

Improved Monitoring for Remediation Effectiveness with Water Quality Sondes

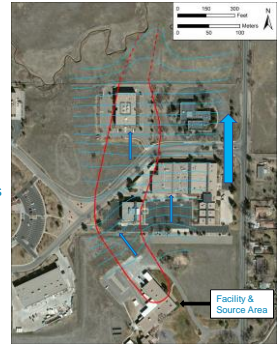
Using Real-Time Monitoring to Rapidly Assess the Effectiveness of a Remediation Tactic

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Solvent Contamination in Groundwater

- Operational manufacturing facility since 1971
- Uncontrolled disposal of degreasing solvents from 1970s to 1980s (<1000 gallons)
- Multiple sources

Primary Contaminants
1,1,1-trichloroethane(TCA)
1,4-dioxane
1,1-dichloroethene (DCE)



Background

- Early 1990s – Site investigation
- 1994 – Remedial actions begin
- 1995 – Site sold
- Previous owners retain liability and responsibility for cleanup.
- Since 1994, SSP&A has provided **oversight** of Investigation & Remedial Activities on behalf of the current property owner.



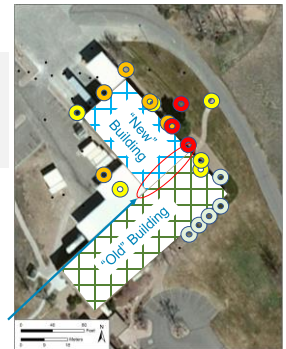
2016 Conditions

After more than **22 years** of remediation effort...

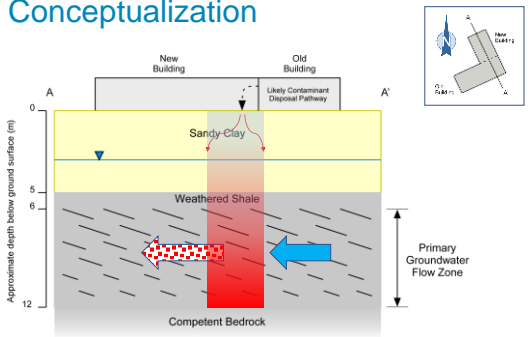
Contaminant concentrations were still above regulatory limits.

- 1,1-DCE Concentrations (µg/L)
- ⊖ ND (not detected)
 - > 1
 - > 10
 - > 100

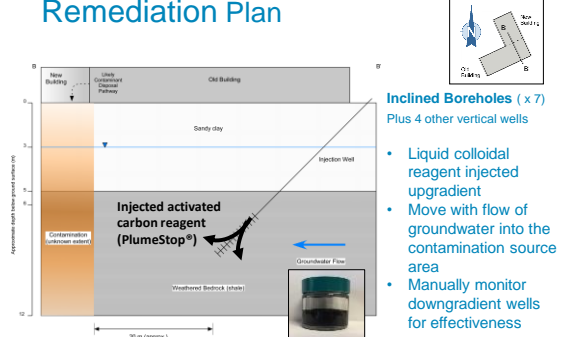
Suspected Source Area



Conceptualization



Remediation Plan



Uncertainties – Conceptual and Practical

Conceptualization

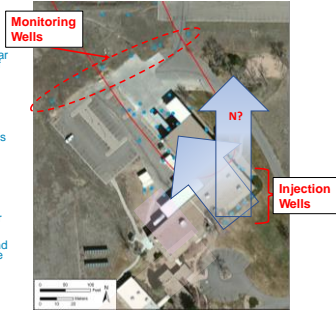
- Groundwater flow is north-westwards
- Travel time is 6 months to 1 year to reach monitoring wells NW of source area.

Validation Monitoring

- > 1.5 years of manual groundwater sampling & analysis

BUT...

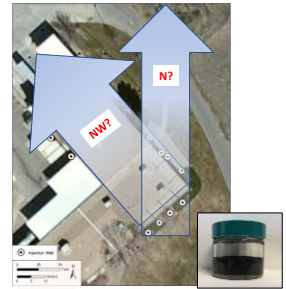
- Could the groundwater flow direction be wrong?
- Could the reagent miss some or all of the source zone?
- The effectiveness monitoring and assessment will take a long time and cost more money



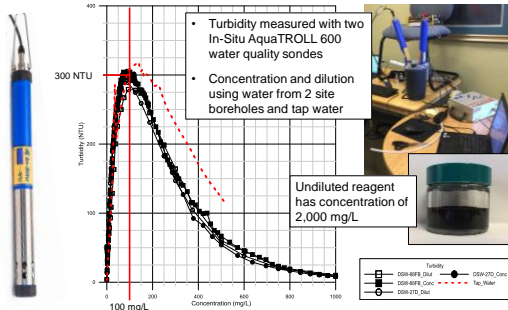
Alternative Real Time Monitoring Strategy

