



REGENESIS[®]

Keys to Successful In-Situ Remedial Designs at Brownfield Sites

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REGENESIS

Roadmap

Discuss

- Technical Approach
- Keys to Successful Remedial Design
- Design Verification Testing
- Placement Validation
- Case study
- Questions



OUR PROCESS

We support you through all phases of the remediation project including:



Site
Evaluation



Technology
Selection



Remedial
Design



Product
Implementation



Post
Evaluation

- ✓ Cradle to gravel support
- ✓ Single contractor
- ✓ On site / real time management
- ✓ Assured its being done right

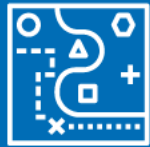
The REGENESIS Process



DVT
Design Verification Testing



FluxTracer
Mass Flux Vertical Profiling



Design Revision
Placement Validation



Injection
Distribution Verification



Technical Review of Performance

Our Experience

800+

Applications Completed

100+

Applications Per Year

13,000,000+

Gallons Applied

15,000,000+

Pounds Applied



Success follows from:

**The right amount of Reagent
...in the right place**

What are the engineering steps we follow to achieve this?

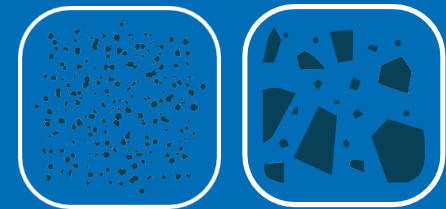
KEYS TO A SUCCESSFUL REMEDIAL DESIGN: **BUILDING THE CSM**



**Contaminant Type
and Distribution**



Biogeochemistry



**Site Geology and
Hydrology**

Fundamentals of Contaminant Distribution

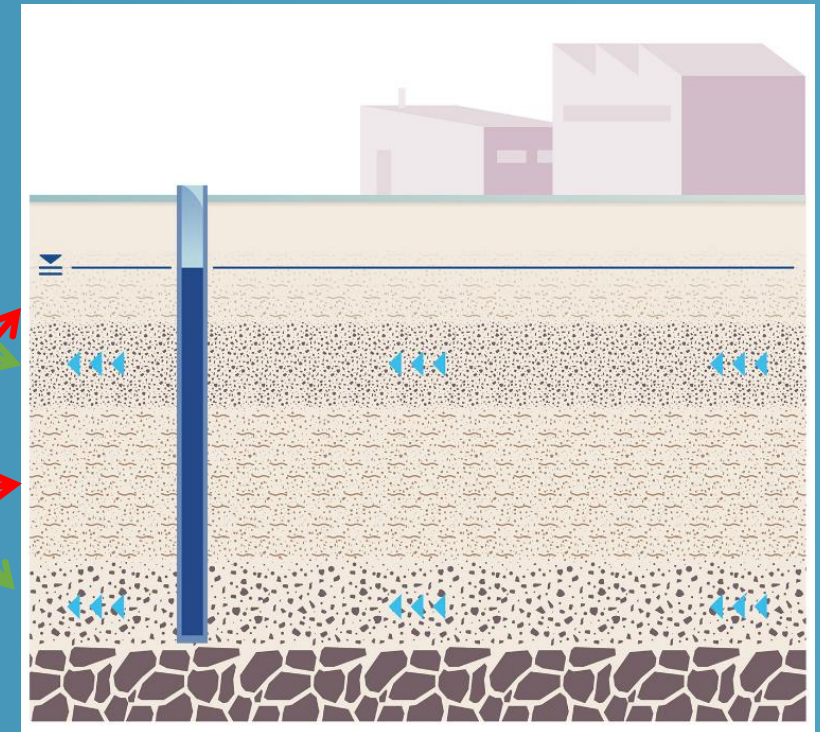
- Vertical and Lateral relationships between fine- and coarse-grained units
 - Determination of vertical and lateral relationships between low and high Kh zones are critical
- Organization and Position of COC Storage Units and Transport Units
 - Fine grained units - storage
 - Coarse grained units – transport
- Sand Content "Plumbing"
 - How much
 - How well sorted
 - What is its positional orientation

Higher permeability zones

"Freeways"

Lower permeability zones

"Parking lots"

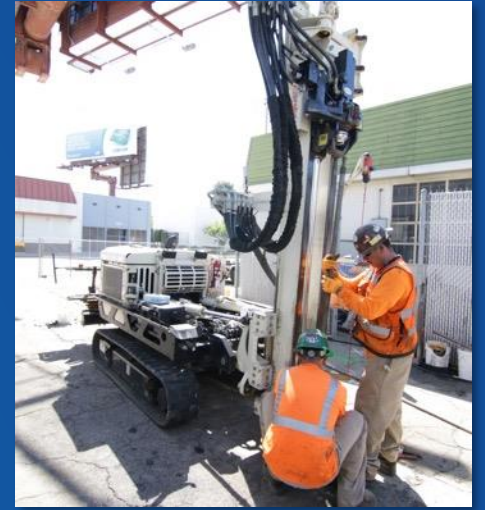


The right amount of Reagent
... in the right place



Design Verification Testing – What?

- Subsurface investigation specific to application requirements
- Separate mobilization ahead of the principal application
- Detailed stratigraphy, feasible flow rates, appropriate tooling, aquifer response to injection (clean water)
- Informs design refinement and placement optimization



Design Verification Process – Why?

Site Assessments have different objectives than DVT

- Nature and Extent, Plume Boundaries
- Liability and Risk, Sensitive Receptors
- **Delineation for risk \neq Delineation for Remediation**

DVT improves remedial outcome by increasing site resolution :

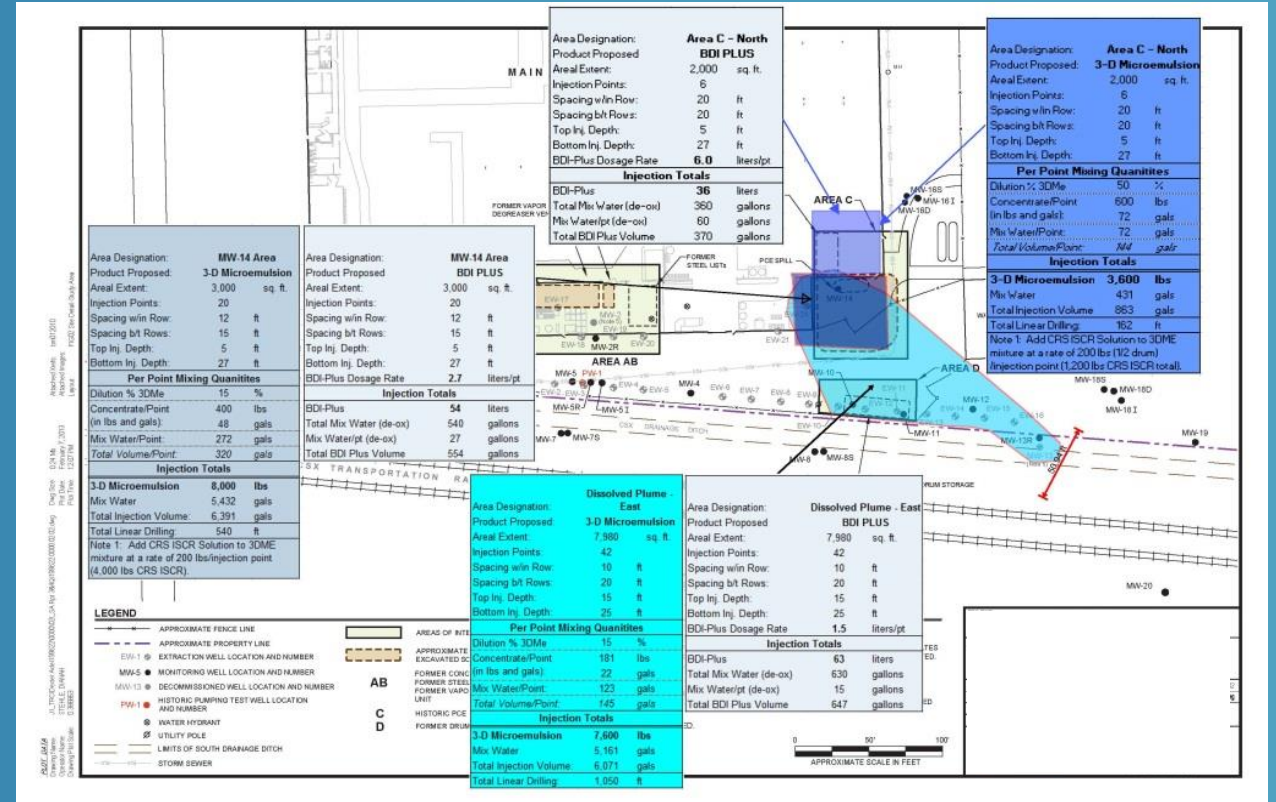
- Focusing on identifying position of COC mass and high flux zones
 - Emphasis on identification of principal impacted units
 - Provides greater reagent-COC contact = improved performance



