

Automated Visual Tool For Source Distinction, Commingled Plume Differentiation, and Attenuation Assessment For Complex Chlorinated Compound Mixtures

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Battelle Chlorinated Conference

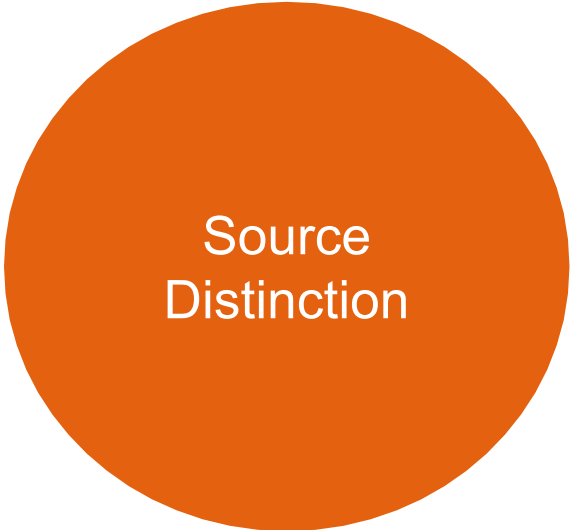
Denver, Colorado

Why Evaluate CVOC Profiles?

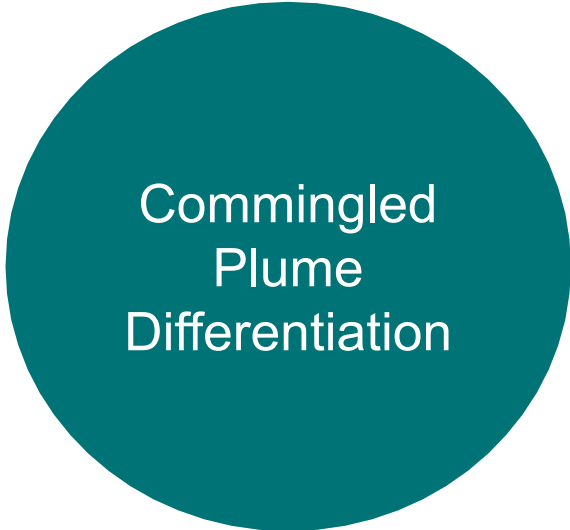
- Forensic evaluation method that relies on readily available data from standard analytical methods
 - Chlorinated volatile organic (CVOC) concentration data have often been collected consistently over time.
- Changes in CVOC mixtures over time can demonstrate attenuation processes
 - Reductive dechlorination produces characteristic patterns
- A more detailed look at CVOC profiles may help to:
 - Distinguish sources
 - Delineate impact in commingled plumes

A solid purple circle containing the text 'Attenuation Demonstration' in white, sans-serif font.

Attenuation
Demonstration

A solid orange circle containing the text 'Source Distinction' in white, sans-serif font.

Source
Distinction

A solid teal circle containing the text 'Commingled Plume Differentiation' in white, sans-serif font.

Commingled
Plume
Differentiation

A large, solid purple circle.

Attenuation
Demonstration

Do CVOCs show a characteristic degradation pattern over time?
How does that pattern correspond with total molar concentrations?

A large, solid orange circle.

Source
Distinction

Can this plume be attributed to this source area?

A large, solid teal circle.

Commingled
Plume
Differentiation

Where is the boundary of responsibility?

The data are available, why isn't this considered more often?

Mass concentrations need to be converted to molar concentrations

CVOC mixtures with concentrations across a wide range are difficult to visualize on scatter charts

Characteristic patterns are difficult to spot in data tables

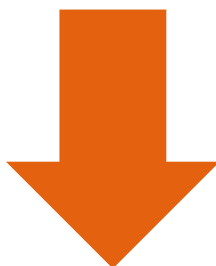
Usually involves generation of multiple charts for comparisons. Charts need to be intuitive & consistent.

