

**Vertex Environmental Inc.**



# **Optimizing Groundwater Treatment for Complex Construction Sites: 2 Case Studies**

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RemTech East Conference

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# Agenda



- Introduction
- What are the challenges with groundwater treatment at construction sites?
- Why bench scale testing?
- Case Study #1: Metals Pre-Treatment for STM discharge
- Case Study #2: Metals Pre-Treatment for SANI discharge

# Introduction

- **Vertex Environmental Inc.**
  - Specialty Remediation Contractor
- **Nathan Lichti, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.**
  - Environmental Engineer
  - University of Waterloo
- **Mahshid Jannati, M.A.Sc., EIT.**
  - Masters in Wastewater Treatment
  - McMaster University



# What are the challenges with Groundwater Treatment at Construction Sites?

- 1) **Municipal Requirements**
- 2) **Contaminants & Heavy Metals**
- 3) **Site Constraints**



# Discharge Options

3 Types of Discharge (based on end receiver):

## Sanitary Sewer Discharge



Sewer Discharge Permit  
from Municipality  
(usually upper tier)  
Timeline: 1-6 months

## Storm Sewer Discharge



Sewer Discharge Permit  
from Municipality  
(usually lower tier)  
Timeline: 1-6 months

## Natural Environment Discharge



Environmental Compliance Approval  
(ECA) and/or Environmental Sector  
Registry (EASR) from Province  
Timeline: 2-4 weeks

# Toronto Timeline

Groundwater generally going to Storm Sewers – no testing or cost

Groundwater shifted from STM to SANI – with testing & cost

Groundwater shifting back towards STM / Watertight – with treatment

Watertight

\$0/m<sup>3</sup>

\$1.97/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.07/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.17/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.25/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.32/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.36/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.43/m<sup>3</sup>

\$2.50/m<sup>3</sup>

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

TW Studying issue of Construction Water into storm sewers and combined sewers

TW Recommends that New Constructions Divert Water from Storm

Vertex Manganese Menace Newsletter

TW requires all SANI applicants to evaluate Watertight/STM as part of application

Foundation Drainage rule prohibits long-term discharge of "Private Water" to sewer system under most circumstances

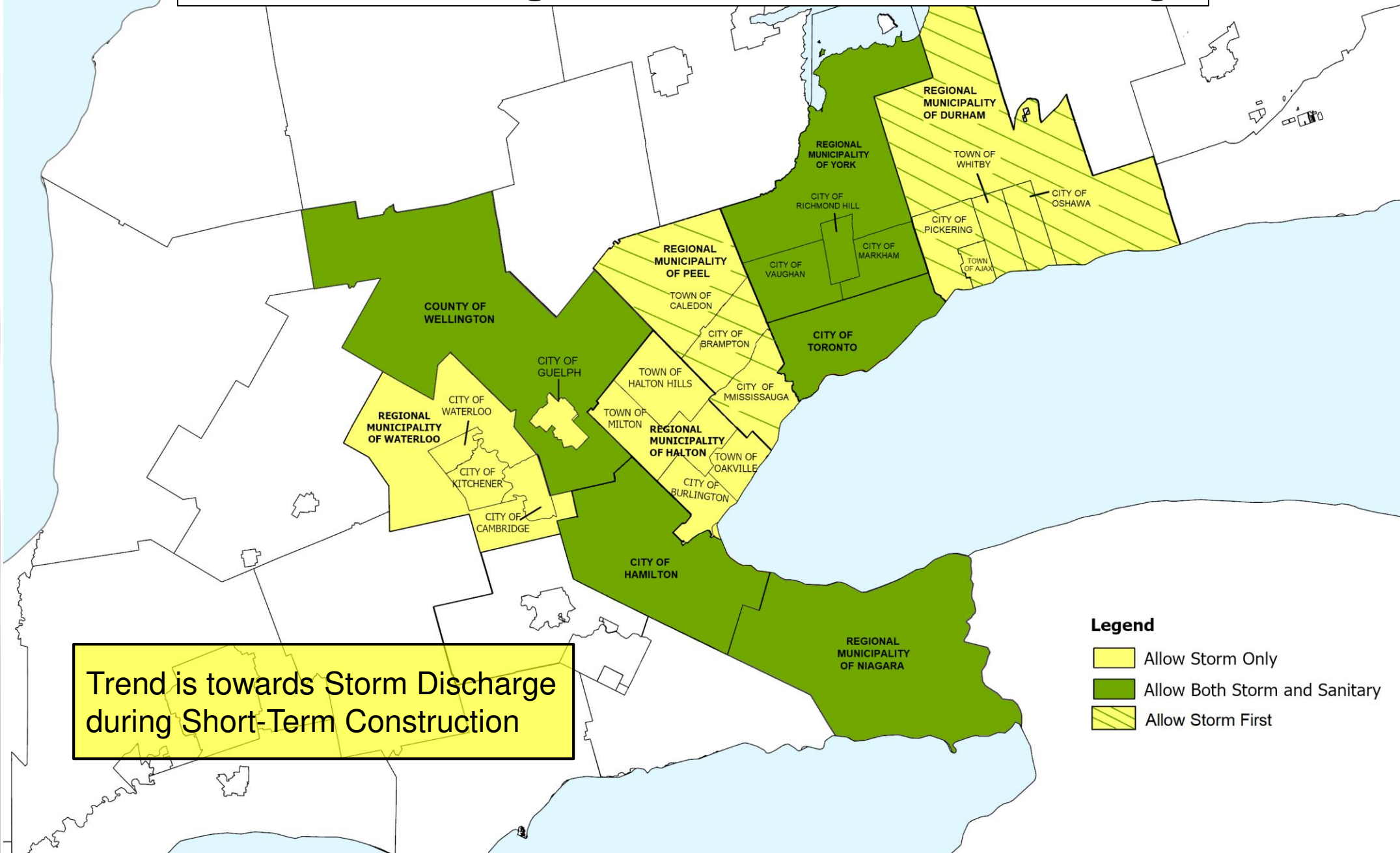
By-Law Amendment passed that defines Groundwater & Stormwater as "Private Water" that needs to be metered/sampled under SDA