DESIGN VERIFICATION PROCESS - PURPOSE

Assists Designer in:

- ID Technical Blind Spots
 - Vertical Profiling
- Calibrate Reagent Design
 - Dose/Volume
- Calibrate Treatment Zones Accommodation Rates and Volumes
 - ID Hydraulic Limitations



Design Verification: Tools Box

- Continuous Soil Core Logging
- Soil Contaminant Analysis
- Settling Tubes
- Clear Water Injection
- FluxTracer



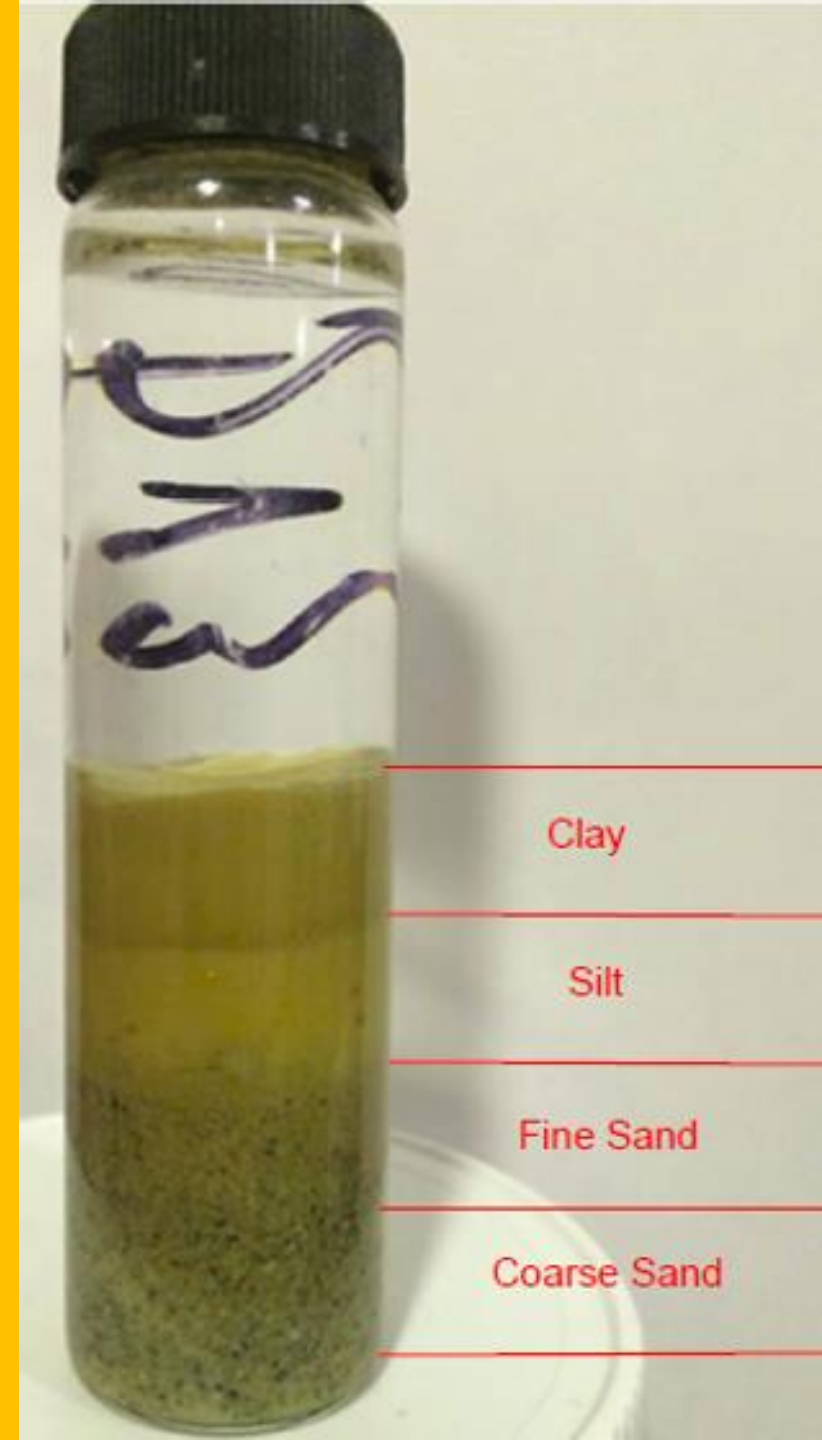
Continuous Core Logging

- **Physical Characteristics**
 - Moisture content
 - Contaminant: e.g. odor, staining, PID
- **Grain Size:**
 - % clay- silt-
 - % fine- medium- coarse- sand/gravel
- **Gradation:**
 - coarsening upward vs. fining upward
- **Soil contaminant analysis:**
 - Identify contaminant concentrations within flow pathways



Design Verification: Soil Settling Tubes

- Field Technique provides semi-quantitative data to trained Field Geologist
- Visual Determination
 - Sand, Silt, Clay
 - Soil particle size %
 - Sand: grain size and sorting
- Simple Rapid Reliable
- Decreases Subjectivity
 - e.g. Silty sand silty clayey sand etc.
- High density, 1 foot vertical interval



Design Verification: Clear water injection test

- Documents acceptance rates and volumes
 - Vertical TTZ's interval
- Assists in application decisions
 - Direct Push Injection
 - Top-down vs Bottom-up
 - Injection wells
 - Screened Intervals
- Data collected often differs greatly from the estimated K_h based volume



FluxTracer[®]

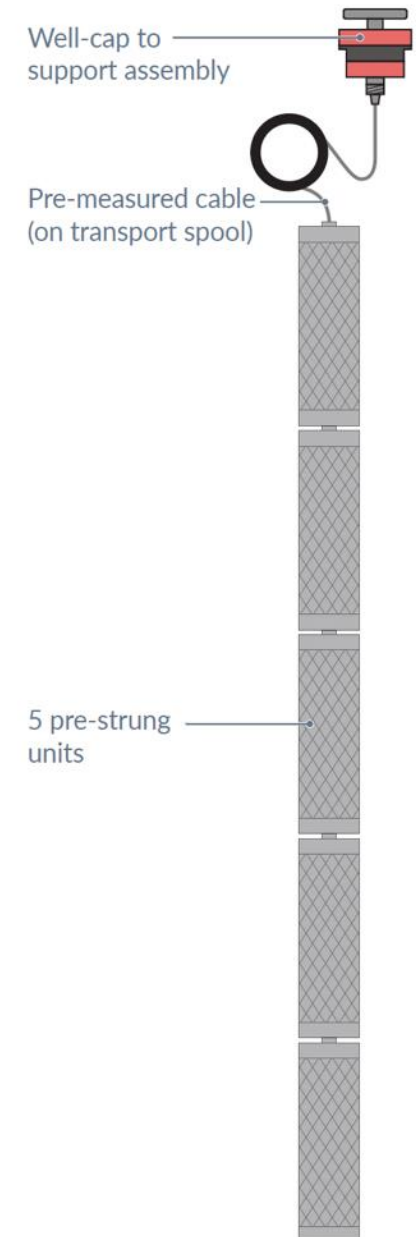
Flux Mapping Tool

Key Benefits:

- Collects information to aid in site characterization and remedial designs
- Vertically delineates contaminant mass flux and groundwater speed within an existing monitoring well
- Better site characterization and more specific design choices lead to better remedial outcomes
- Units for specific wells arrive pre-assembled and ready to deploy

How it Works:

