

Adaptive DNAPL Treatment in Groundwater Using an ISCO Recirculation System

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Project Team



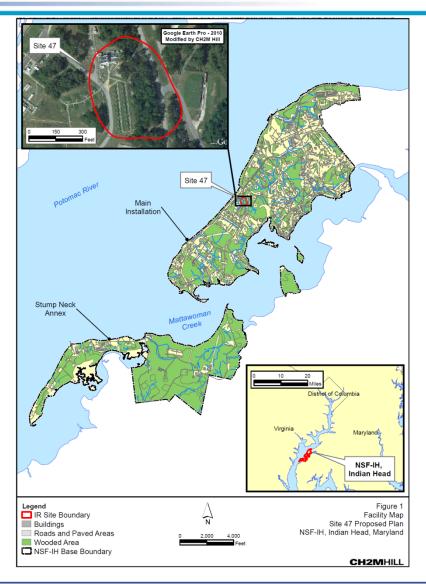
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4Site Overview

- •Contamination Characteristics
- •Selected Remedy
- •Bench and Pilot Studies
- •Full-Scale Remedy
- •Challenges and Lessons Learned



Site Overview - Setting





Active explosive research and storage areas with multiple and overlapping explosives arches



Site Overview - Geology



- Shallow confined aquifer
- Silty sand lithology: 0 and 18- 20 feet bgs
- Clay layer starting at 18

 20 feet bgs; thickness
 30 feet
- Water table between 5 and 6 feet bgs

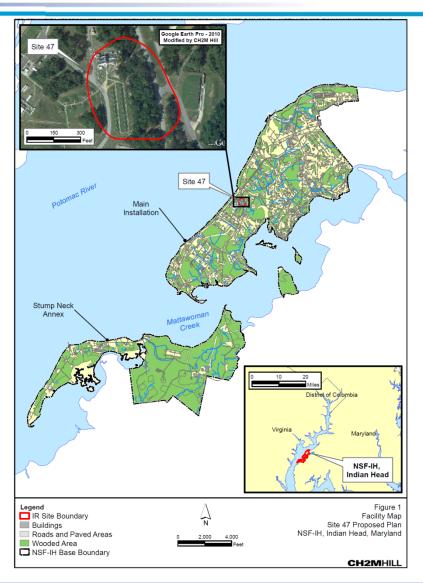




Site Background

Contamination

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Past Release and COCs



- •Past releases disposal of spent catalyst and inerting agent from 1957 1965
- •Constituents of concern (COCs)
 - -Chlorinated solvents

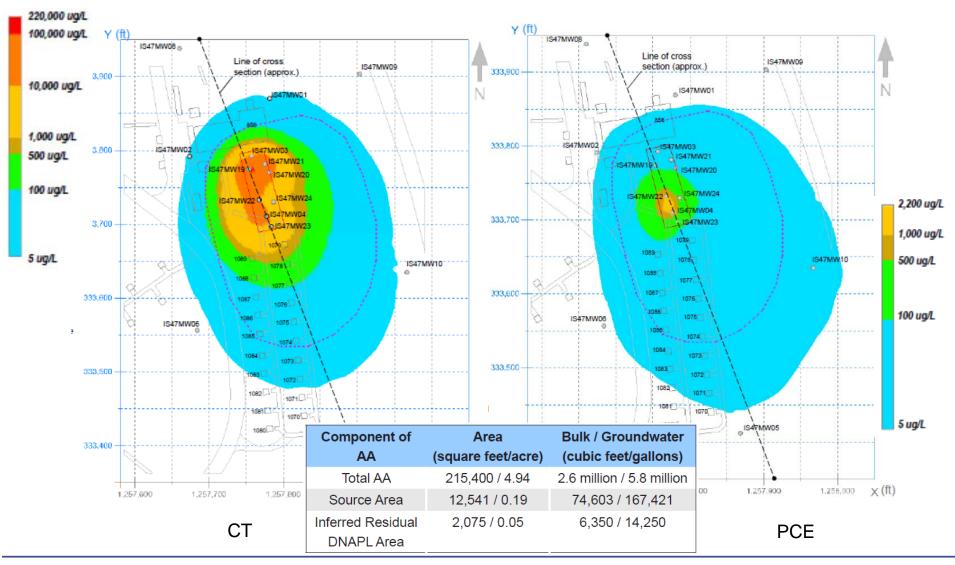
Contaminants	Max. Concentration (µg/L)
СТ	150,000
CF	61,000
PCE	2,200
TCE	420
Cis-1,2-DCE	480
Carbon disulfide	11,000

