

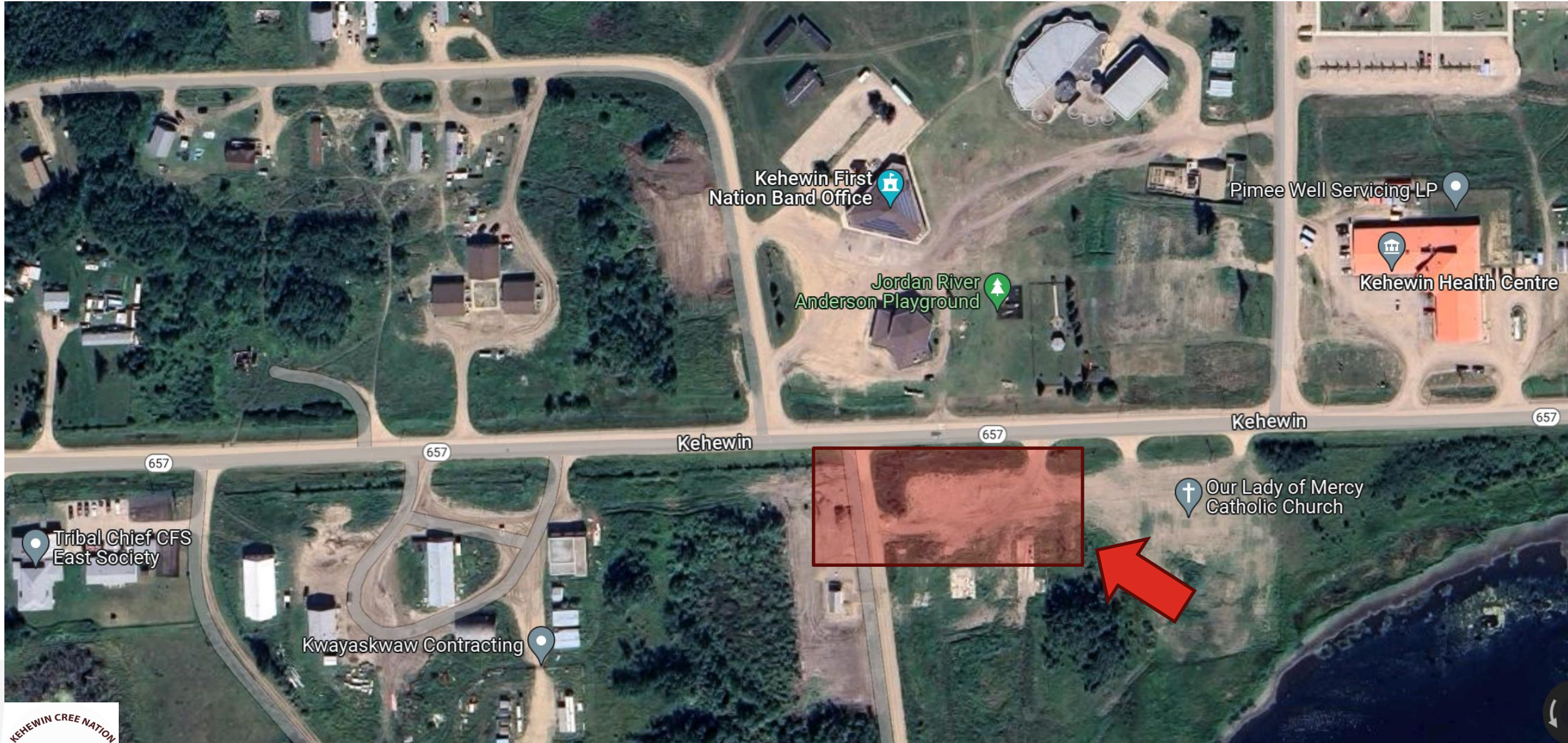
Achieving Site-Specific Remedial Goals for PHCs, PAHs, and VOCs through a Collaborative Multidisciplinary Approach



General Site Description

- KCN site contaminated due to UST's requiring removal
- Site is located on Kehewin Cree First Nation Reserve No. 123
 - Former gas station, currently inactive and unoccupied
 - Centrally located with several administrative facilities and schools located nearby.

Image of Area



Environmental Work

- UST's had been installed in early 1990s
- Phase II ESA conducted after tank removal.
 - Tanks were pulled and 2 monitoring wells were installed in 2017
 - Detailed Phase II performed in 2020 and elevated LNAPL free phase found elevating site priority under FCSAP
- Hydrocarbon impacts were found in the soil and weathered bedrock:
 - BTEX's, PHC's and naphthalene were detected at concentrations above reference guidelines.