- Tracer test prior to injection requested
- Demonstrate flow direction
- REJECTED**

- Proposed parallel real-time monitoring
- Discern direction and velocity of colloidal reagent following injection.
- Turbidity to be used as the primary indicator

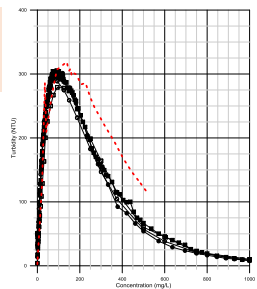


Turbidity Response – Bench Scale Test



Bench Scale Test Conclusions

- Presence or absence of reagent can be measured by turbidity using the AT600
- Relative concentration cannot be reliably estimated (due to duality of reagent concentration for each value of turbidity)



Baseline Monitoring and Injection Schedule

Baseline – 3 weeks (25 April)

- Installed sondes and telemetry units in 5 wells around site prior to injection

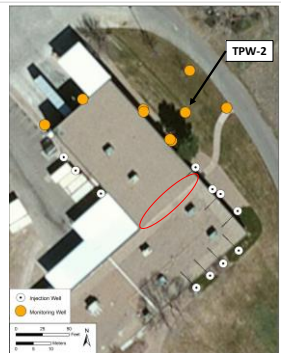
Injection – 4 days (16 to 19 May)

- Injected reagent sequentially into 11 wells
- 700 gal (2650 L) of reagent + 300 gal (380 L) of clean flush water added per well



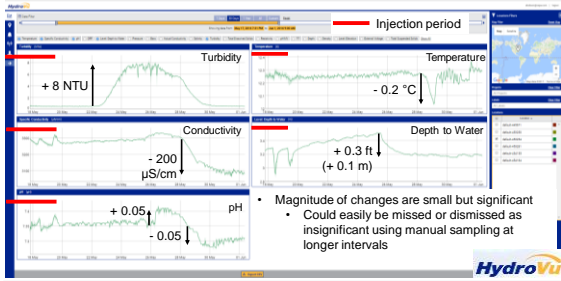
Real Time Monitoring

- Monitoring Locations
 - 9 groundwater monitoring wells
 - 5 sondes moved between wells in response to early monitoring results
- Real Time Monitoring – 60 days (16 May to 15 July)
 - Turbidity plus pH, EC, Temp, Water Level
 - Measurements every 15 minutes
 - Data transmitted several times per day to HydroVu cloud platform and remotely viewed at least daily

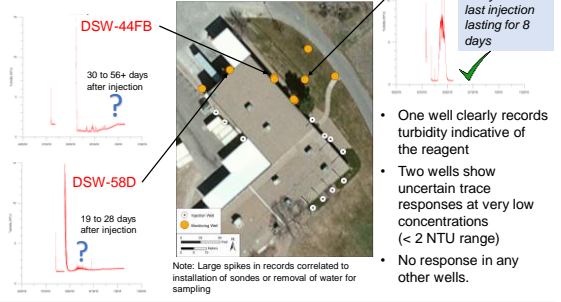


Real Time Monitoring Data (TPW-2)

(18 May to 1 June)



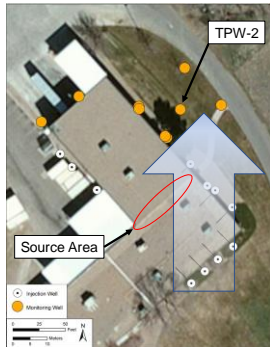
Turbidity Monitoring Results



- TPW-2 Max: 8 NTU
Arrival time 3 days after last injection lasting for 8 days
- One well clearly records turbidity indicative of the reagent
 - Two wells show uncertain trace responses at very low concentrations (< 2 NTU range)
 - No response in any other wells.

Field Test Conclusions

- Reagent presence confirmed at one location (TPW-2)
- *Flow direction and velocity conceptualization is wrong* – Main flow is northwards and in the order of 9 times faster than anticipated.
- *Reagent may not have reached a large part of the target source area*



Project Conclusions

- **Remediation project stopped** after discussions between stakeholders.
- **Alternative remediation strategies** implemented.
 - Real-time, high resolution monitoring allowed decisions to be made **over 1 year earlier** (90% reduction) than would have been possible by using a manual monitoring strategy
 - **Significant savings** made in project life-cycle time and costs with a cost savings to investment ratio of 2:1.