In many cases it is a data processing and presentation challenge

Overcoming the challenge of data processing and presentation



- Simple standardized input file
- Options for filtering data based on customizable parameters
 - Area of site
 - Depth interval
 - Constituents
 - Time period
- Standardized output
 - Easy visual comparisons



PowerBI Report Builder with option
of embedding in site dashboards

Power BI Report Builder Data Flow

Input – Data

Lab Results
SQL, Excel, EQulS

Information about Analytes
Molar mass, reporting limits, GWQS

Information about Sample Locations
Area, Sampling Frequency, Depth

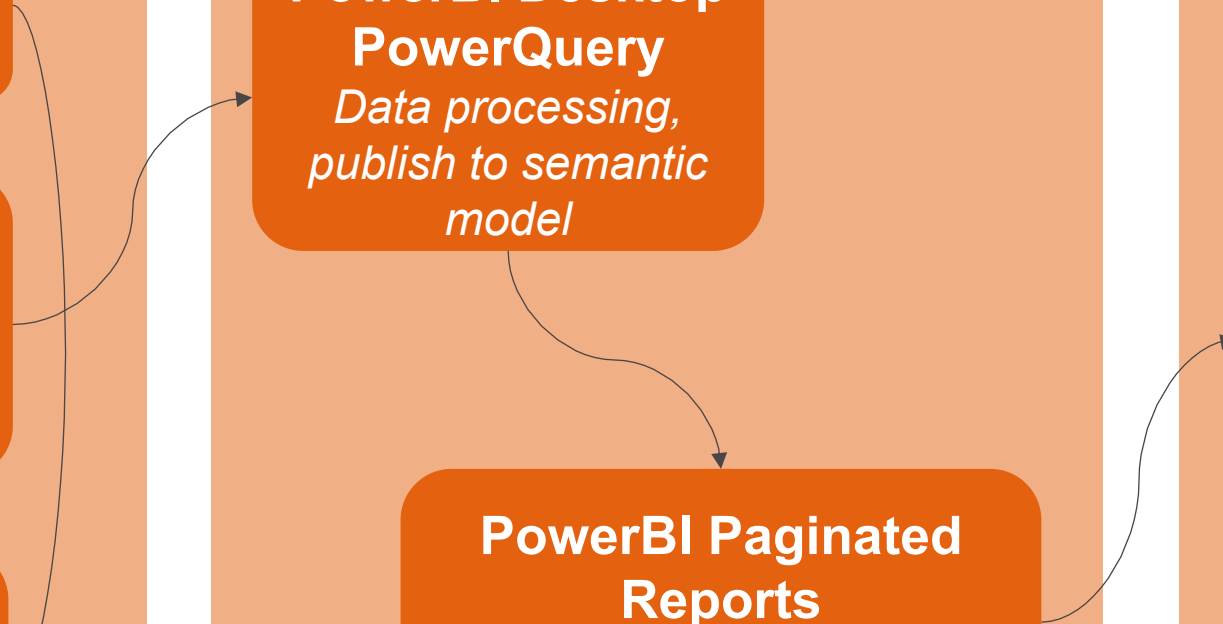
Data processing and chart design

**PowerBI Desktop
PowerQuery**
*Data processing,