Project Objective

- Main site objective for project was to advance the site in the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan:
 - Remediation of site to functional land use
 - Source removal and subsequent risk management

Geo Tactical Remediation Ltd.

Who we are

- Environmental service company
 - Speciality: In-situ injection remediation
- Based in Calgary, AB
- Service backed by science

What we do

- In Situ Injection Services
 - Permeation (Matrix) Injection
 - Fracture Injection
- 3D Tiltmeter Mapping
- Assist with developing in-situ remediation programs



Stakeholders

- **Client and Project Oversight** – Kehewin First Cree No. 123
- **Funding** – Indigenous Services Canada
- **Overall Project Management** – Bosgoed Project Consultants
- **Technical Project Management** – Associated Environmental Consultants
- **Injection Services** – Geo Tactical Remediation Ltd.
- **Thermal Services** - Nelson Environmental Remediation

- Site goals
 - CCME guidelines
 - Community engagement

Community Business Engagement

- Local contractors
 - Personnel to assist with injection
 - Snow clearing
 - Fuel
 - Site cleanup
 - Security
 - Aided in sourcing additional community-based services

Effective Collaboration

- Flexibility in site schedule and plan adjustments due to unexpected site conditions
- Close communication and transparency allowed for rapid site plan adjustments
 - E.g., adjustment in sampling event time to allow for clearer picture of amendment effectiveness.
- All stakeholders involved in significant site plan adjustments.
 - Allowed rapid implementation and reduced delays

Technology Disciplines Applied

- Onsite ex-situ thermal desorption by Nelson for areas with free phase and small volume near surface contamination.
- In-situ bioremediation injections selected at depths greater than 2 metres (GTR) outside and under of free phase footprint.

Why Bioremediation

- Bioremediation approach chosen for:
 - Contaminant type: BTEX, F1 and F2, naphthalene, MTBE...
 - HP highly reactive and limited longevity- geology concerns with clays
 - Alternate Oxidants: Residuals concern
- Bioamendments are safer to handle and provides longevity.
 - Safety aspect of site location and allowed for onsite local engagement (oxidant has significant training requirements)

Bioremediation Amendments Injected

- PTS – Biostimulation package (nutrients)
- PTBac – Microbial bioaugmentation blend of aerobic and anaerobic microbes
- iPAC – Activated Carbon
 - Adsorption, enhanced biofilm production, increased residence time
- Sand proppant – Provide permeable pathways for multiple injections without the need to re-mobilize drilling equipment.

Site Geology and Contaminants

- Geology

- GW between 1.5-2m bgs
 - No GW gradient
- Soils are primarily clay and silts with some layers of sand and gravel.
- Silty clay shale bedrock in contaminated site are