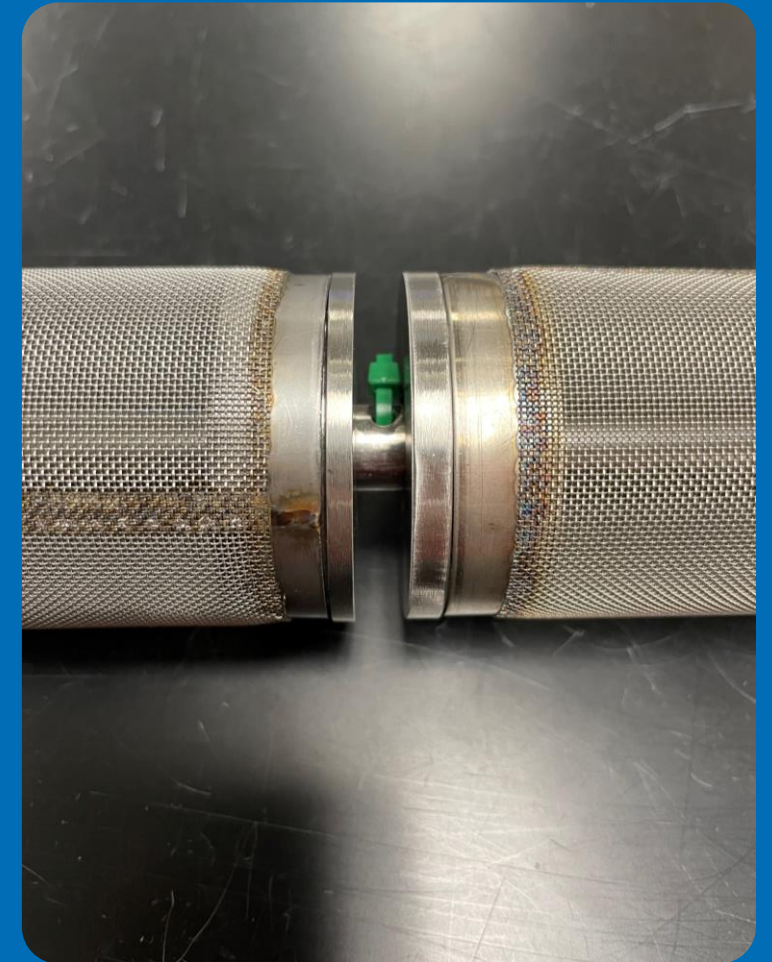
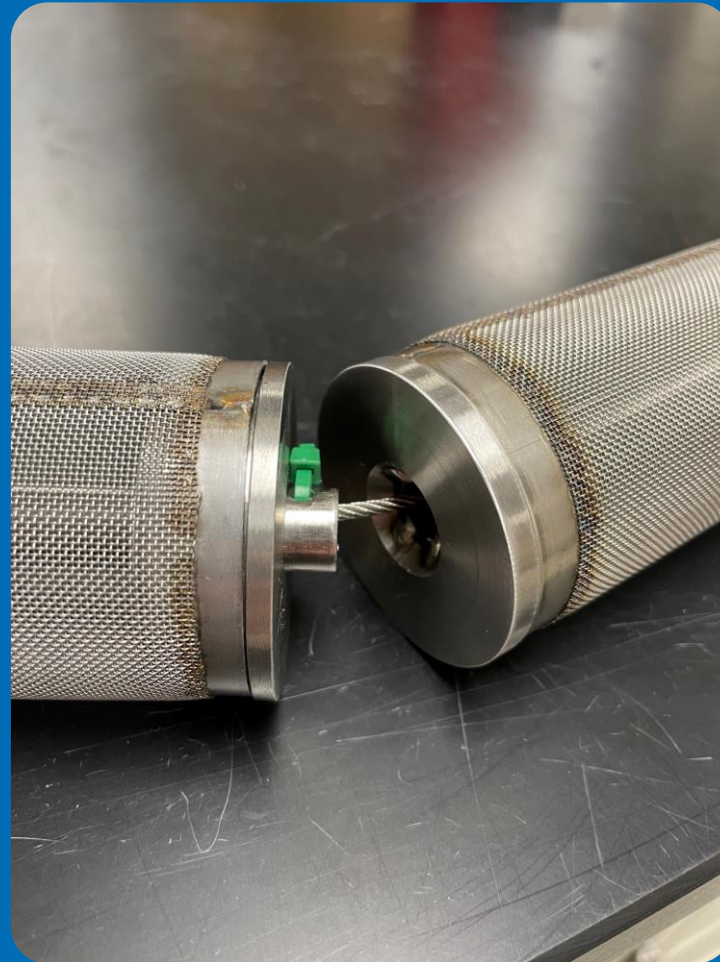
- FluxTracer is deployed for two weeks and retrieved
- Alcohol tracers are washed out – contaminants are sorbed
- Device is sent back to REGENESIS for sample analysis
- Results are used to provide a report containing useful information such as contaminant mass flux and groundwater Darcy flux



FluxTracer Construction



- All stainless-steel construction
- Sealed and tamper-resistant
- Self-centering
- Junctions allow “train car” movement





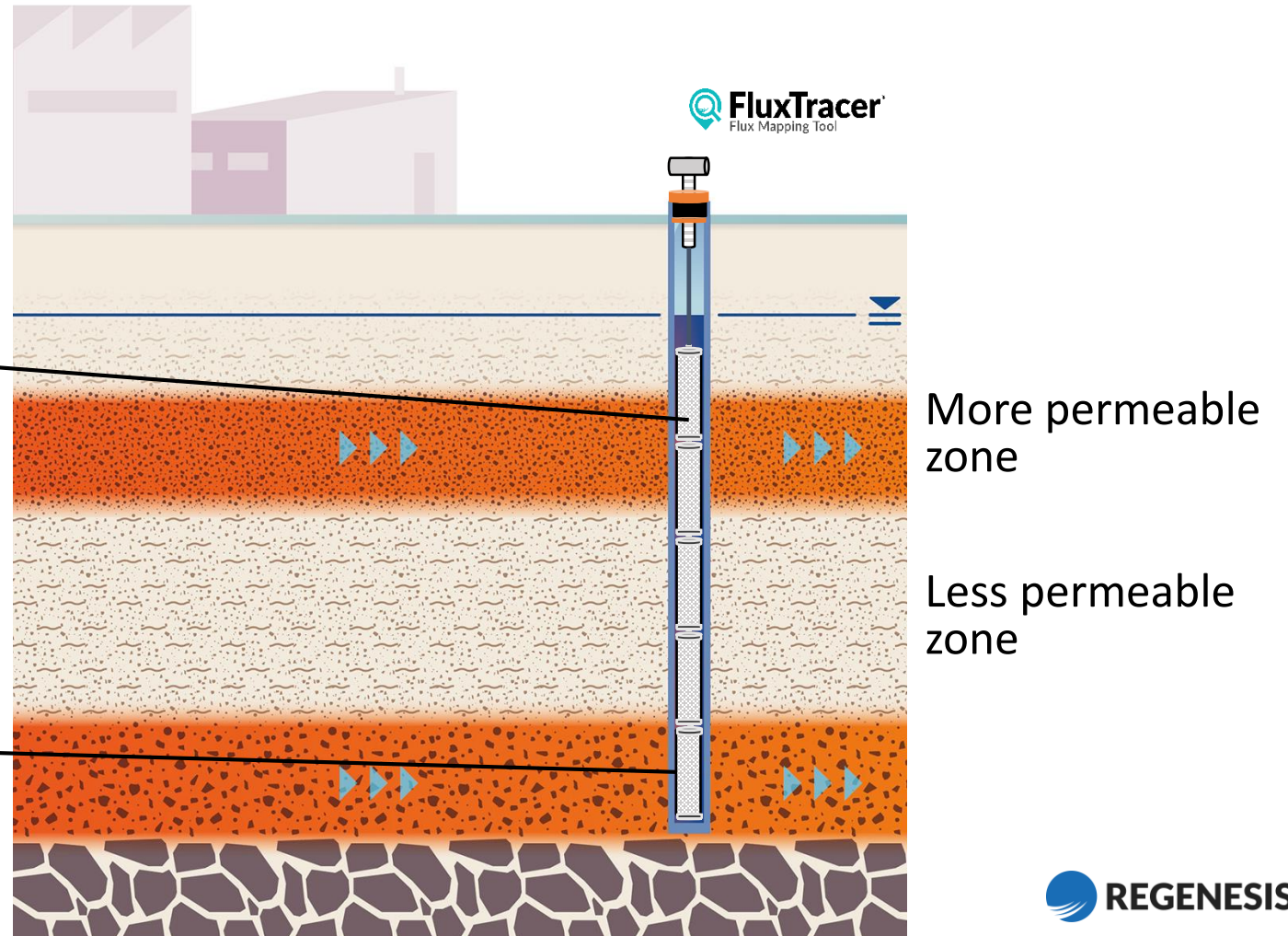
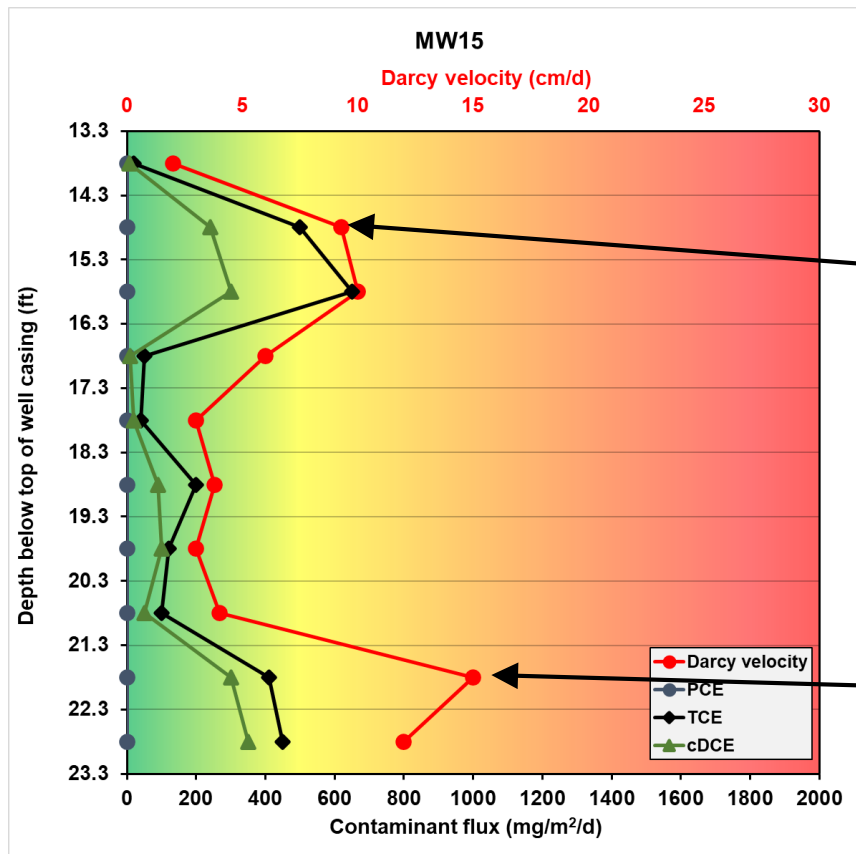
Pre-cut wire spool