publish to semantic
model*

**PowerBI Paginated
Reports**
*Link to semantic model,
Design charts/tables*

Output

Run/Export Report
*PDF, Excel, Word
Tool can be embedded in
PowerBI Dashboard*



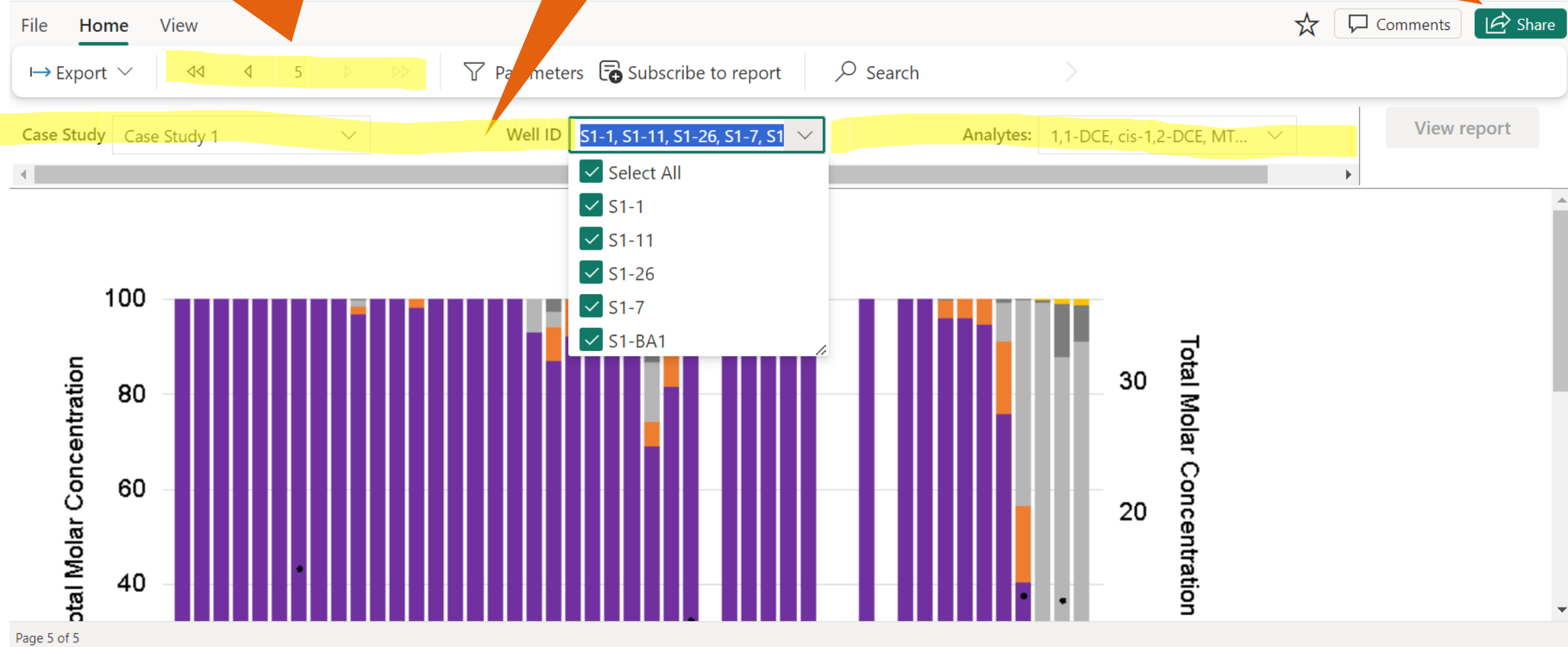
Power BI Report Builder



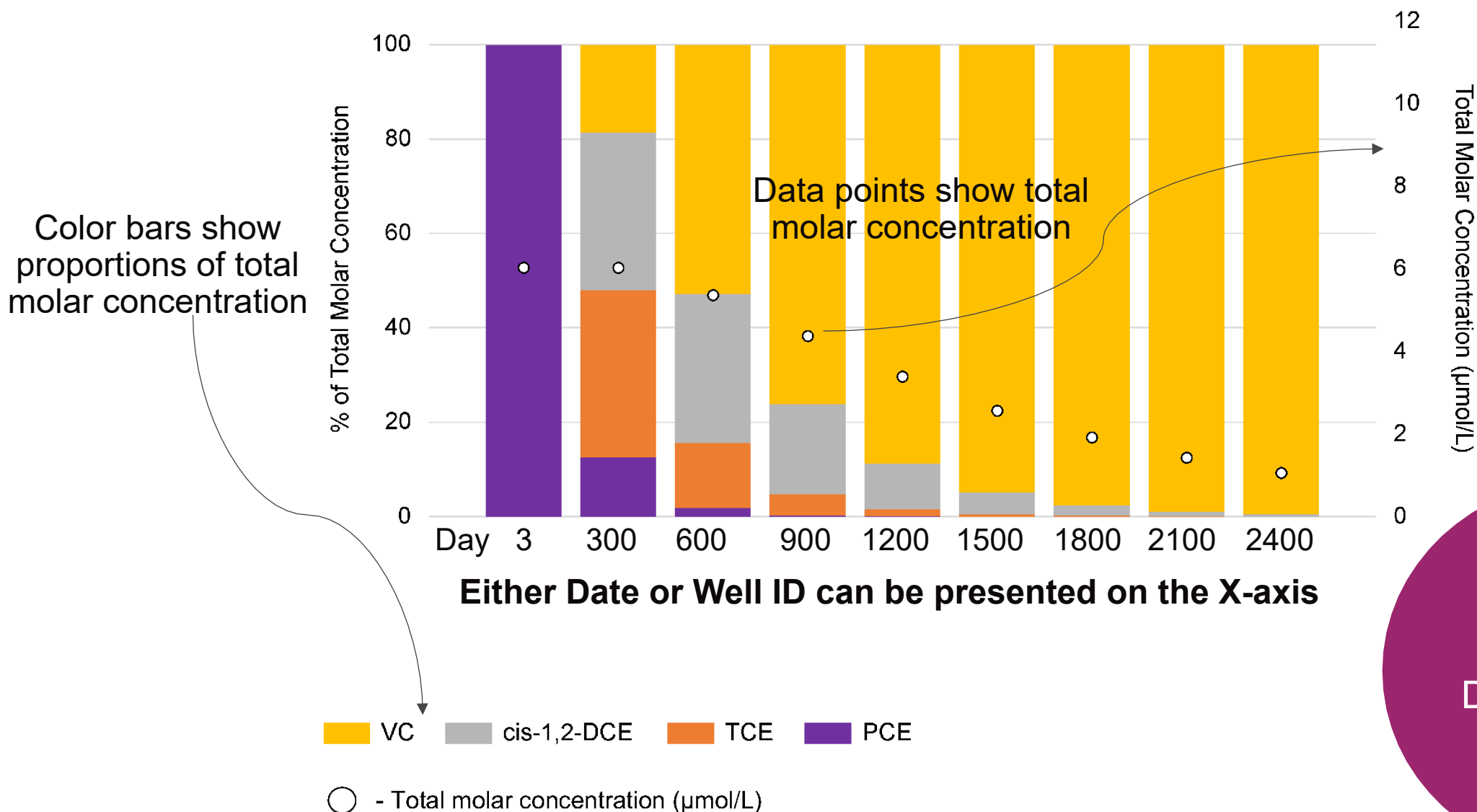
Report generates one page (one graph) for every location selected