-Inorganics

• Arsenic, iron, thallium, and vanadium





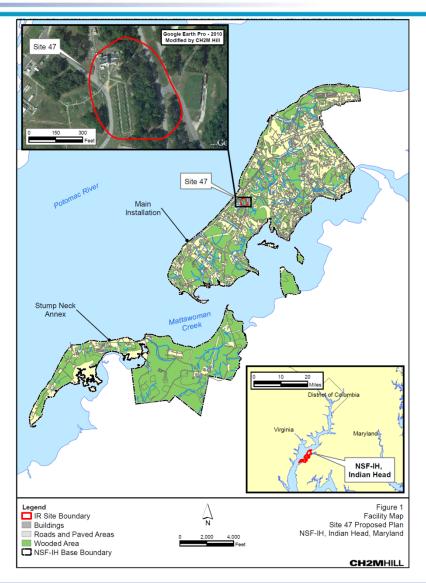




- Site Background
- •Contamination Characteristics

4Selected Remedy

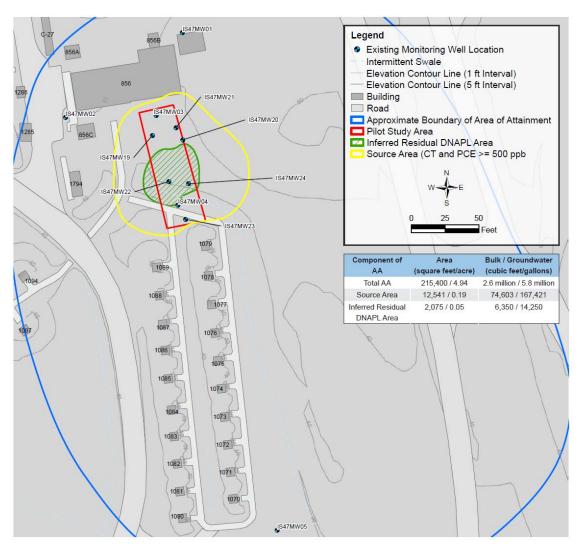
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Selected Remedy

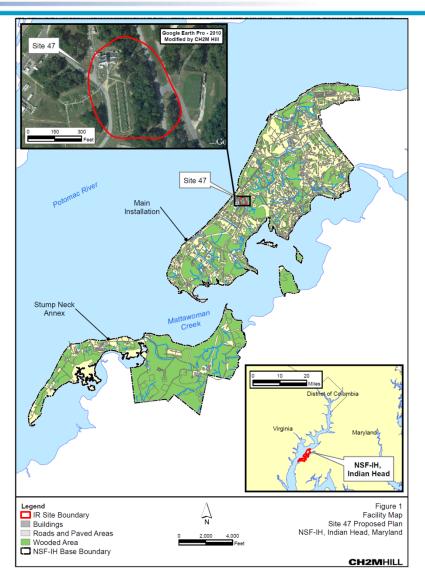


- •Treatment of Source Zone (CT ≥ 500 µg/L area) with ISCO
- •Followed by MNA within the rest of Area of Attainment (AA)
- •Implementing LUCs until the cleanup goals are met within the AA





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Bench Study



•Evaluated

- -Catalyzed Hydrogen Peroxide
- -Alkaline Activated Persulfate (AAP)
- -Micron scale
 - •ZVI
 - Nickel catalyzed ZVI
- -Nano-scale ZVI

•AAP

-50 g/L

- 75 percent CT in 1 application
- >98 percent in 3 applications

-200 g/L

 >99 percent after 1 and 3 applications

•CHP

-Effective but concerned about gas evolution

•ZVI

-Effective in treating CT, but persistent daughter products observed (chloroform and methylene chloride)