STM = Storm Sewer  
SANI = Sanitary Sewer  
TW = Toronto Water



# Patchwork of Regulations – Short-Term Discharge



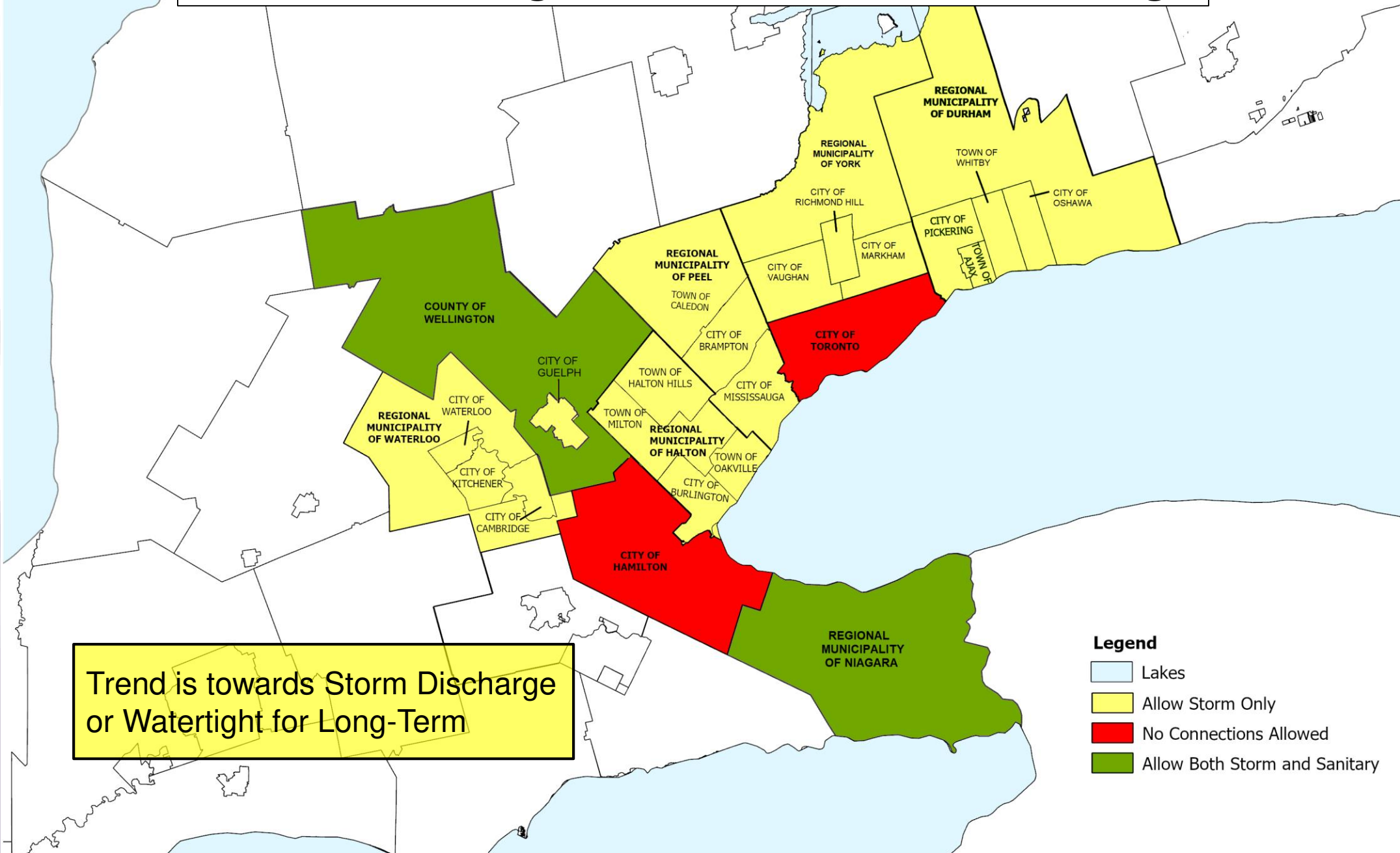
Trend is towards Storm Discharge during Short-Term Construction

**Legend**

- Allow Storm Only
- Allow Both Storm and Sanitary
- Allow Storm First



# Patchwork of Regulations – Permanent Discharge



Trend is towards Storm Discharge or Watertight for Long-Term

**Legend**

- Lakes
- Allow Storm Only
- No Connections Allowed
- Allow Both Storm and Sanitary





# What are the challenges with Groundwater Treatment at Construction Sites?

- 1) Municipal Requirements
- 2) Contaminants & Heavy Metals
- 3) Site Constraints



# Typical Contamination?



# Naturally Occurring Contamination

Suspended  
Solids



Naturally  
Occurring  
Metals

# Contamination is Relative

## Manganese (Mn) Standards:

In-Place Under Building



**Mn Std = No Standard**

SANI Sewer to Treatment Plant



**Mn Std = 5,000 ug/L**

Storm Sewer to River



**Mn Std = 50 ug/L**

Drinking Water



**Mn Std = 50 ug/L**

Note: SANI & STM standards based on Toronto Sewer Use By-Law 861.  
Drinking Water based on Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards.  
No MECP Table 3 standard for Manganese left In-Place Under Building.