Custom filters

Report tool can be shared or embedded in a PowerBI Dashboard

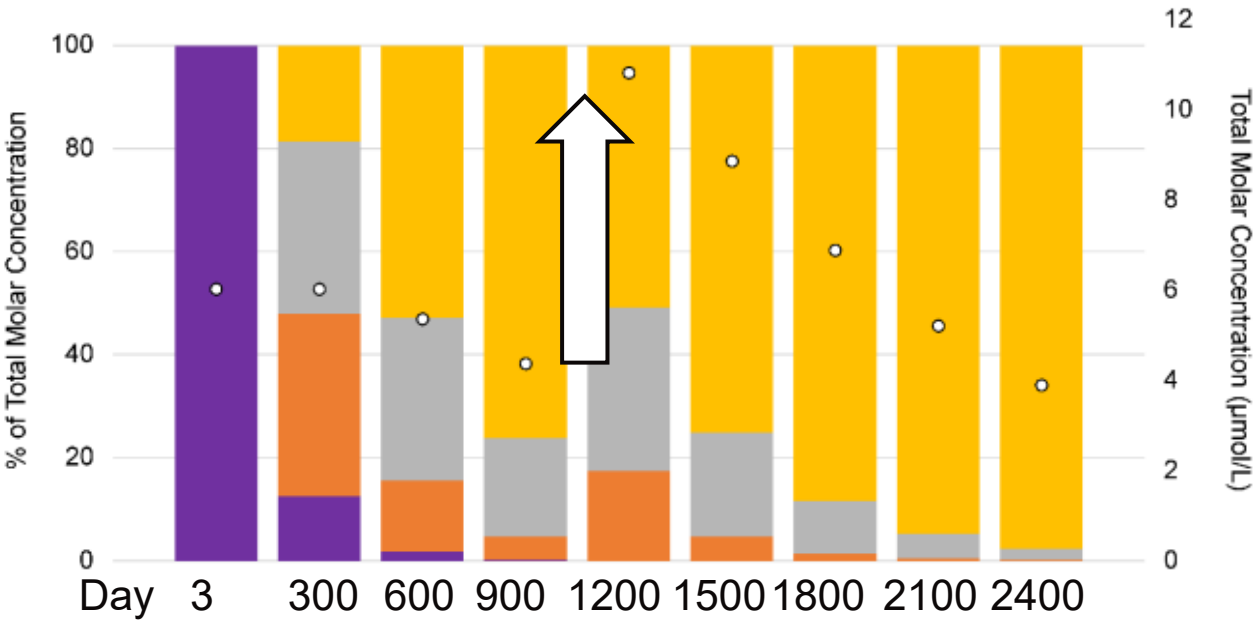
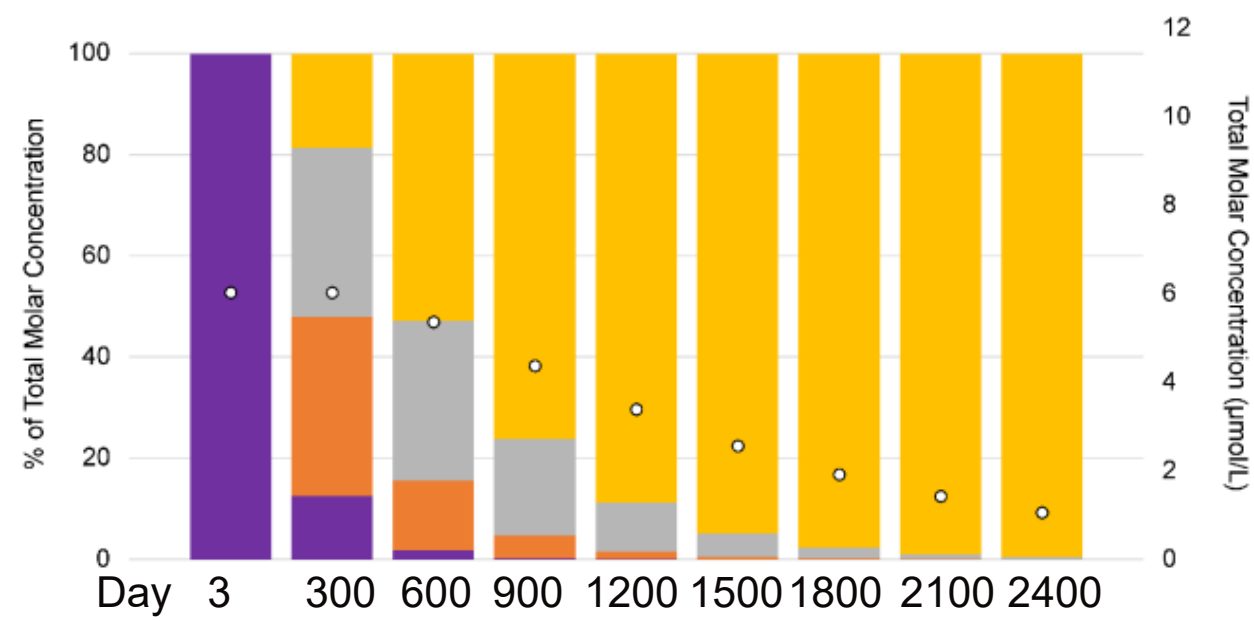


