions

ISTT-PRB:

- Is a passive remediation system, allowing naturally flowing groundwater to pass through the treatment media; low energy-intensive approach with no electrical infrastructure and power costs;
- Has a potential ability to treat a wide range of PFAS, through a treatment train system;
- Has ability to replace exhausted treatment media (with different mixing ratios) and physically remove contaminants from the site;
- Does not require operation and maintenance for mechanical treatment system components (no pumps, buildings, piping, controls, remote electronic monitoring system); and
- Provides event treatment of the plume; and treated water can meet different remedial goals.

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INTEGRITY

We do the right thing, no matter what, and are accountable for our actions.

COLLABORATION

We work together and embrace each other's unique contribution to deliver amazing results for all.

INNOVATION

We redefine engineering by thinking boldly, proudly and differently.

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