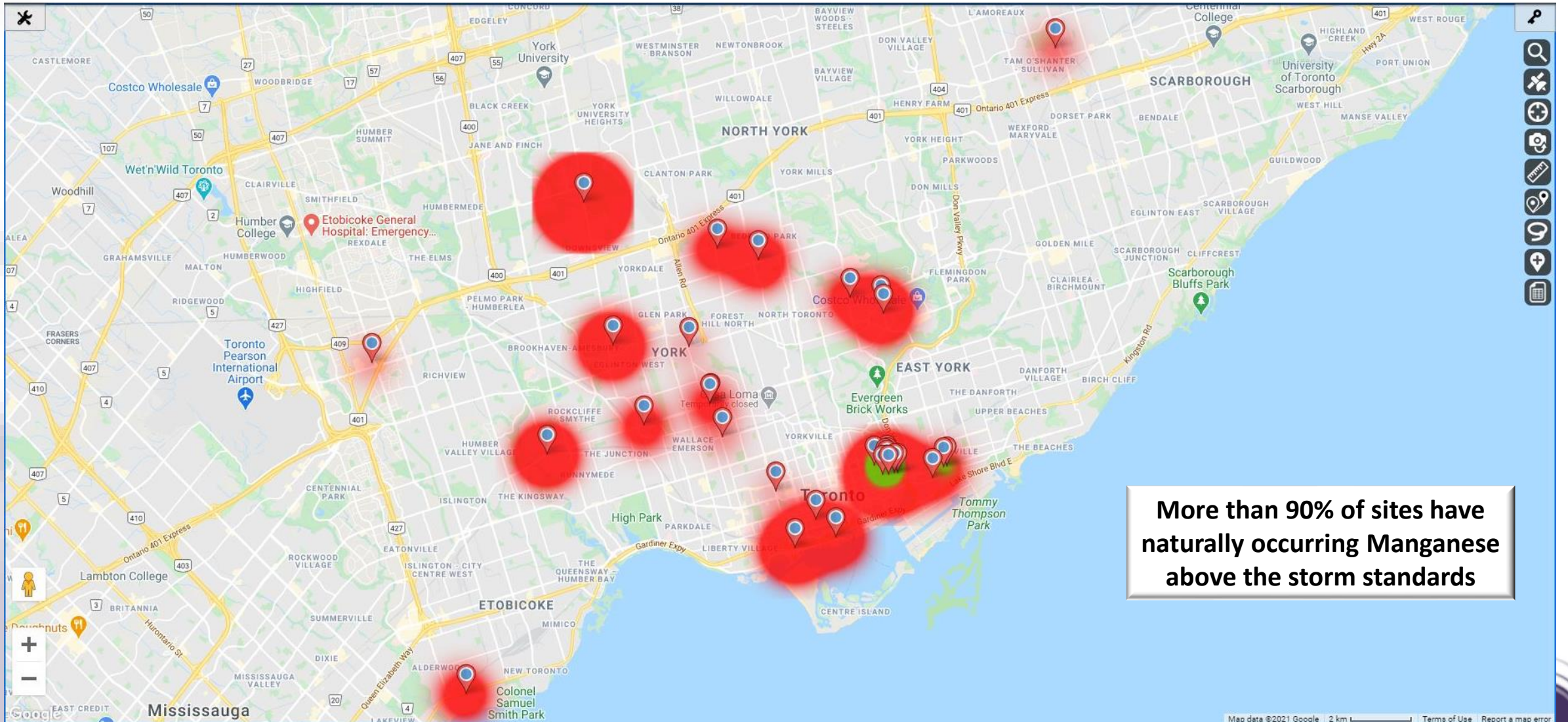


# How Extensive is the Problem?

- Compiled results from 43 construction sites in Toronto
- Based on Hydrogeological Reports (prepared by 13 different consultants)
- Top 5 naturally occurring contaminants below:

Parameter	Average Conc	SANI Std	% Sites > SANI	STM Std	% Sites > STM
TSS	2,657 mg/L	350 mg/L	26%	15 mg/L	81%
Total Manganese	1,573 ug/L	5,000 ug/L	7%	50 ug/L	93%
Total Zinc	155 ug/L	2,000 ug/L	0%	40 ug/L	35%
Total Phosphorus	1,835 ug/L	10,000 ug/L	5%	400 ug/L	30%
Total Copper	49 ug/L	2,000 ug/L	0%	40 ug/L	23%

# Manganese Storm Exceedances



# What are the challenges with Groundwater Treatment at Construction Sites?

- 1) Municipal Requirements
- 2) Contaminants & Heavy Metals
- 3) Site Constraints



# Space – typical brownfield site



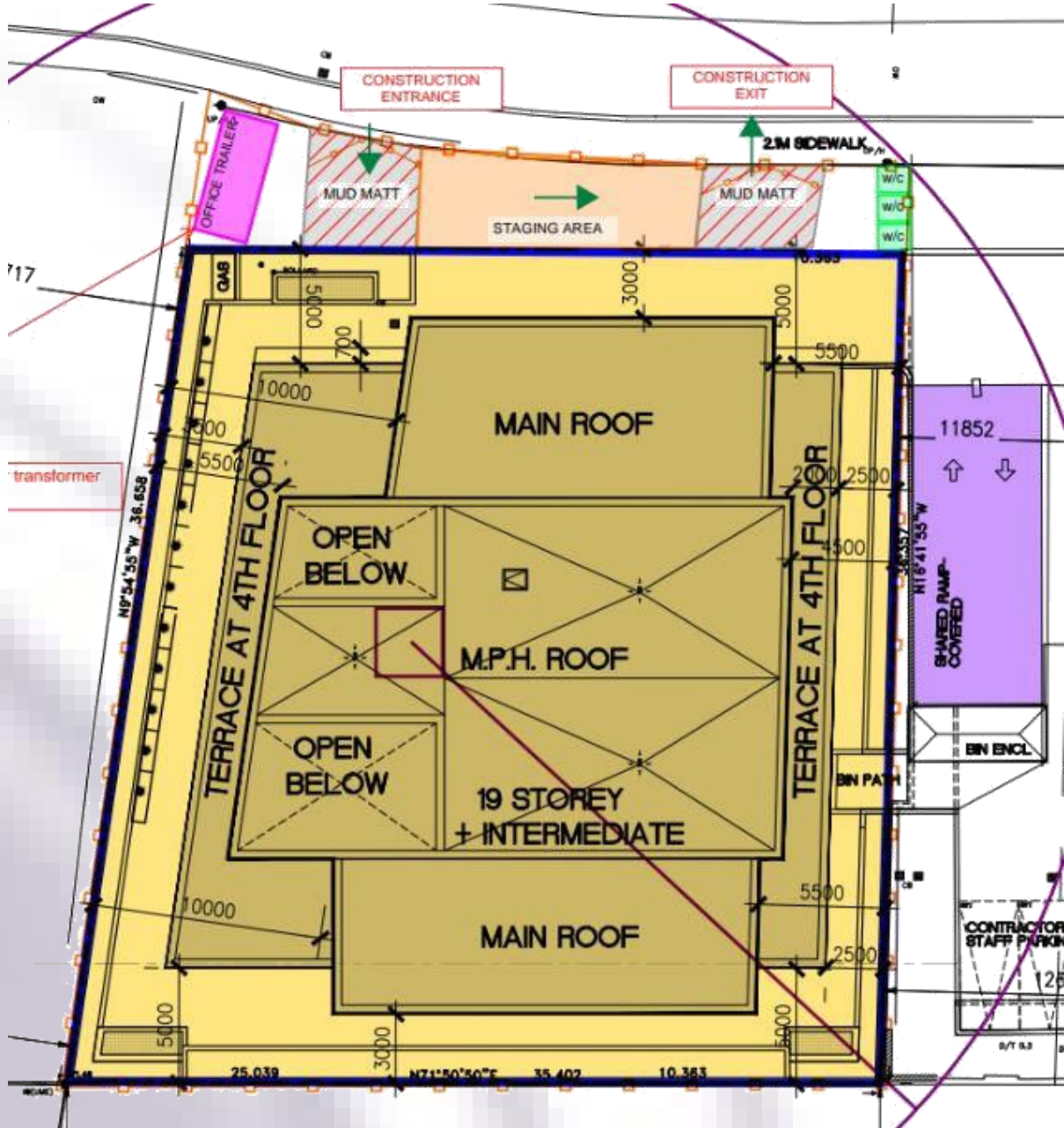
Google



# Space – typical construction site



# Space



- Property-boundary-to-property-boundary construction typical
- CM plans prepared before dewatering & water treatment contract tendered
- Need flexibility for install/operation