FluxTracer unfolded

Shipping container with FluxTracer and tools

Flux Determination- Passive Methods

Resulting data identifies zones of varying flux



Data Reporting

Report elements

TABLE 1

Darcy velocity and contaminant fluxes

| Depth below top of well casing (ft) | Darcy velocity (cm/day) | PCE (mg/m ² /day) | TCE (mg/m ² /day) | cDCE (mg/m ² /day) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13.8 | 2.0 | ND | 20 | 8 |
| 14.8 | 9.3 | ND | 500 | 240 |
| 15.8 | 10.0 | ND | 650 | 300 |
| 16.8 | 6.0 | ND | 50 | 10 |
| 17.8 | 3.0 | ND | 40 | 20 |
| 18.8 | 3.8 | ND | 200 | 90 |
| 19.8 | 3.0 | ND | 120 | 100 |
| 20.8 | 4.0 | ND | 100 | 50 |
| 21.8 | 15.0 | ND | 410 | 300 |
| 22.8 | 12.0 | ND | 450 | 350 |

Flux Tracer Report



| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Site Name | ABC Factory |
| Location | Mw15 |
| Client | REGENESIS |
| Contact | John S |
| Well ID | Mw15 |
| Report prepared by: | Josh Moreno |
| Deployment length (ft) | 23.25 |
| Date deployed | 10/27/21 11:30 |
| Date recovered | 11/10/21 14:30 |

TABLE 1

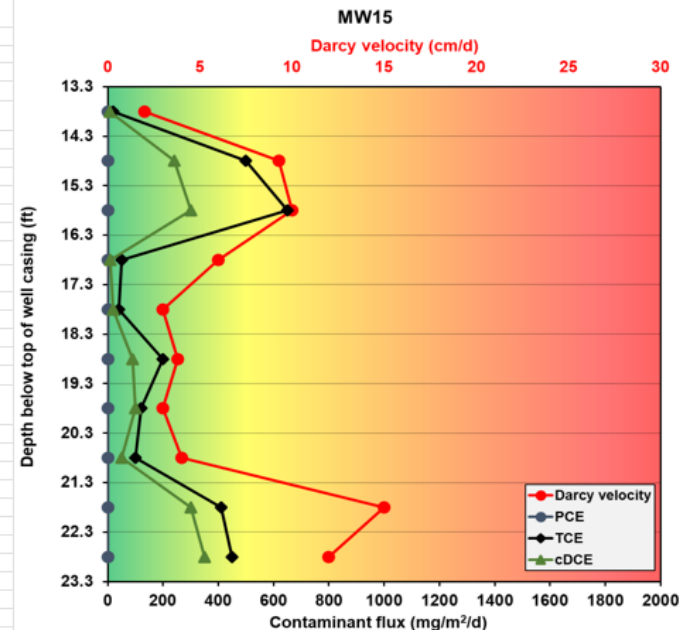
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TABLE 2

Flux-derived concentrations

| Depth below top of well casing (ft) | PCE (ug/L) | TCE (ug/L) | cDCE (ug/L) |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 13.8 | N/A | 1000 | 400 |
| 14.8 | N/A | 5380 | 2580 |
| 15.8 | N/A | 6500 | 3000 |
| 16.8 | N/A | 830 | 170 |
| 17.8 | N/A | 1330 | 670 |
| 18.8 | N/A | 5260 | 2370 |
| 19.8 | N/A | 4000 | 3330 |
| 20.8 | N/A | 2500 | 1250 |
| 21.8 | N/A | 2730 | 2000 |
| 22.8 | N/A | 3750 | 2920 |



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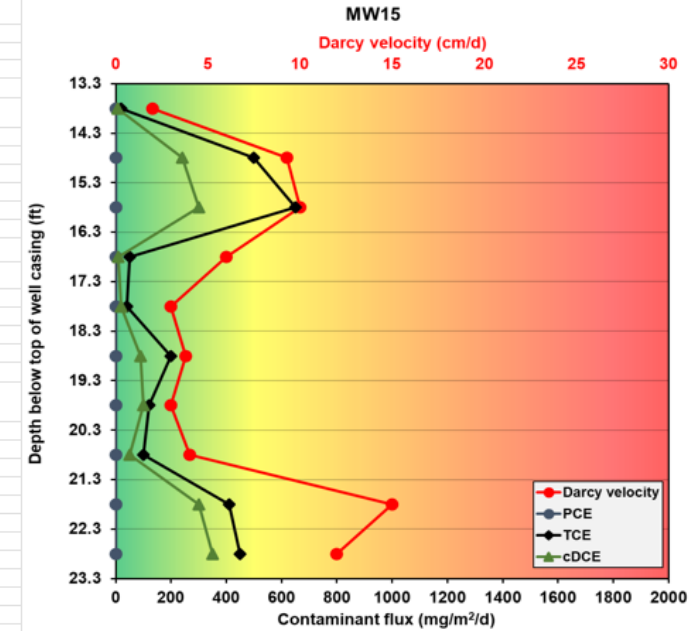
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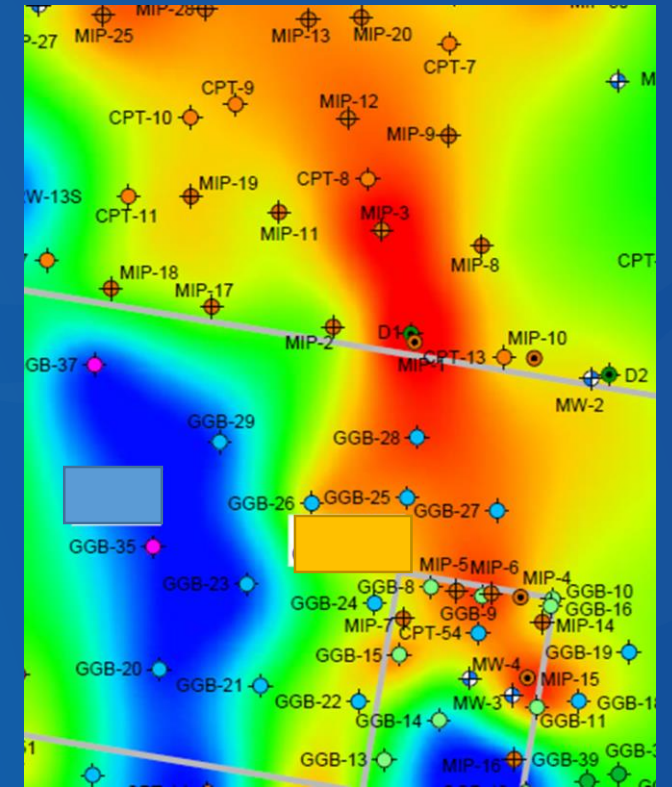
Brownfield's Redevelopment Site