Model Reductive Dechlorination

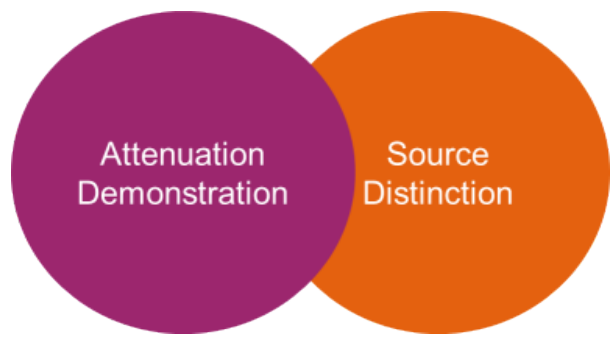


Attenuation
Demonstration

Additional TCE Source



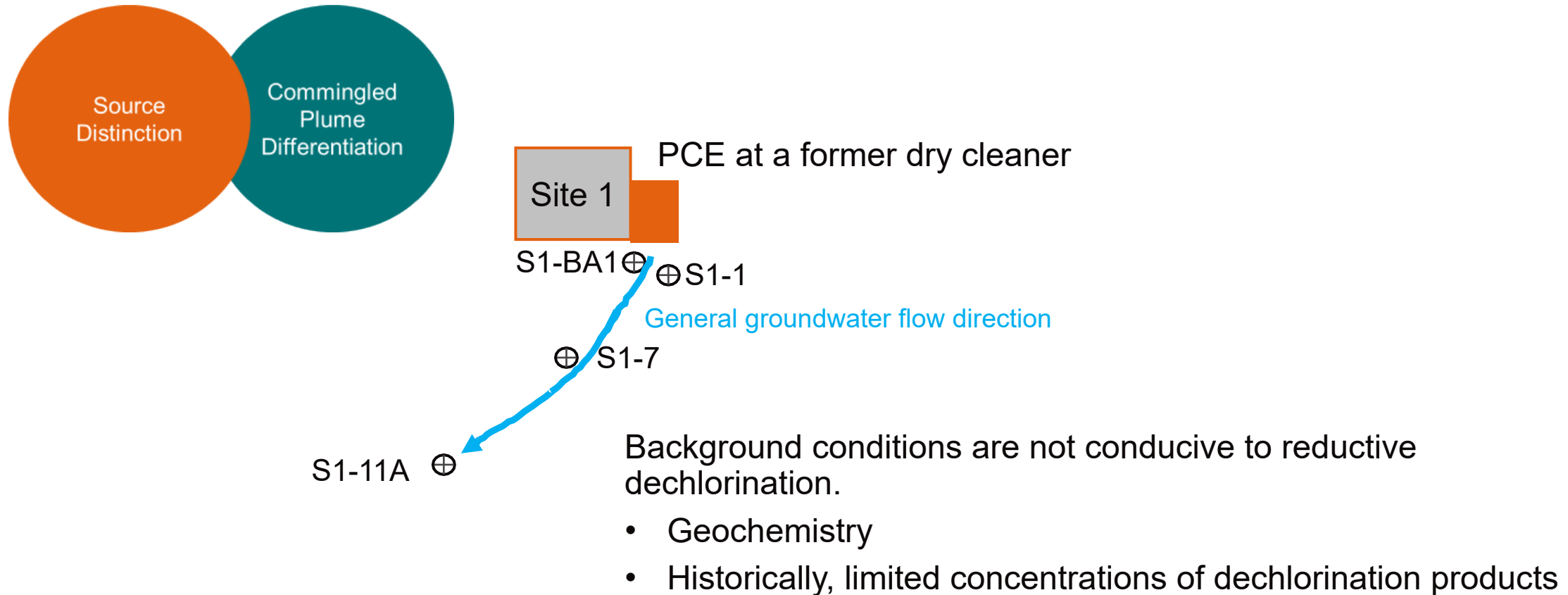
■ VC
 ■ cis-1,2-DCE
 ■ TCE
 ■ PCE
○ - Total molar concentration (µmol/L)



Total molar concentration provides persistent evidence of an additional source, even where appearance of parent product is limited and excess concentrations of degradation intermediates are not easily discernable.