# Space







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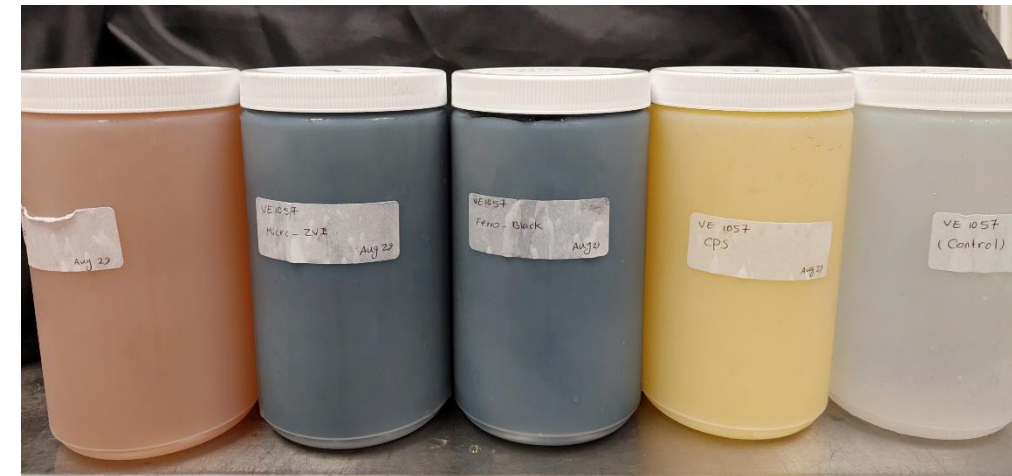


# Why Bench Scale Testing?!



# Why Bench Scale Testing?

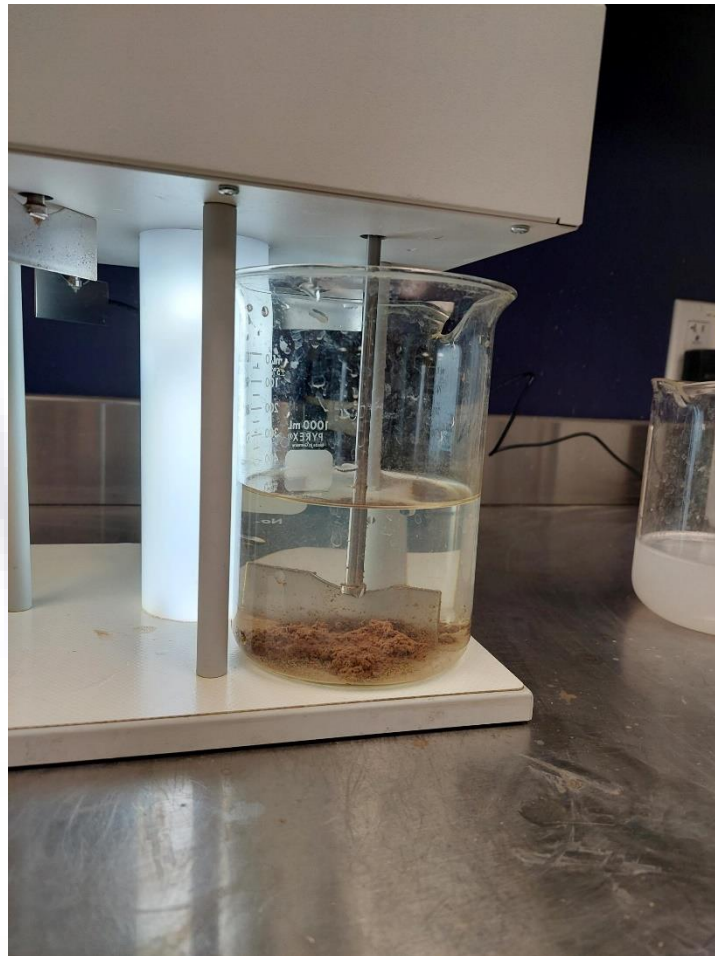
- Multiple Contaminants → Treatment Train
- Multiple Options → Optimize for Site-specific constraints





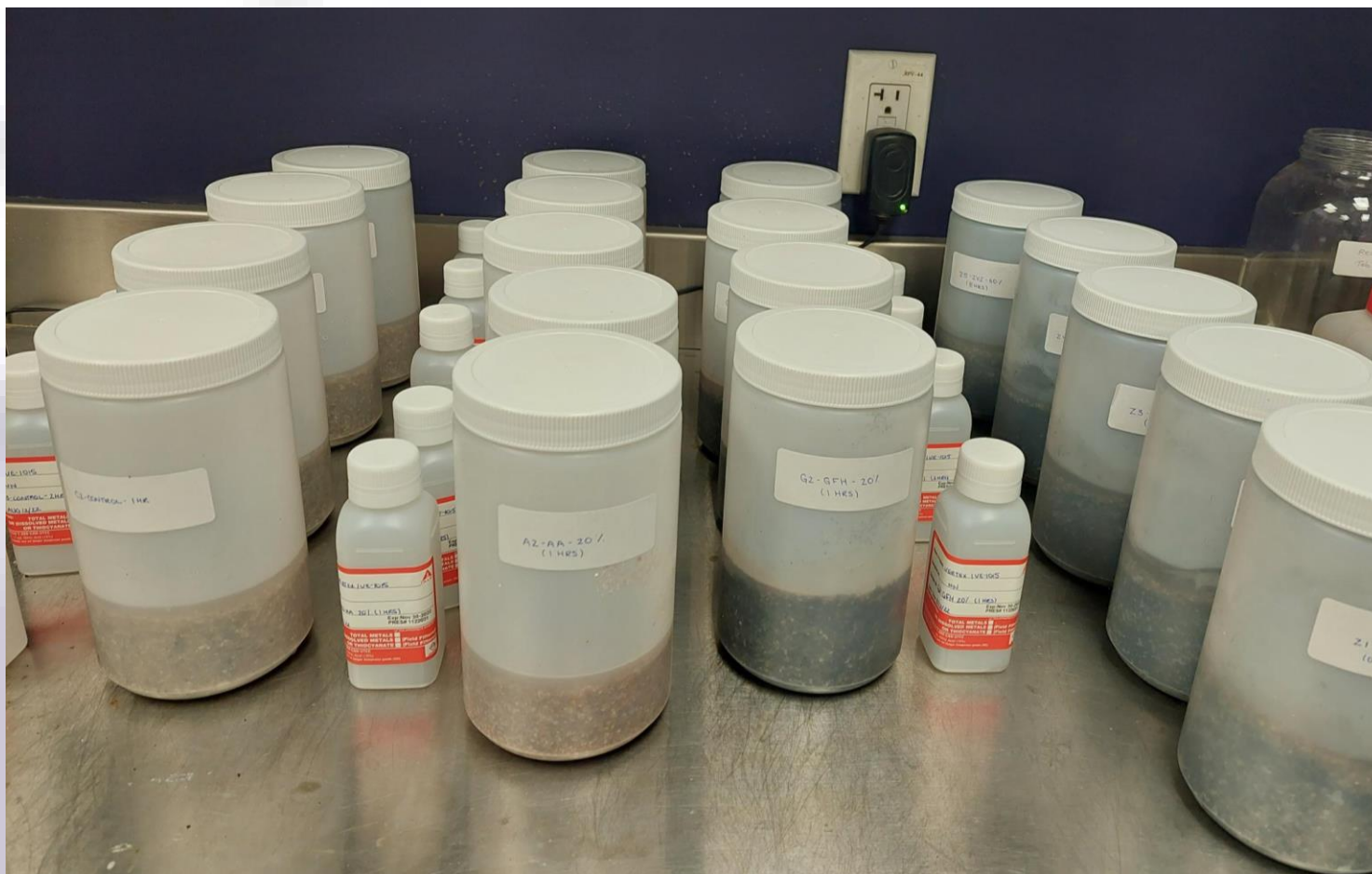
# Why Bench Scale Testing?