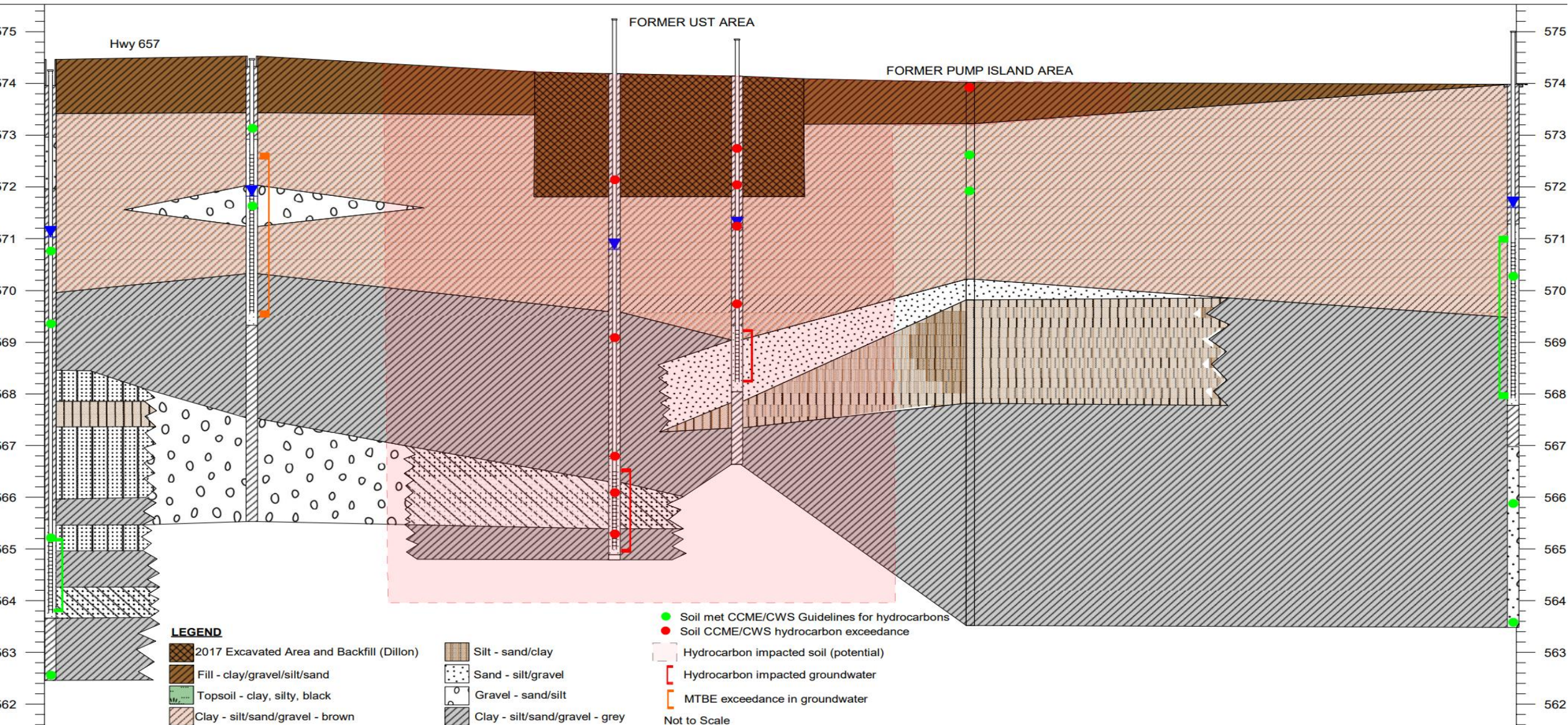
- Contaminants

- GW- BTEX, PHC fractions F1 and F2, naphthalene
- MTBE
- Soil- BTEX, PHC fraction F1, and naphthalene

Figure B5

D North D' South

21BH17 / 21MW08 20BH08 / 20MW03 21BH22 / 21MW13 20BH16 / 20MW07 20BH02 21BH19 / 21MW10



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FORMER UST AREA

FORMER PUMP ISLAND AREA

Site Plan (2,070m²)