Pilot Study



•Conducted Fall 2009 •Injected: -46,700 lbs of sodium persulfate -91,600 gals (55 g/L to 80 g/L) -14 clusters of shallow/deep injection wells



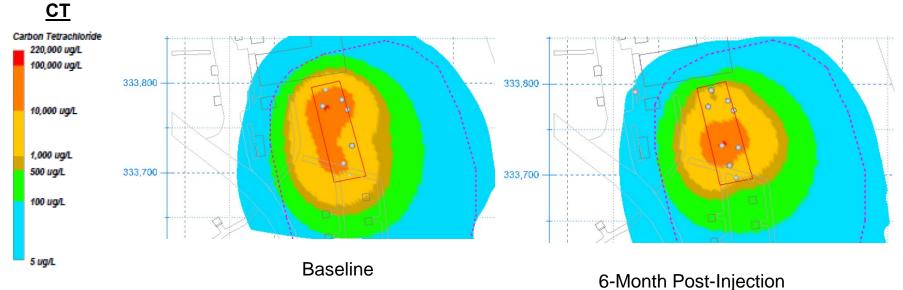




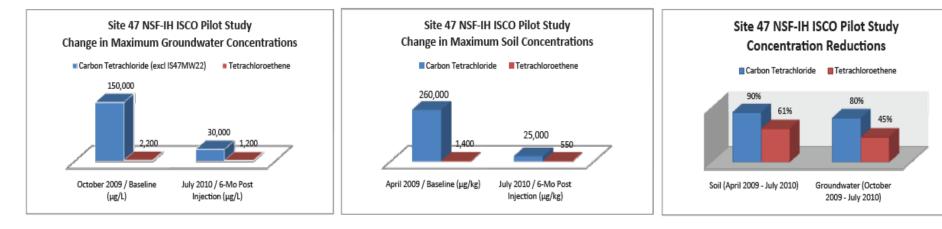
				%	
	Parameter	Design	Actual	Actual/Design	
	Mass of Persulfate (lbs)	46,200	46,692	101%	
	Volume of Persulfate (gallons)	102,004	91,622	90%	
	Mass Ratio in Shallow to Deep Wells	50% : 50%	42% : 58%		
	Flow Rate/Well (GPM)	5	1.3 to 3.9		
Sodium Persulfate	Persulfate Concentrations (g/L)	55	55 to 80		
DICENTIALE (400 g/L) Total Gallons: 15,380 (46,692 lbs)	Pressurized Water Source		Distribution	Grid	
				IS471W08S/D IS471W09S/D IS471W09S/D	IS47IW115/D IS47IW125/D IS47IW135/D IS47IW145/D
	um Hydroxide (25% Solution) allons: 8,490		D)		15471 15471 15471 15471
LEGEND			V01S	V045 V045 V055 V065 V075	
🛐 Temperature Gauge 📍	Pressure Gauge Pump		[S47]W01S/D∉ S47]W02S/D∉	≡U/c20/U≅ 547 W045/D∉ 547 W055/D∉ 547 W055/D∉ 547 W075/D∉	
	Flessure Gauge		s s s		
The Mater/Tetaliar					
🖡 Flow Meter/Totalizer 📷	Check Valve Check Valve				

Pilot Study Results – Concentration Reduction



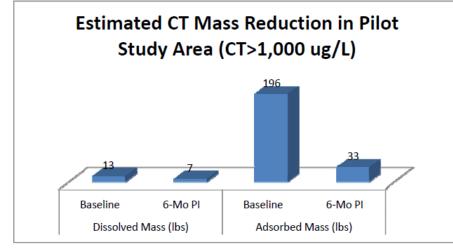


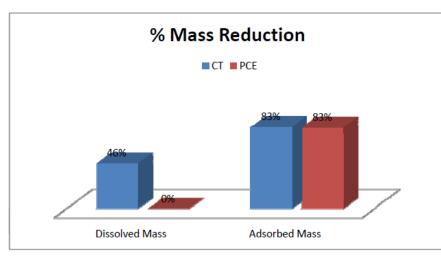
CT and PCE

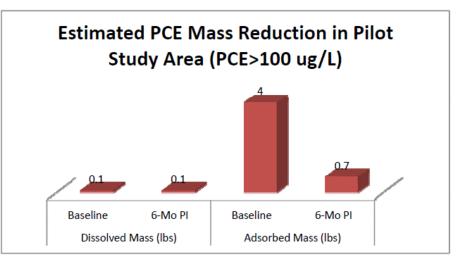


Pilot Study Results – Mass Reduction









Assumptions:

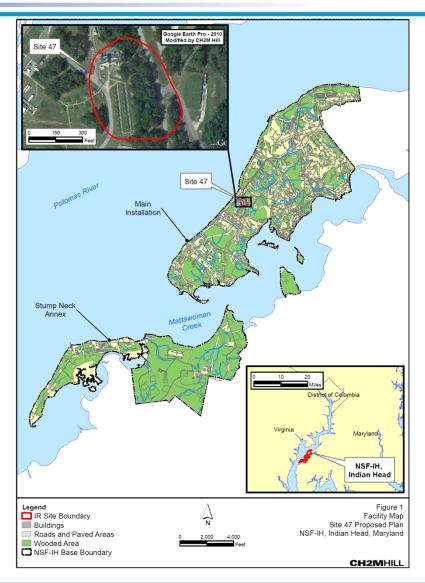
Using actual groundwater and soil concentrations
Does not consider the mass of free phase DNAPL



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4Full-Scale Remedy

•Challenges and Lessons Learned





- •The ISCO delivery using uniform injection grid where accessible is not feasible due to the site constraints and must be revised.
- •The new ISCO delivery approach:
 - –Must minimize intrusive activities, particularly within the K-18 arc of Building 856
 - -Has the ability to maintain a maximum of 2-foot groundwater mounding and deliver a high volume/mass of treatment reagent

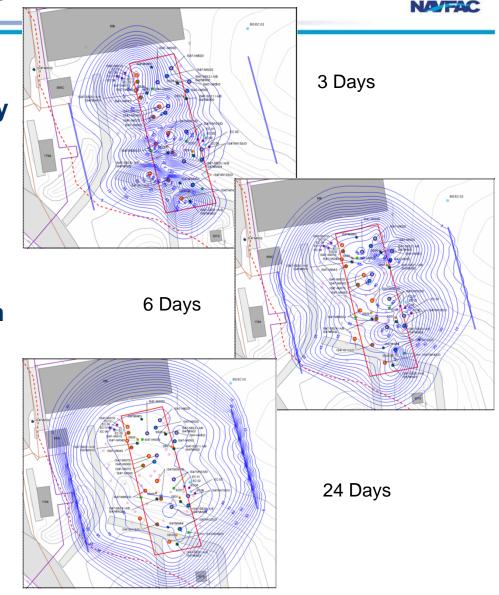
Full-Scale Pre-Design Activities



• Aquifer Performance Test —Refine hydraulic conductivity in anticipation of a

recirculation system

- Flow and Transport Model -Assessed flow paths, areas of influence, and particle transit times for recirculation system
- Data Gap Investigation -Refined target area (CT + PCE > 500 ug/L)



Full-Scale Remedy

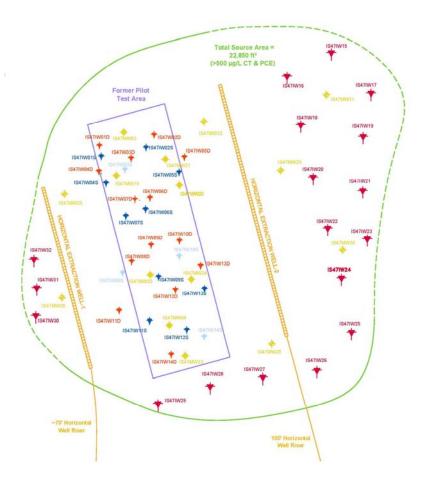


ISCO Recirculation Strategy

- -Target area 22,850 ft²
- -42 Injection wells
- -2 Horizontal extraction wells
- -Rotation between 3 sets of 18 injection wells simultaneously

Performance Objectives

- Injection of at least 75 percent of the total design mass of persulfate
- –A minimum of 10 grams per liter (g/L) sodium persulfate and pH> 10.5 is observed in each horizontal extraction well.
- –A minimum of 10 g/L sodium persulfate and pH > 10.5 is observed in at least 75 percent of the monitoring wells located within the target area.