- Used to refine full-scale treatment approaches
- Small-scale, multi-variable, low-cost testing



# How to Bench-Scale Test?

- Static reactors → 1 bucket (20 L) of site water
- Flow through columns → 1 tote (200-1000 L) site water



# Bench Test Cost-Benefits

Significant cost savings over project life-time:

- **Specifications:** oversized vessels costs \$\$\$ per month in rental fees
- **Amendment Selection:** incorrect media selections costs \$\$\$ per extra media change
- **Backwash Costs:** hauling backwash can cost \$150/m<sup>3</sup> vs. ~\$2.50/m<sup>3</sup>, if backwash can be pre-treated for discharge to SANI stds
- **Schedule Delays:** water treatment systems (without bench-testing) often must resolve issues during systems install stage which can cause delays to overall construction schedule



## **Case Study #1:**

# **Metals Pre-Treatment for STM Discharge**



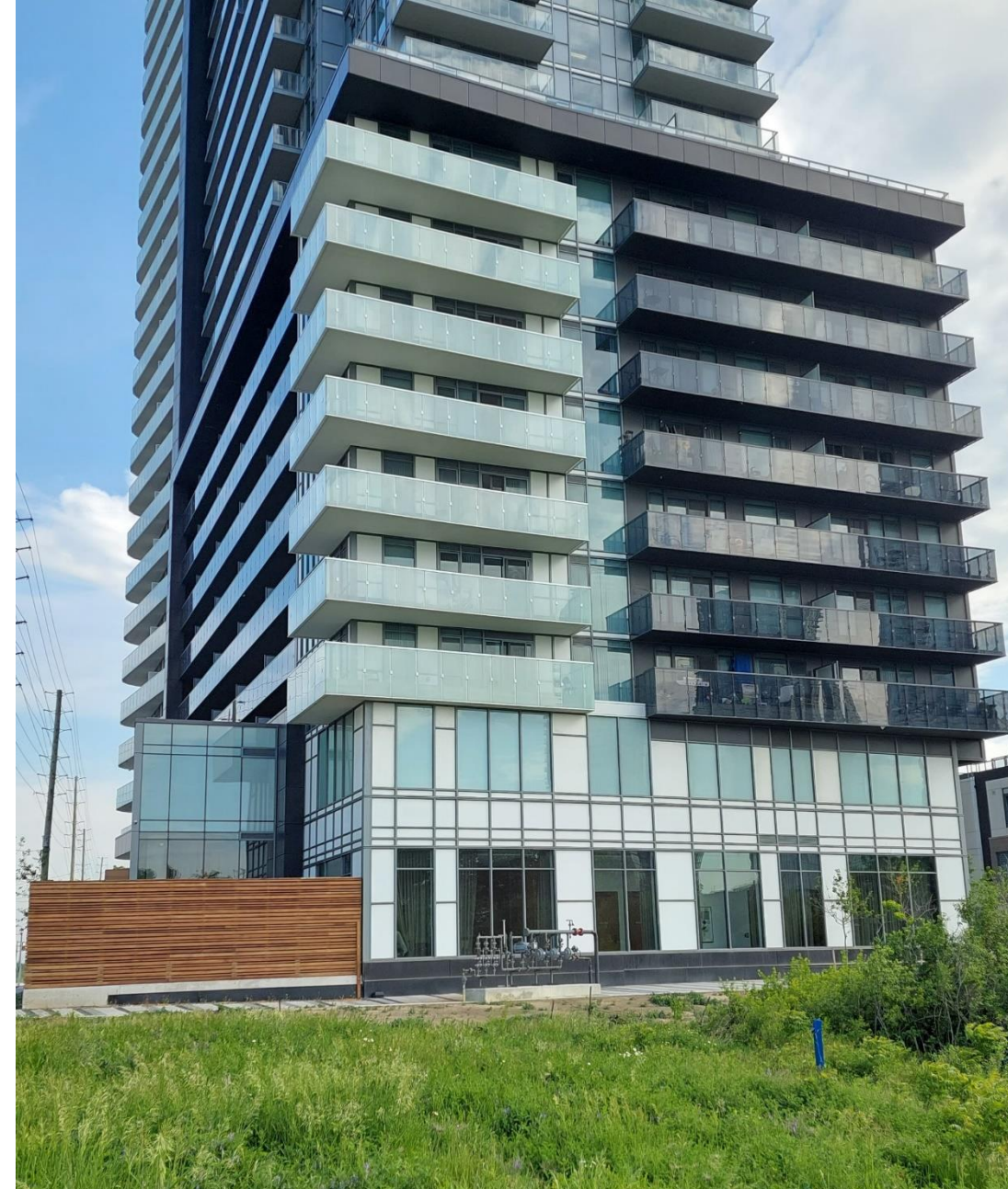
# Case Study #1

## Site Background:

- New Construction in Vaughan/York Region
  - SANI discharge during construction
  - STM discharge over building lifetime
- Contaminants of Concern:
  - Total **Manganese**: 180 ug/L avg (150 ug/L STM Std)
  - Total **Zinc**: 165 ug/L avg (40 ug/L STM std)
- Site Conditions:
  - Flowrate: 245,000 L/day
  - Allotted location: triangular space in U/G