The Problem

| Contaminants | Concentrations | Treatment Area | Volume of Impacted Soil/GW |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Chlorinated Solvents | 27,000 µg/L | 68,000 Square Feet | 50,000 Cubic Yards |

- **Additional Information:**
- Very high contaminant concentrations
- Soil vapor issue contributing to contamination and cleanup criteria
- Two main treatment areas;
 - source and main plume body



The Solution - Pre-DVT

Contaminants

PCE, TCE, DCE, VC

Concentrations

- Main Plume: up to 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$
- Source Area: 1,400 – 27,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$

Soil

Heterogeneous sand and gravel aquifer

Groundwater

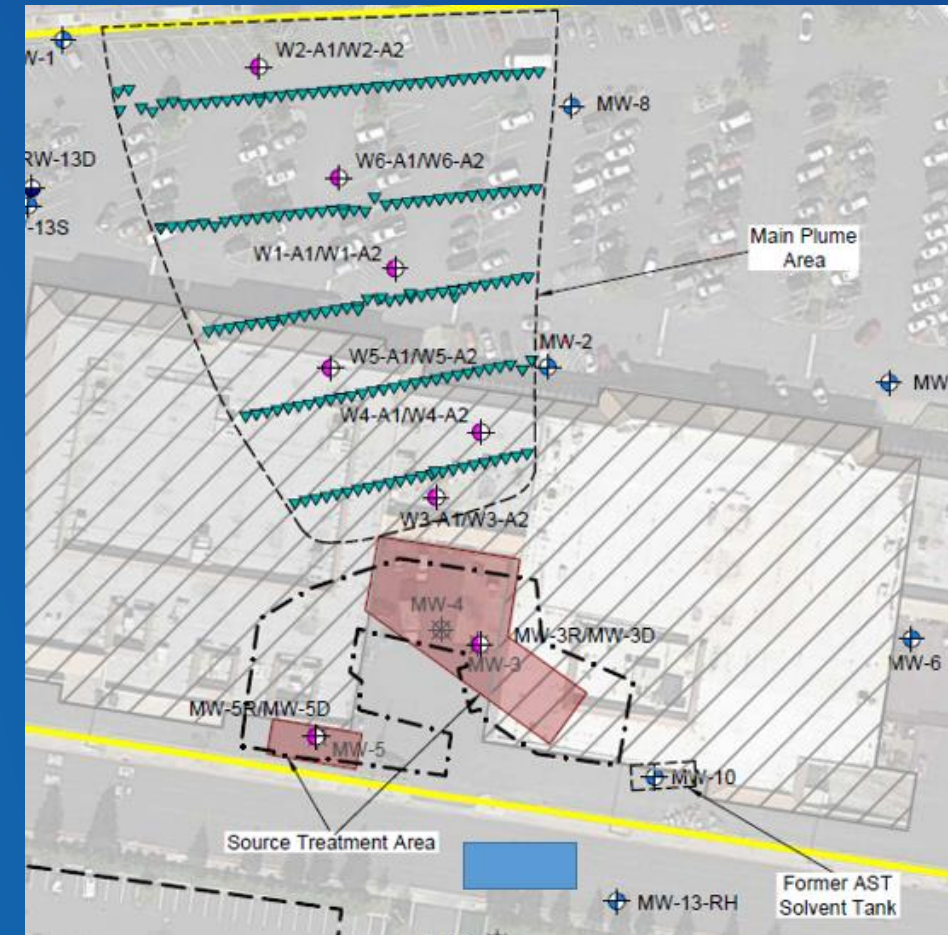
- Depth to GW: ~8-10 feet bgs.
- Seepage Velocity: >1,000 feet per year (estimated prior to PFM deployment)

Source Area

Excavation, Injection of 3DME, SM-ZVI, and BDI

Plume Area

- Multi-Barrier PlumeStop and SM-ZVI



Design Verification Program

| DVT Item | Completed by | Purpose |
|---|--|---|
| Continuous Soil Cores/Soil Settling Tubes | REGENESIS | Identify transmissive zones through grain size analysis |
| Performance Monitoring Well Installation | PES | Track performance and demonstrate progress toward remedial goals |
| Passive Flux Study | PES Field Deployment and Collection REGENESIS Flux analysis and Predictive Models | Define contaminant flux to determine product dosing and optimize treatment row placement needed to meet remedial timeframes |
| Clear Water Injection Test | REGENESIS and PES | Assess optimal product injection radius, and define remediation injection timeframe |

Design Verification Program

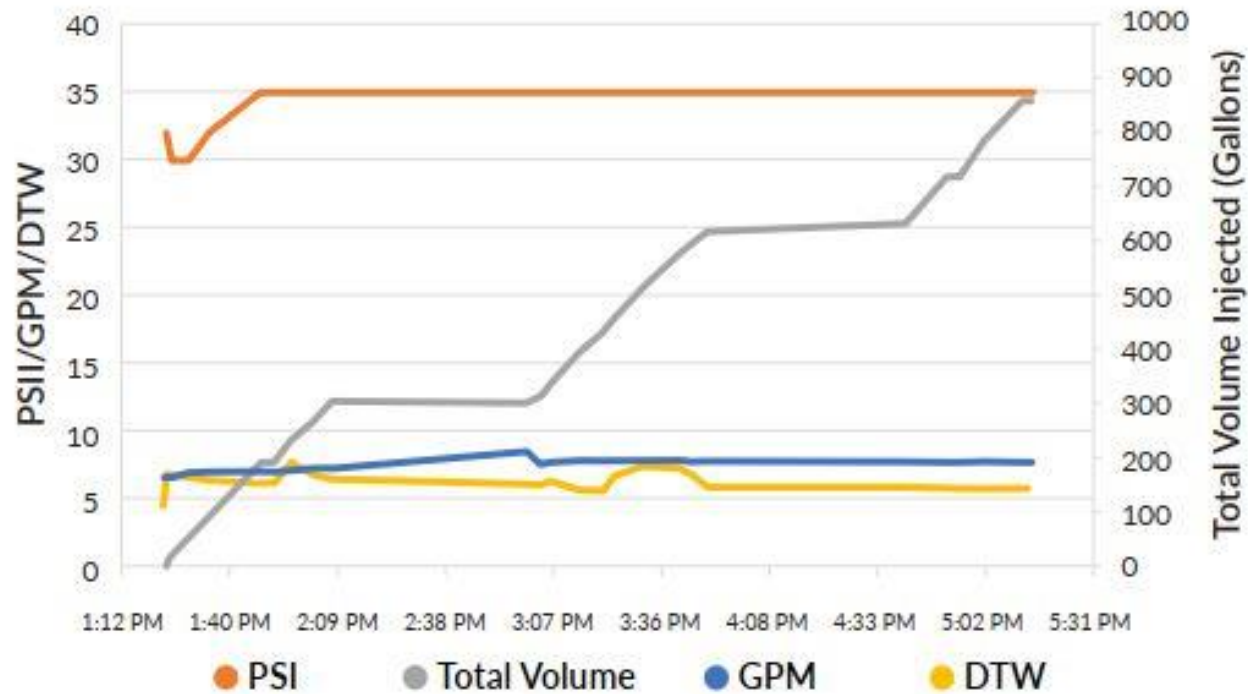


Chart showing pumping rate, injection pressures, depth to water and total volume injected.