4500m³- 2-10mbgs

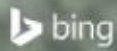
6000m³- 0-14m bgs



4000m³- 0-8m bgs

25m³- 0-1m bgs

225m³- 2.5-3.5m bgs

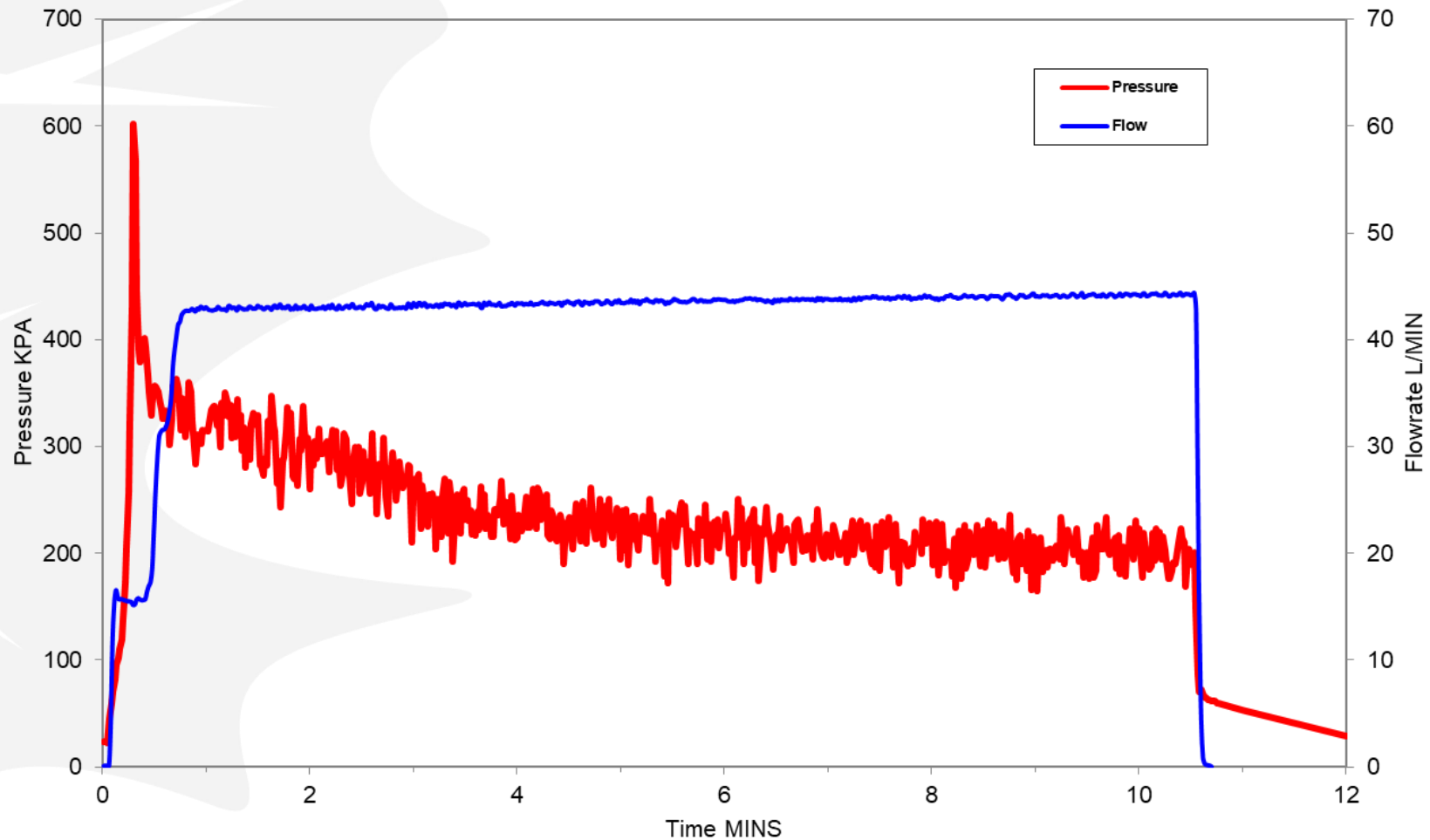


Injection: Modes of Emplacement

- Fracture Injection
 - Direct emplacement of remediation amendment
 - PTS, PTBac and iPAC
 - Sand propped fractures (Area B) – for multiple solution injections
 - iPAC included
- Permeation Injection into sand propped fractures (Area B)
 - PTS and PTBac

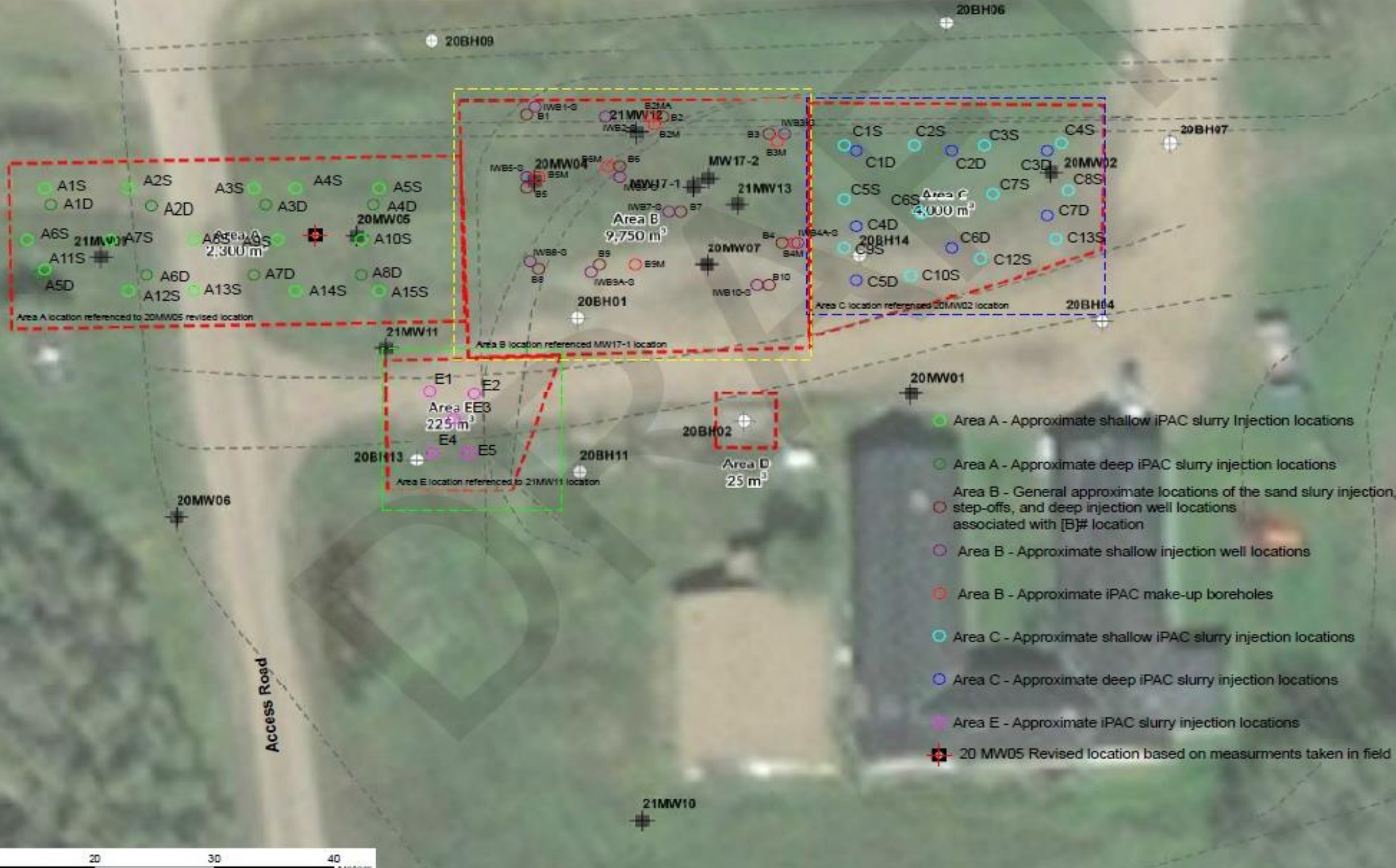
Pressure-Flow Rate – Time Plot of Fracture Injection