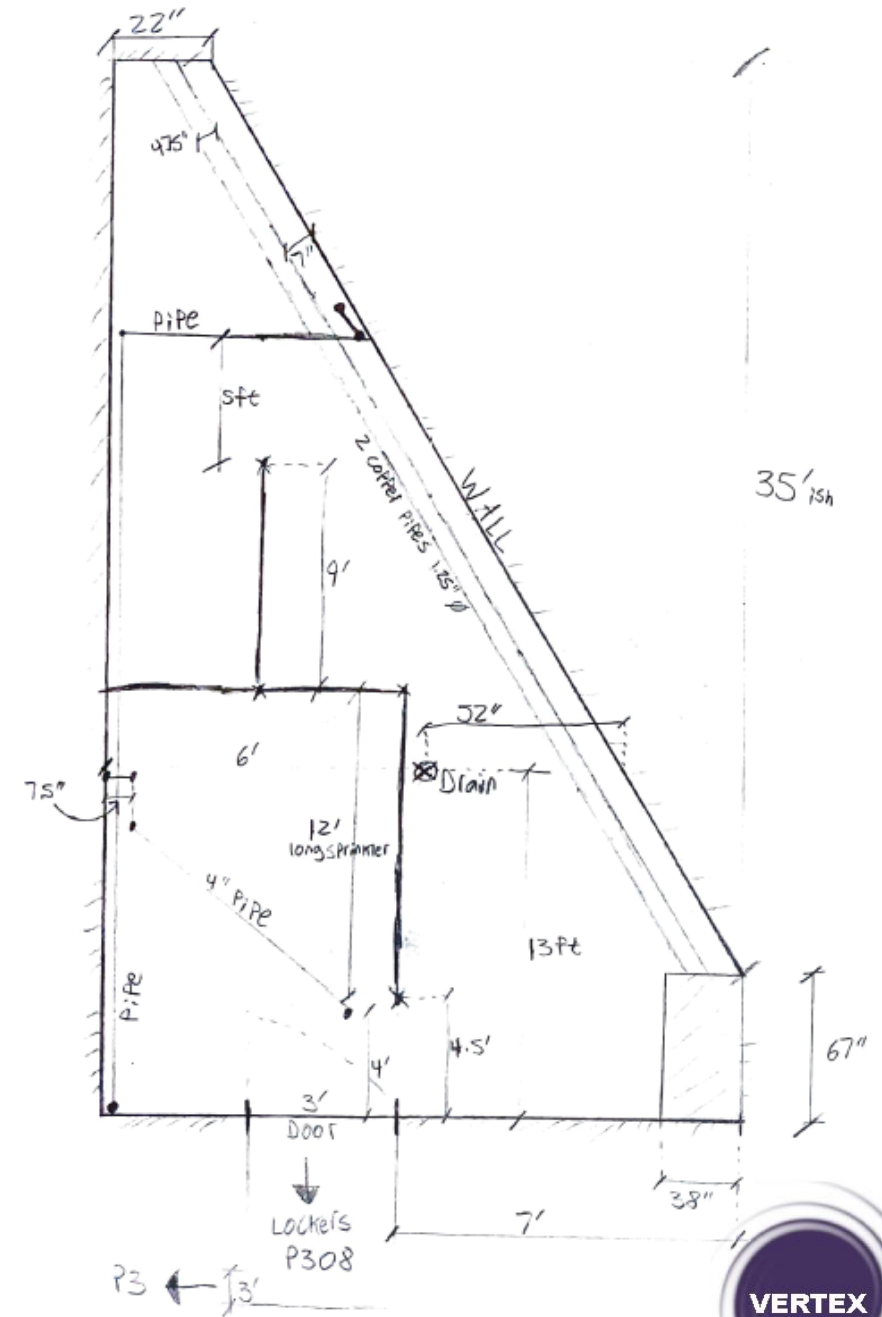
## Bench Test Objectives:

- 1) Evaluate filtration efficacy for various treatment media
- 2) Evaluate loading capacity and backwash frequency