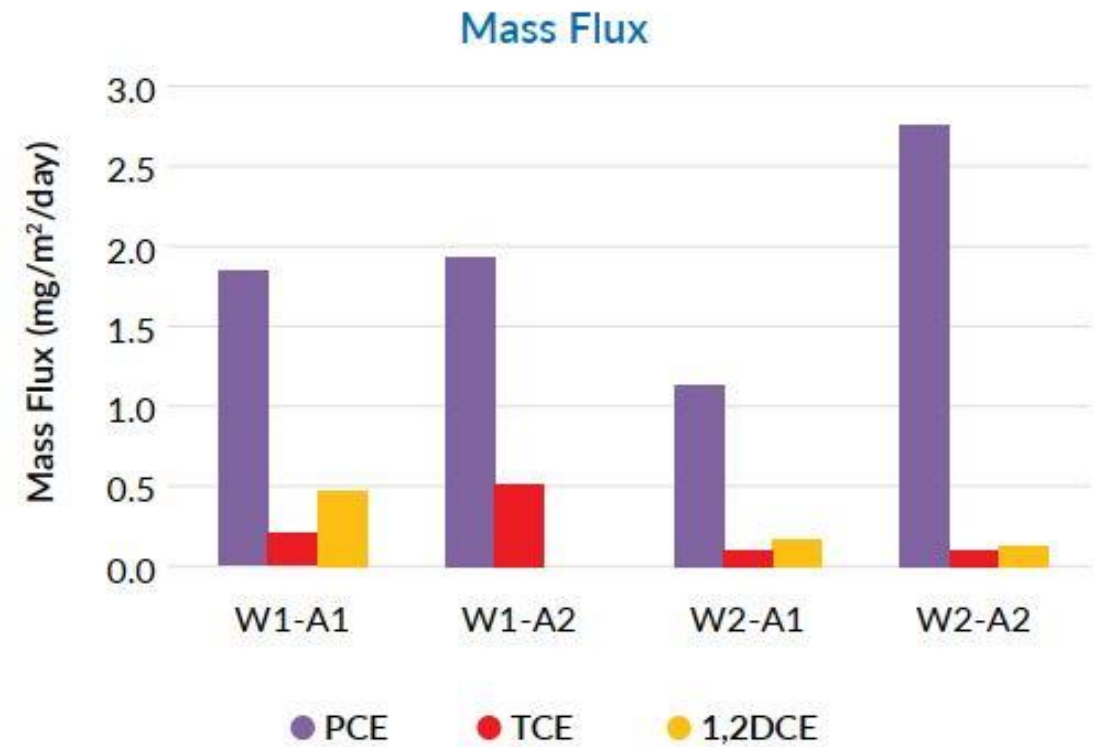


Chart Depicts CVOC Mass Flux at two well pairs, W1 and W2

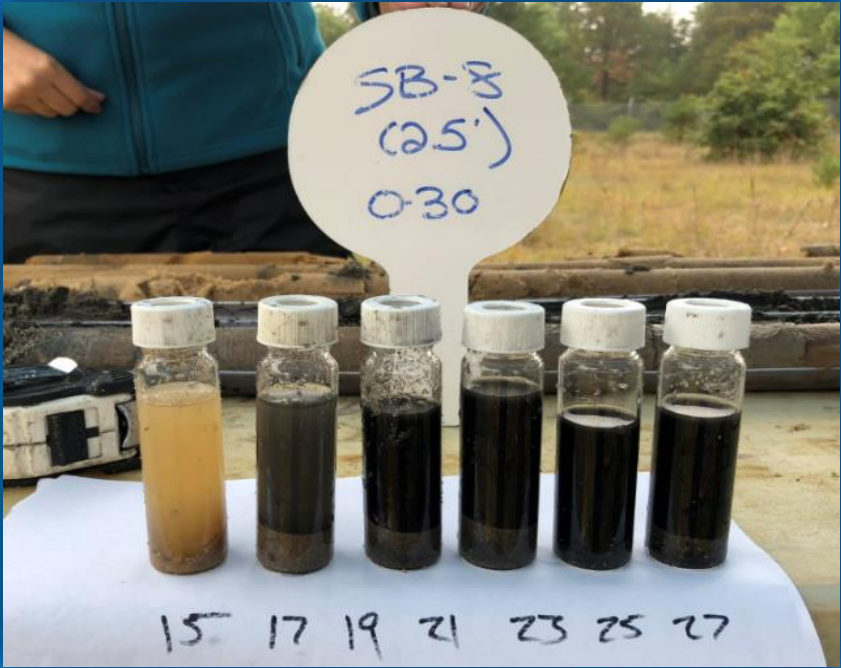
Post-DVT Design Changes

- Slightly tighter injection spacing for more robust barrier
- Decrease injection volume for desired ROI – **less field time**
- Ground water velocity from changed from ~1,000 to ~300 ft/yr
- Focused target zone from 8 to 30 ft vs. 10 to 30 ft – **cost savings**
- Reallocated PlumeStop to areas to target the faster mass flux
- Switch destruction product to SM-ZVI for greater longevity and performance

CAC-Distribution Confirmation



Distribution Confirmation



Soil Vial Shake Test



MW-29c



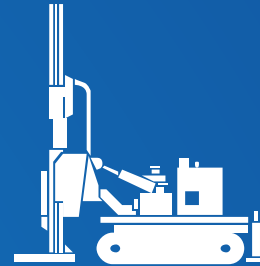
Field Test Kit

Application Plan



PLUME STOP
Liquid Activated Carbon

S-MicroZVI
Sulfidated Zero-Valent Iron



28

Field Days

208,560

Gallons of PlumeStop and
SM-ZVI Applied

158

Direct-Push
Injection Points
(Spaced 6' Apart)

10-30

Feet Below Ground Surface
Total Treatment Zone
(Narrowed as a result of DVT)

Each monitoring well shown is approximately 16 feet to the nearest Barrier

| W2-A1 (5-20) | 9/30/2019 | 1/6/2020 | 3/2/2020 | 5/7/2020 | 9/17/2020 |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PCE | 77 / 88 | 54 / 53 | 230 | 38 | 22 |
| TCE | 34 / 38 | 22 / 21 | 76 | 15 | 11 |
| cis-1,2-DCE | 55 / 60 | 32 / 33 | 77 | 12 | 8.6 |
| trans-1,2-DCE | 2.4 / 2.8 | 1.6 / 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| VC | 1.8 / 2.1 | <0.5 / <0.5 | <1.7 | <0.5 | <0.5 |

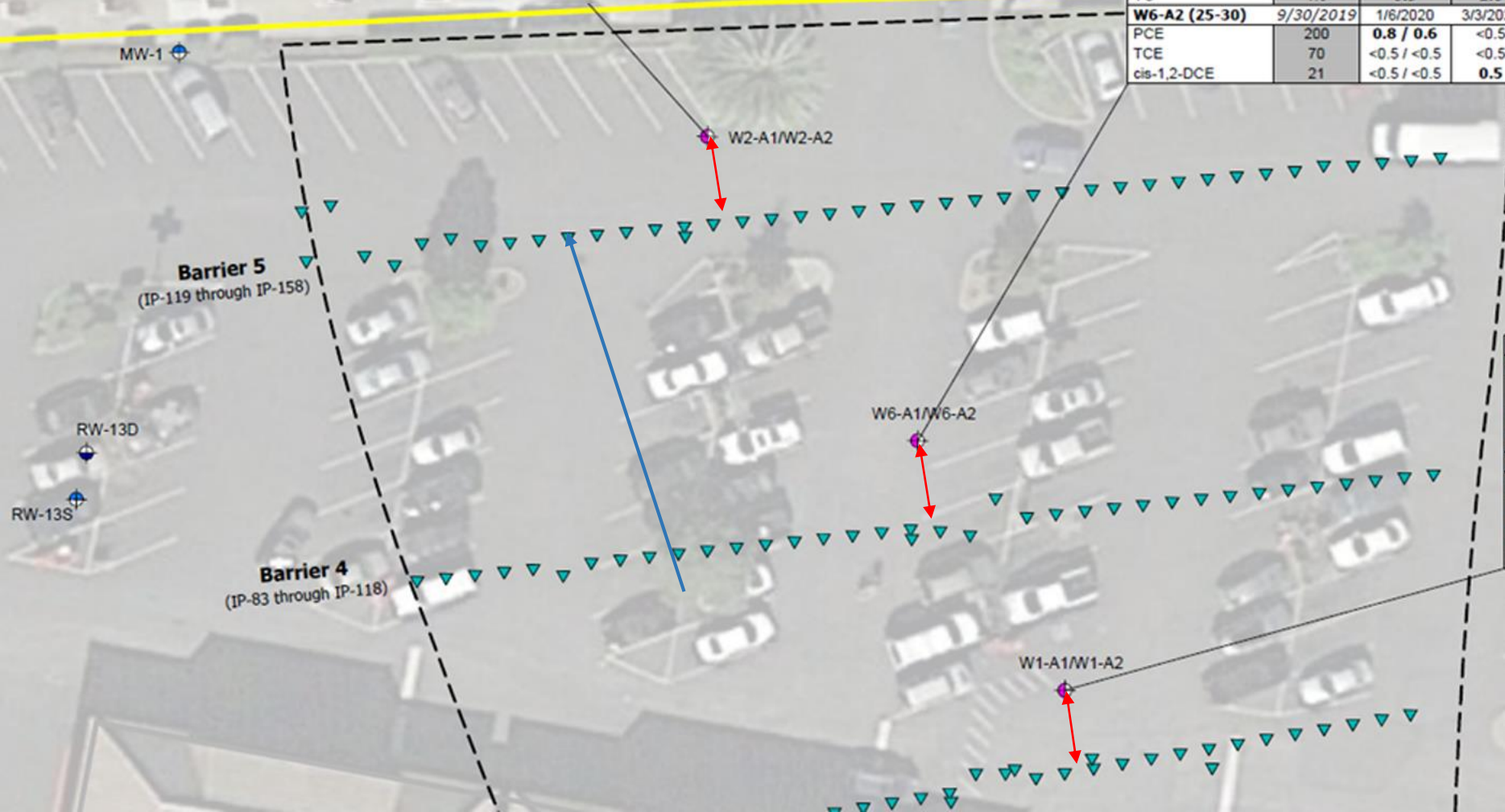
| W2-A2 (20-30) | 9/30/2019 | 1/6/2020 | 3/2/2020 | 5/6/2020 | 9/16/2020 |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PCE | 140 | <0.5 | 0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 |
| TCE | 23 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 |
| cis-1,2-DCE | 35 | <0.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| VC | 1.3 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 |

| W6-A1 (8.5-23.5) | 9/30/2019 | 1/6/2020 | 3/3/2020 | 5/7/2020 | 9/17/2020 |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PCE | 74 | 24 | 23 | 9.4 | 1.6 |
| TCE | 23 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 3.2 |
| cis-1,2-DCE | 28 | 15 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 14 |
| trans-1,2-DCE | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | <0.5 | 0.6 |
| VC | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 |