Full-Scale Application





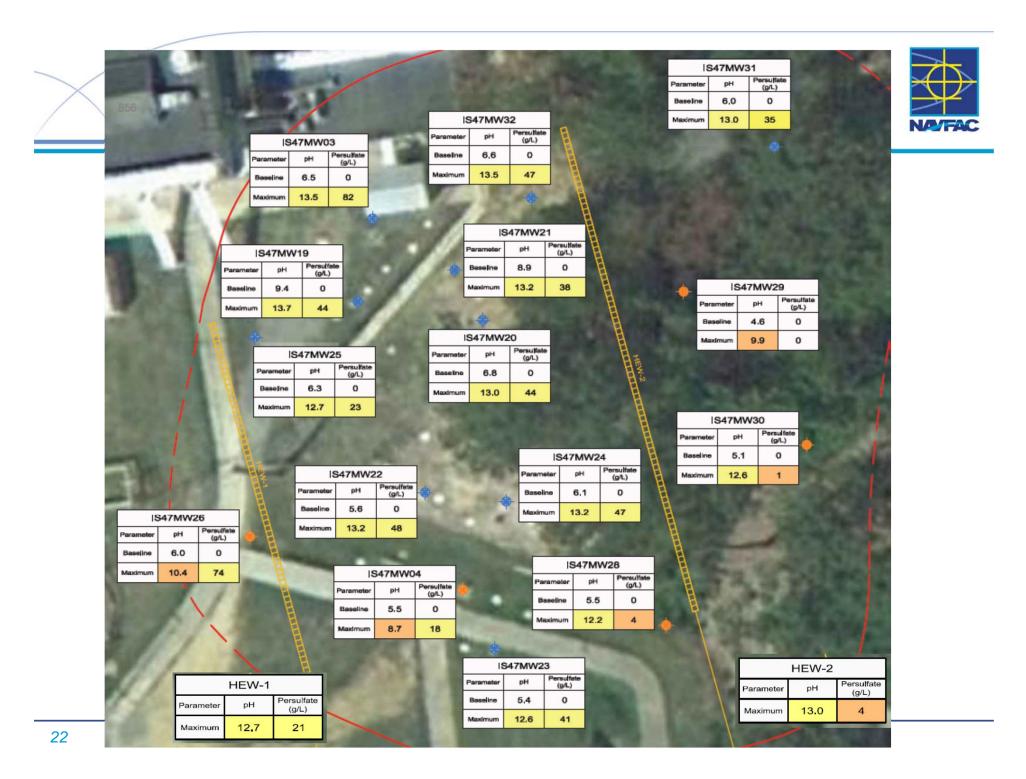




Parameter	Designed	Actual
Target persulfate concentration (g/L)	50	178
Sodium persulfate / NaOH-25%wt (lbs)	204,600 / 351,151	204,972 / 351,400
Injection volume (gals)	477,800	139,200
Total extraction rate (gpm)	38	5