# Case Study #1

## Significant space constraints



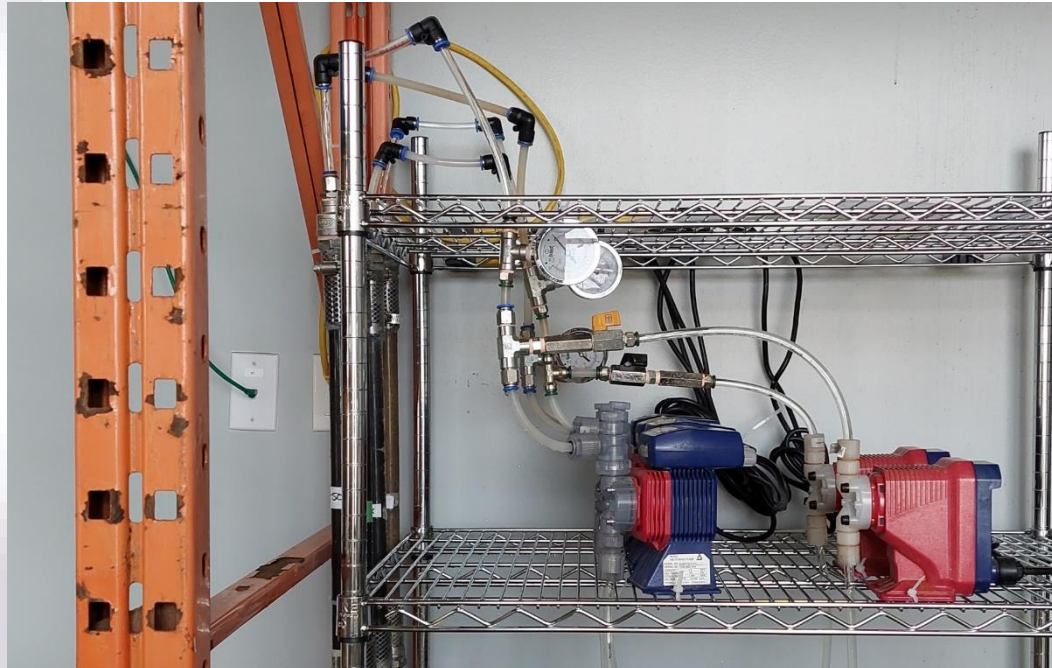
# Bench Test Design

## Four (4) Column Test studies:

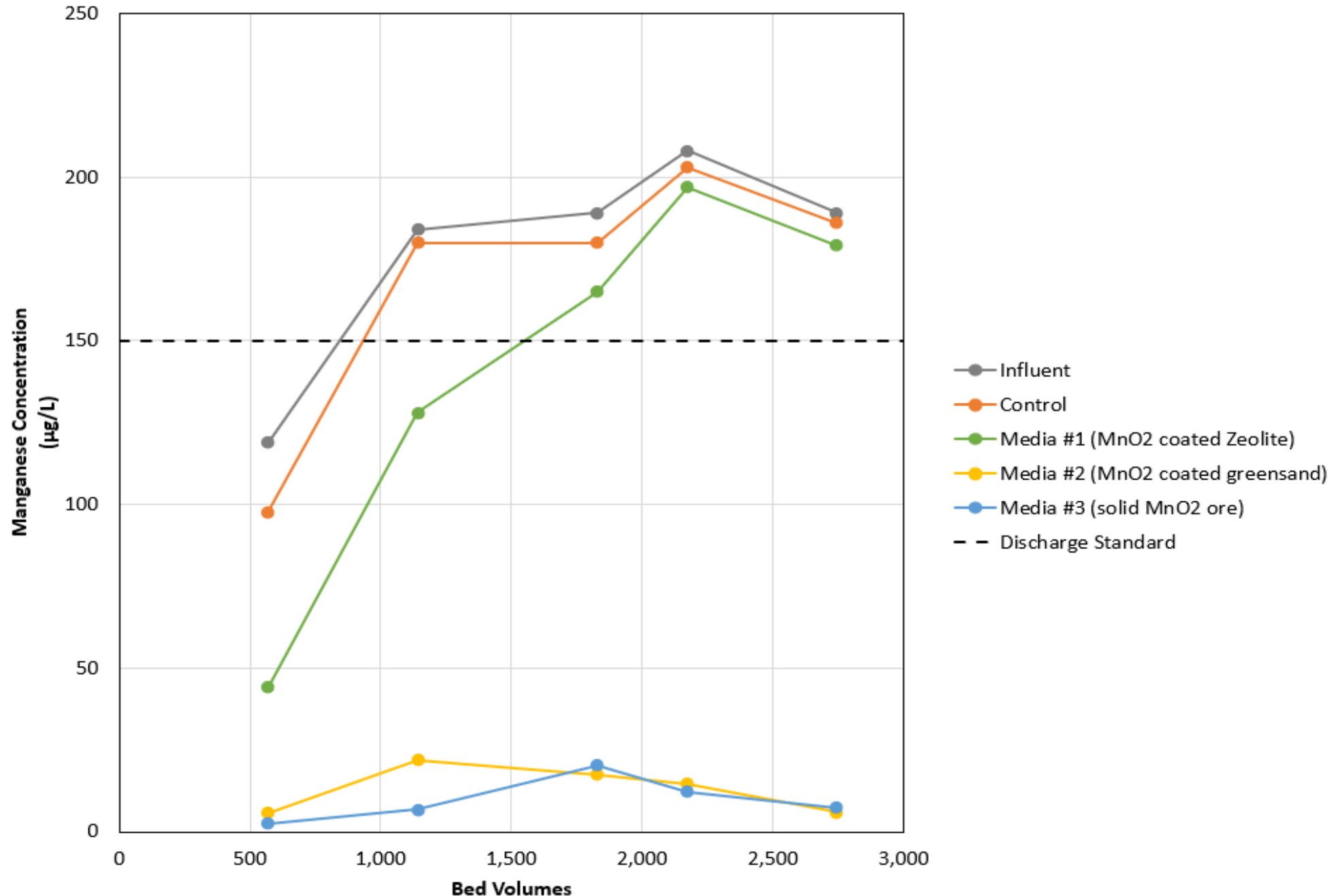
- Stage #1 – Manganese Removal:
  - Treatment Media #1 (MnO<sub>2</sub> coated zeolite)
  - Treatment Media #2 (MnO<sub>2</sub> coated greensand)
  - Treatment Media #3 (solid MnO<sub>2</sub> ore)
  - Control Column (silica sand)
- Stage #2 – Zinc Removal (using column effluents):
  - Treatment Media #4 (Activated Alumina)

## Design Parameters:

- Media pre-conditioning
- Mn influent spiking
- EBCT = 5 to 10 min
- Column materials

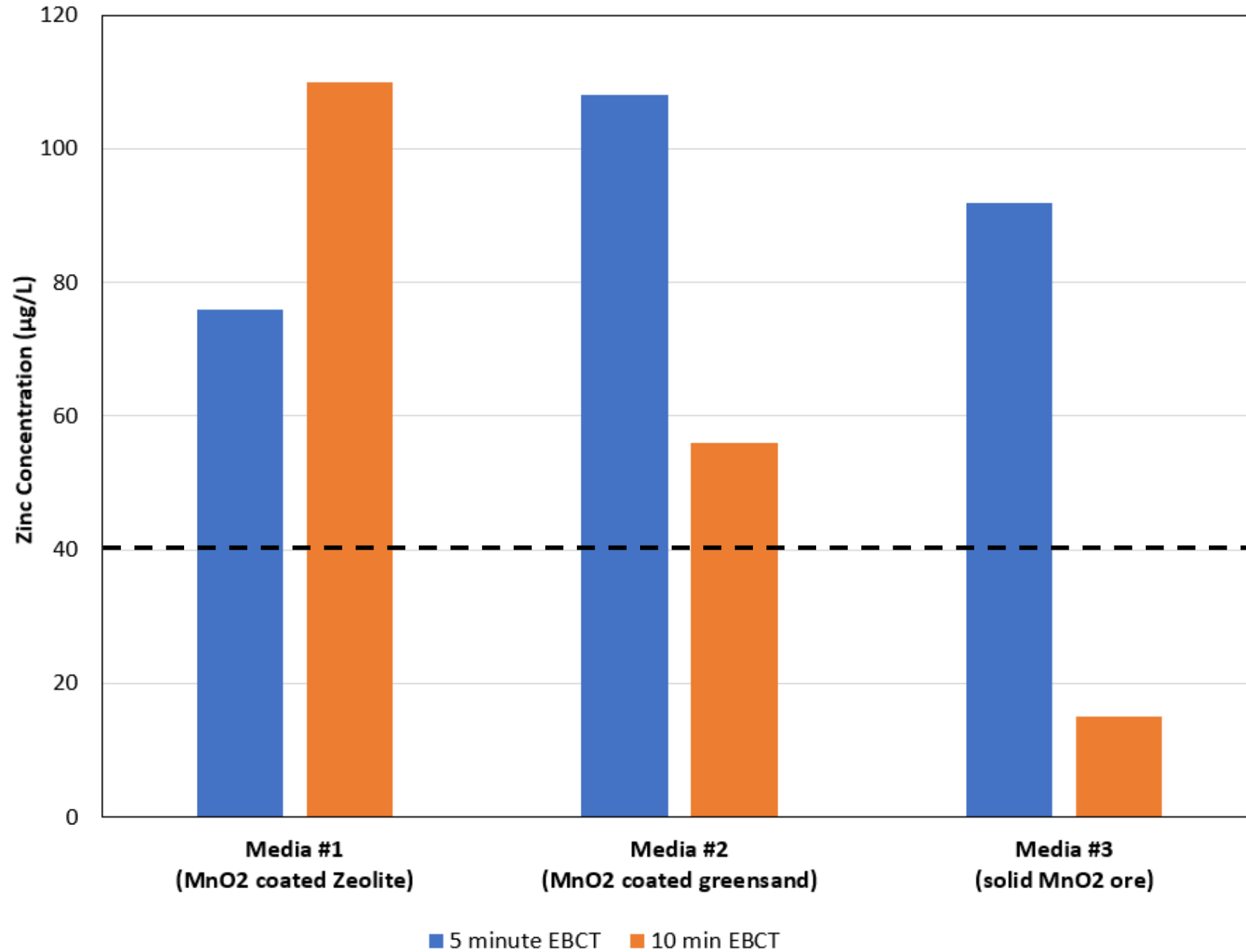


# Mn Removal Results from Test Columns





# Zn Removal Results using Activated Alumina



# Bench-Test #1 – Results

## Bench Test Results:

- Control column results similar to influent → minimal loss mechanisms
- Treatment Media #2 and #3 were both effective at removing dissolved Mn
- Activated Alumina was effective at removing Zn at the higher EBCT
- Treatment Train selected:
  - 1) Treatment Media #3 (solid MnO<sub>2</sub> ore)
  - 2) Activated Alumina (media)
- Met objectives to treat to STM and minimize backwash volumes