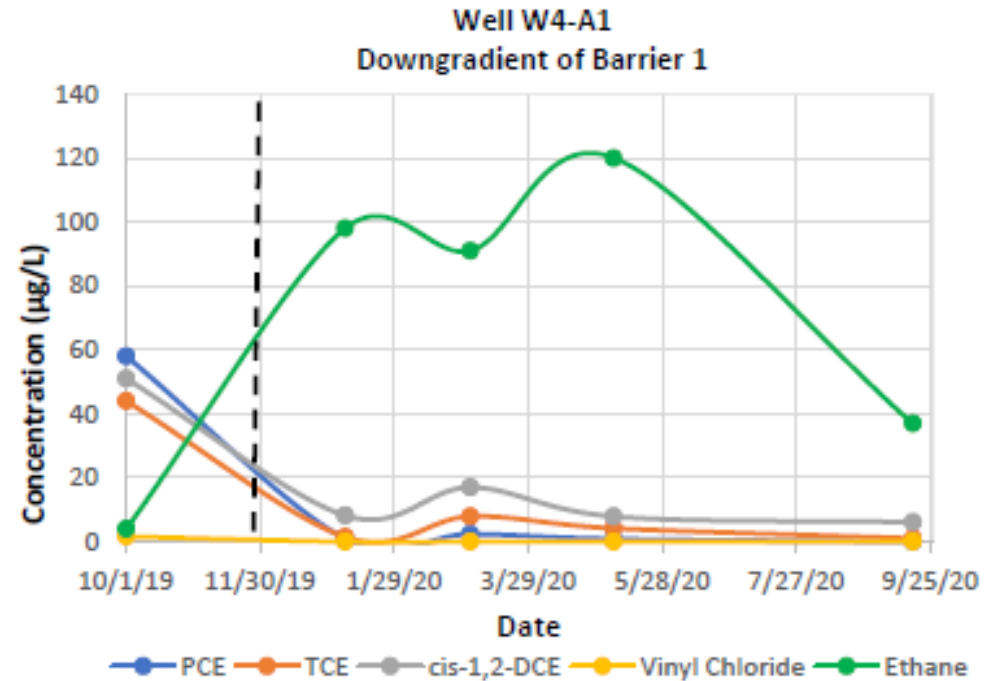
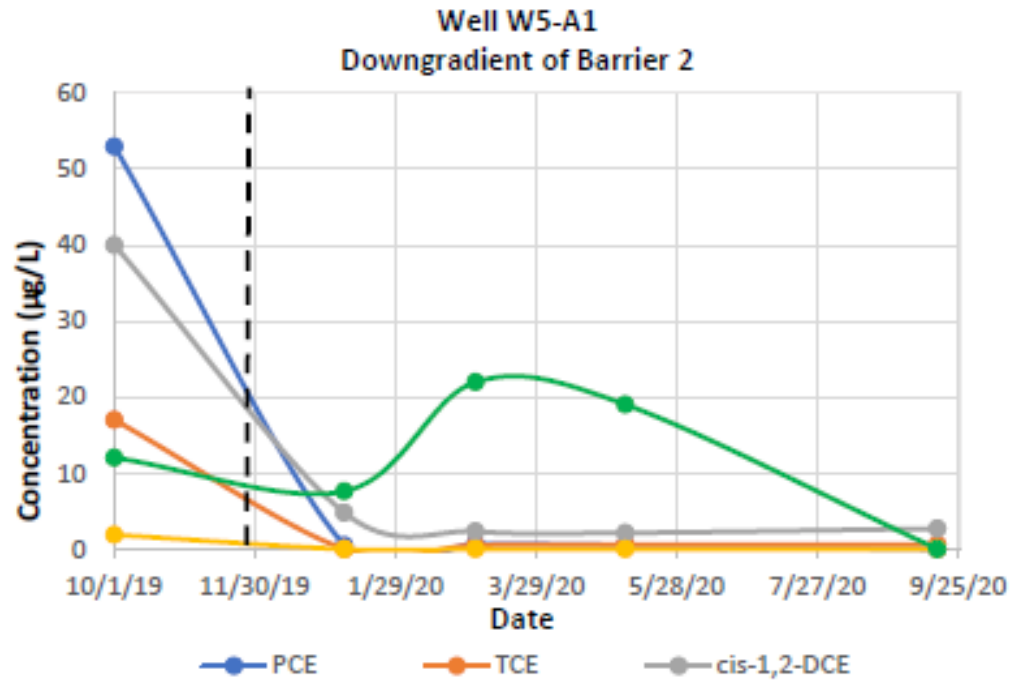
| W6-A2 (25-30) | 9/30/2019 | 1/6/2020 | 3/3/2020 | 5/6/2020 | 9/16/2020 |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| PCE | 200 | 0.8 / 0.6 | <0.5 | <0.5 / <0.5 | <0.5 |
| TCE | 70 | <0.5 / <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 / <0.5 | <0.5 |
| cis-1,2-DCE | 21 | <0.5 / <0.5 | 0.5 | <0.5 / <0.5 | 1.2 |

| W1-A1 (6-21) | 10/1/2019 | 1/6/2020 | 3/3/2020 | 5/7/2020 | 9/17/2020 |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| PCE | 150 | 7.6 | 12 / 12 | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| TCE | 51 | 4.9 | 9.4 / 9.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| cis-1,2-DCE | 89 | 16 | 20 / 21 | 22 | 27 |
| trans-1,2-DCE | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 / <0.5 | <0.5 | 0.7 |
| VC | 5.6 | 1.9 | 3.5 / 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 |