C-FI-1-2-2 PRESSURE and FLOW RATE VS. PUMPING TIME



Injection Summary

Injection Event, Area, Completion Date	Number of Injection Locations	Number of Injection Intervals	Number of Wells Injected	Total Injection Volume (m ³)	Total PTS Injected (kg)	Total PTBac Injected (kg)	Total iPAC Injected (kg)	Total Sand Injected (kg)
1 (All Areas), March 2022	72	352	20	229	11,170	128	10,995	59,575
2 (B & C) October 2022	22	111	2	51	5,125	27	1,020	NA
3 (B&C) August 2023	43	264	NA	108	2,335	66	4,710	NA
Total All Injections	137	727	22	388	16,295	155	16,725	59,575



- Area A - Approximate shallow iPAC slurry Injection locations
- Area A - Approximate deep iPAC slurry injection locations
- Area B - General approximate locations of the sand slurry injection, step-offs, and deep injection well locations associated with [B]# location
- Area B - Approximate shallow injection well locations
- Area B - Approximate iPAC make-up boreholes
- Area C - Approximate shallow iPAC slurry injection locations
- Area C - Approximate deep iPAC slurry injection locations
- Area E - Approximate iPAC slurry injection locations
- ✠ 20 MW05 Revised location based on measurements taken in field

Results after Second Injection Event

Area	Soil	GW
A	Below MCL after first injection event	Below MCL after first injection event
B	BTEX-reduction 40%-ND	<p>BTEX reduction 40-99%</p> <p>Limited F2 reduction (longer timeframe treatment)</p> <p>MTBE- 70-90% reduction</p> <p>- 2 wells no significant impact</p>
C	<p>40-90% reduction shallower zone</p> <p>90-99% reduction deeper zone</p>	<p>Benzene below guideline</p> <p>MTBE- 75% reduction</p>
E	Below MCL after first injection event	Below MCL after first injection event

Challenges Encountered

Challenge	Action
Coinciding projects- Lift station build occurring at the same time	Clear communication between all contractors and stakeholders to move forward with minimal delays
Surfacing in some parts of Area B and C.	Additional injection locations were used.
Sand propped fracture network less effective for permeation injection than expected due some surfacing and a high degree of interconnection.	Amendment injected with fracture injection was increased, particularly for Injection 2.
Unmarked, difficult to locate, and conflicting As Bults resulted in encountering unexpected utilities.	Injection 3 adjusted to accommodate amendment mass not used in Injection 2 and remaining mass of PTS used to treat open excavation.

Conclusion

- Collaboration is "KEY" for projects with multiple stakeholders
 - Clear and consistent communication important when project adjustments need to be made
- Injection services benefited from local engagement
- Multi-discipline approach to reach remediation and risk management goals

Thank you to all partners!!



Merissa Knapton



Denise Hourd



Brent Schmidt



John Tucker

Bosgoed Project
Consultants
Gary Bosgoed



Questions??

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