## **Case Study #2**

# **Metals Pre-Treatment for SANI Discharge**





## Case Study #2

### Site Background:

- Utility Tunnelling Project (12 km length) in Toronto
- SANI discharge agreement during construction

### Site Conditions:

- Design Flowrate: 400,000 L/day
- **Total Manganese:** influent = 35,000 ug/L
- Toronto Sanitary Standard: 5000 ug/L

### Bench-Test Objectives:

- Evaluate manganese removal using different treatment methods (ion exchange media, oxidants, possibly RO)
- Minimize backwash volume generation → hauling cost
- Select the most efficient and cost-effective method



# Iterative Bench-Test

## Iteration #1:

1. Influent Sampling
2. Oxidation with Chlorine
3. Filtration (1  $\mu$ M bag filter)
4. Ion exchange media
  - Media #1 (solid MnO<sub>2</sub> ore)
  - Media #2 (MnO<sub>2</sub> coated greensand)

Step	Mn Concentration (ug/L)
Influent	34,400
Oxidation & Filtration	34,400
Media #1	107
Media #2	1,760

**Results promising however...  
Backwash disposal fees for ion-exchange process >\$100k/mo**



# Iterative Bench-Test

## Iteration #2:

1. Influent Sampling
2. pH adjustment
  - Increase from 6.3 to 9.0
3. Oxidation with Chlorine
4. Filtration (1 uM bag filter)
5. Ion exchange media
  - Media #1 (solid MnO<sub>2</sub> ore)
  - Media #2 (MnO<sub>2</sub> coated greensand)

Step	Mn Concentration (ug/L)
Influent	34,400
pH adjustment, Oxidation & Filtration	20,700
Media #1	405
Media #2	420

**Results promising however...  
Still not achieving objective without  
significant backwash generation**



# Iterative Bench Test Designs

## Iteration #3:

1. Influent Sampling
2. pH adjustment
  - Increase from 6.3 to 9.0
3. Oxidation with Aeration
  - 10 min duration
4. Oxidation with Chlorine
5. Filtration (1  $\mu$ M bag filter)

Step	Mn Concentration (ug/L)
Influent	31,900
pH adjustment	18,000
Aeration	8,490
Oxidation & Filtration	517

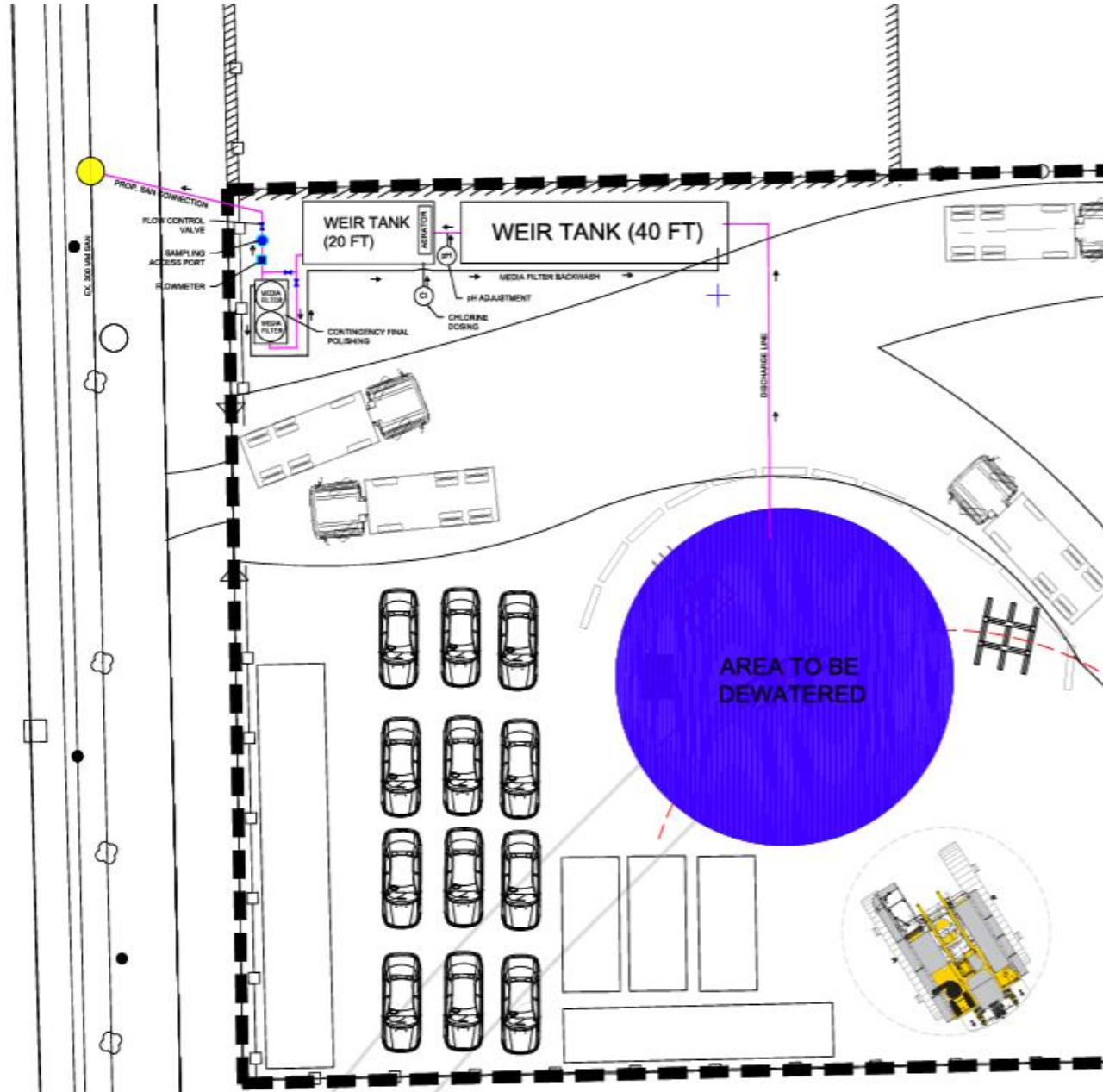
**Finally...  
Objective achieved without backwash**



# Bench Test #2 – Results

## Bench Test Results:

- High concentrations Mn can be treated through a combination of oxidation/filtration and/or ion exchange methods
- Bench testing with actual site water allowed for accurate evaluation of performance and compatibility with specific groundwater conditions
- Optimized treatment train successfully eliminated the requirement for backwashing, leading to significant cost reductions and space savings





# Lessons Learned



Bench-Test advantages for Construction Sites:

- Proof of concept for discharge objectives
- Evaluation of site-specific geochemistry / conditions without delaying schedule
- Optimization of groundwater treatment train to minimize space and cost



**Thank you!**  
**Questions?**

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