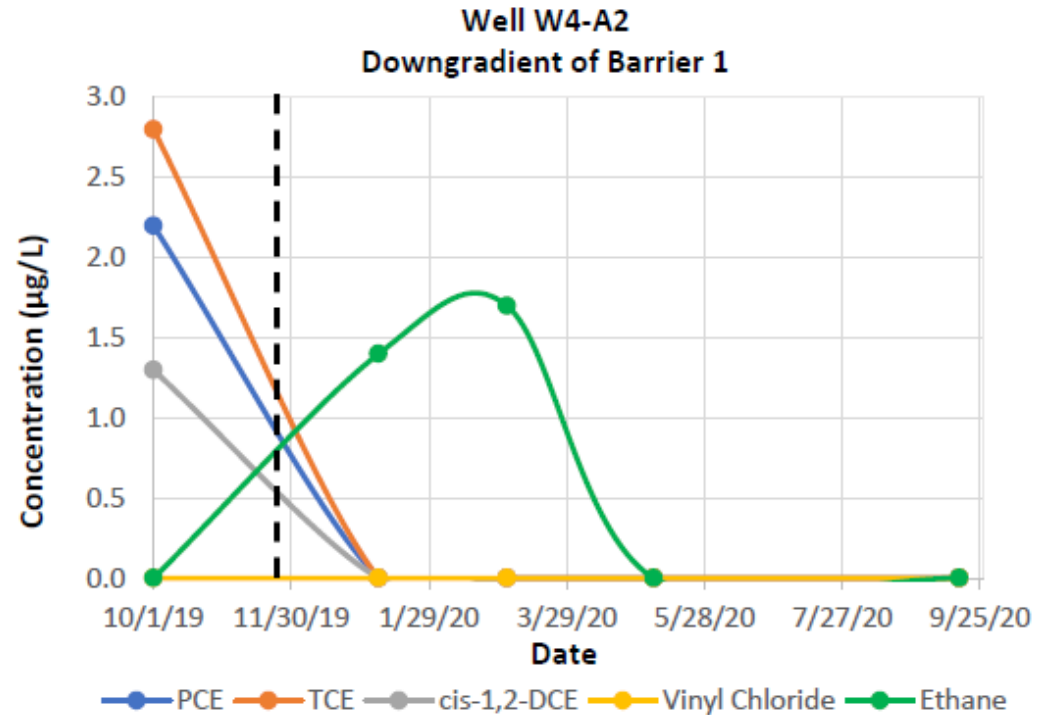
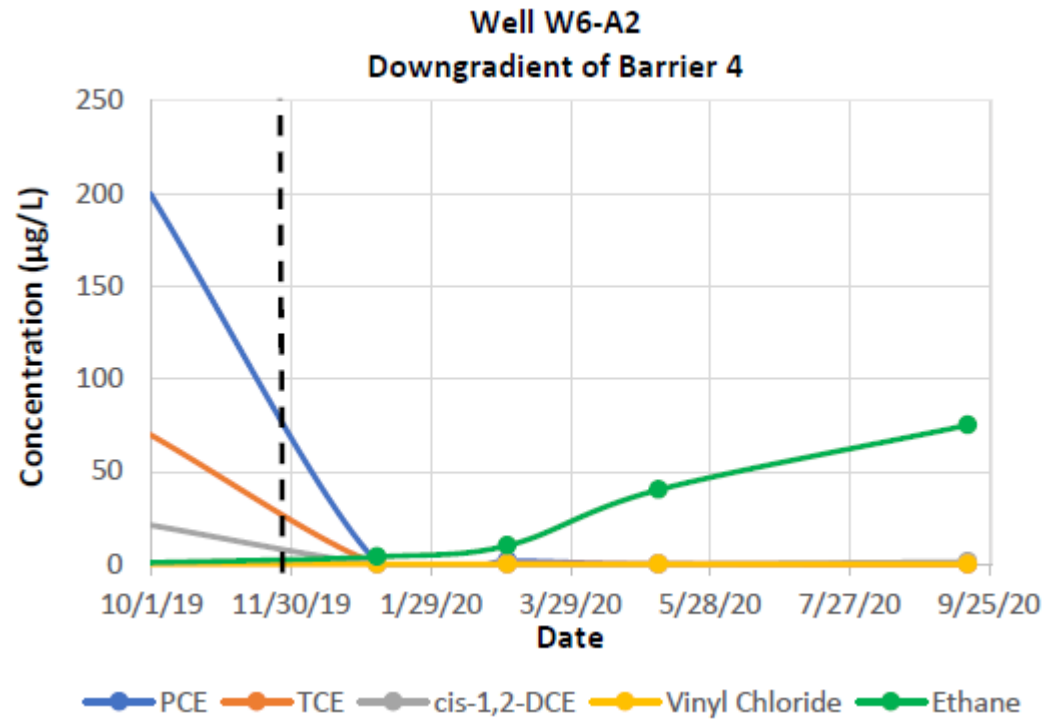
| W1-A2 (21-31) | 10/1/2019 | 1/6/2020 | 3/3/2020 | 5/6/2020 | 9/16/2020 |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PCE | 12 | <0.5 | 1.0 | <0.5 | 1.1 |
| TCE | 8.2 | <0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| cis-1,2-DCE | 76 | <0.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| trans-1,2-DCE | 5.4 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 |
| VC | 0.8 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 |



Results Upper Zone



Results Lower Zone

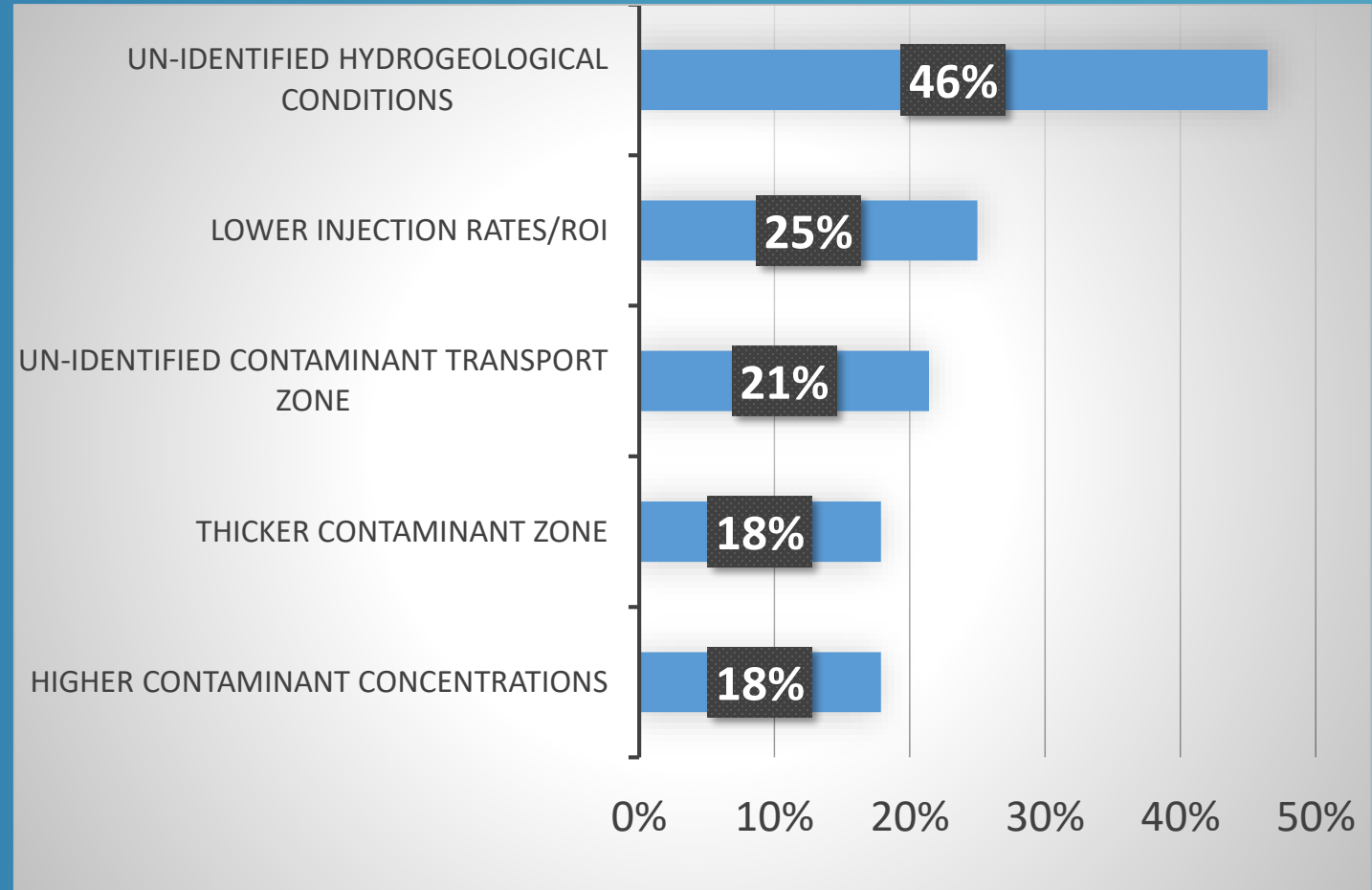


So What Have We Learned?

Design Verification Testing

What's the outcome?

- Analysis of 43 DVT investigations
- ~80% of tests found unanticipated results (technical blind spots)
- 62% of preliminary designs were modified / refined
- **Most changes were cost-neutral**



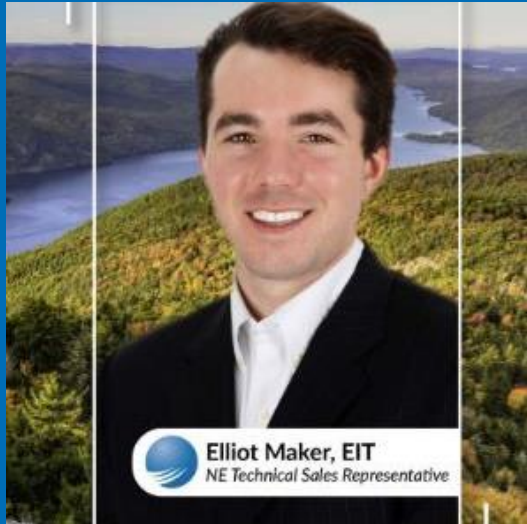
Success follows from:

The right amount of Reagent
...in the right place

good tools + good processes → engineering control

because success isn't random

Thank You!



Elliot Maker, MSc.
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REGENESIS
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