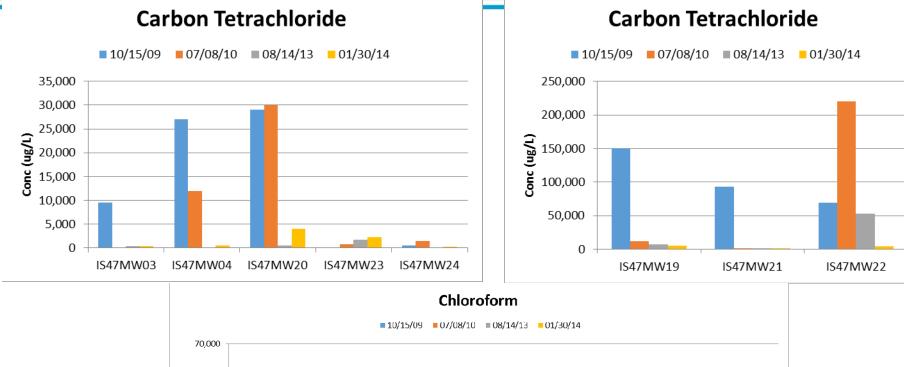


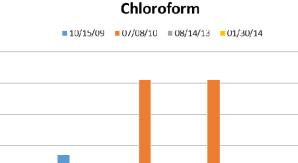




Full-Scale Remedy: Results







IS47MW20

IS47MW21

IS47MW23

IS47MW24

IS47MW22

IS47MW19

60.000

50,000

(**ng/l**) 40,000 30,000 30,000

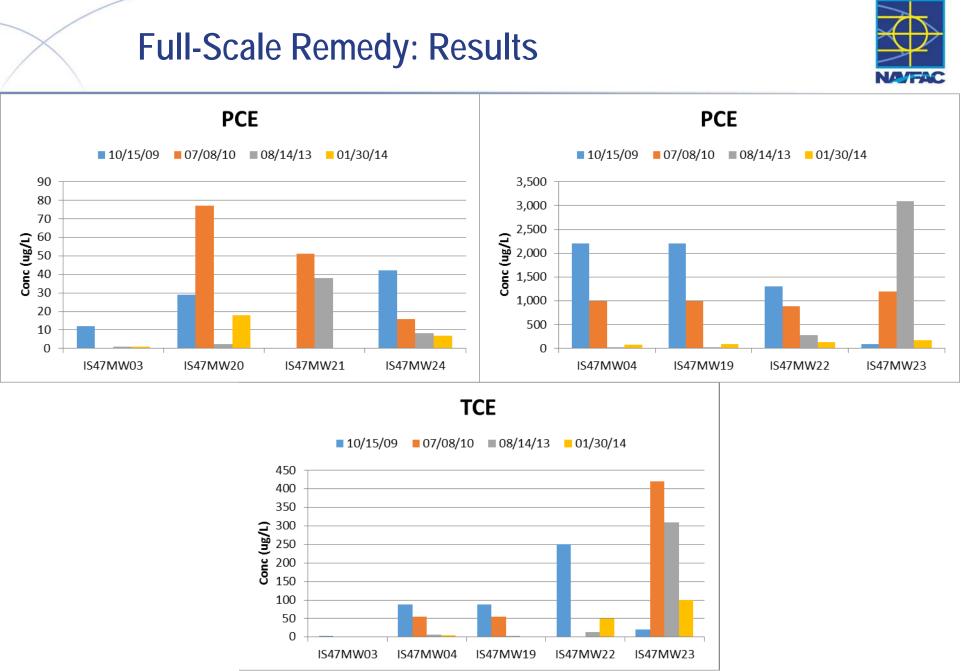
20,000

10,000

0

IS47MW03

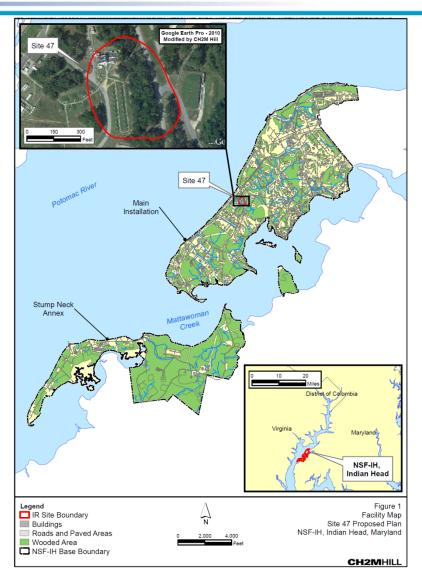
IS47MW04







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Challenges and Lessons Learned



Non optimal extraction rate from horizontal wells

-Operation modifications:

- Pulsed extraction
- Well head seals
- Adjustment of inlet placement/level
- Optimizing pump performance
- Foot valve variation (with/without and stainless steel/PVC)

•Preferential reagent distribution in the eastern portion of target area

-Operation modification:

• Using HEW-2 for injecting reagent



Questions ?