100 µg/L TCE added for ~1 month ~900 days after initial PCE source degradation started

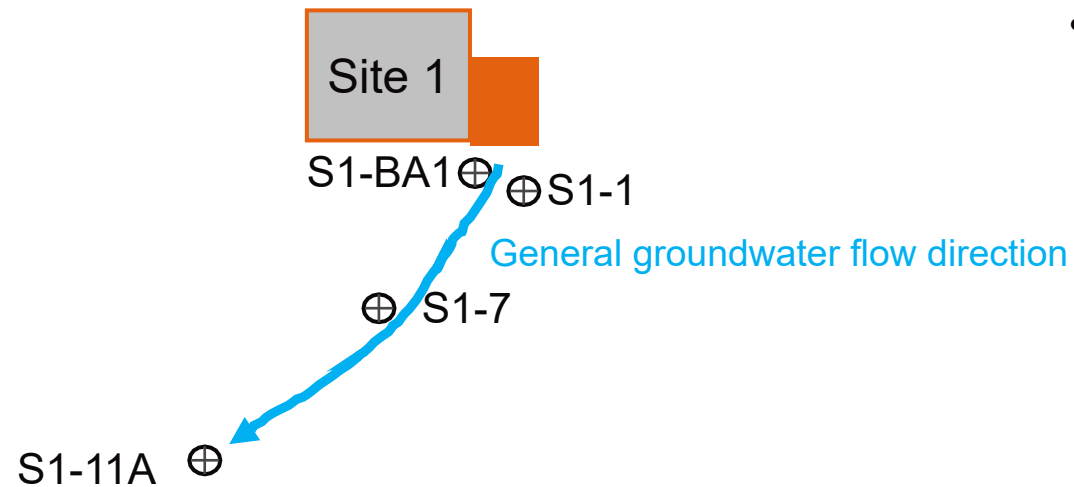
Case Study 1



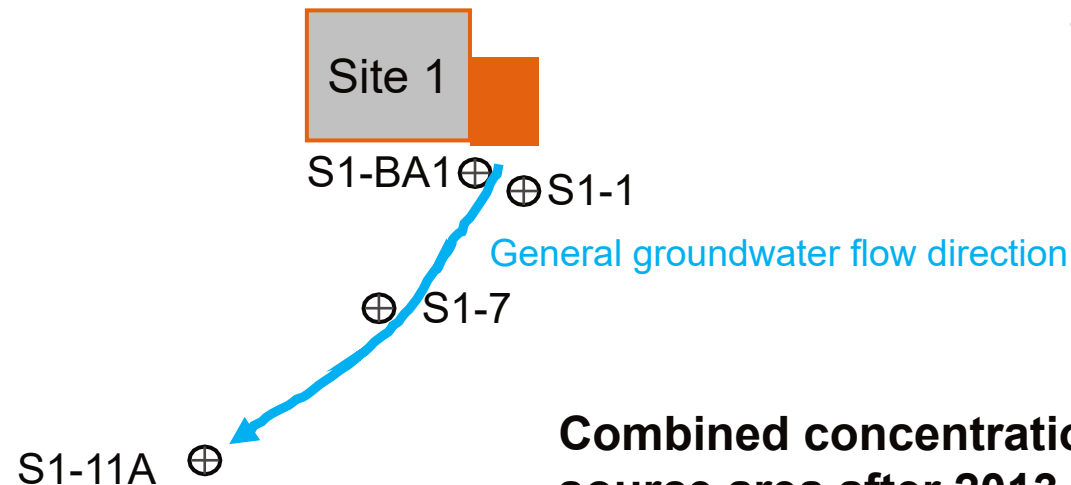
Case Study 1

Remediation History

- 1998 Targeted Excavation
- 1999-2004 Soil Vapor Extraction
- 2005 and 2007 ISCO
- 2013 Excavation with reductive dechlorination treatment media in backfill
 - Historical PCE soil exceedances removed
 - Confirmation samples demonstrate efficacy



Case Study 1

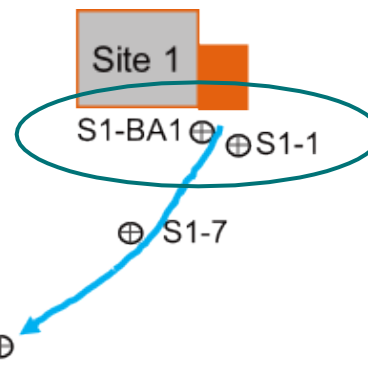


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Combined concentrations of PCE and its degradation products leaving the source area after 2013 are interpreted to be substantially lower than historical concentrations measured in the site source area monitoring well network.

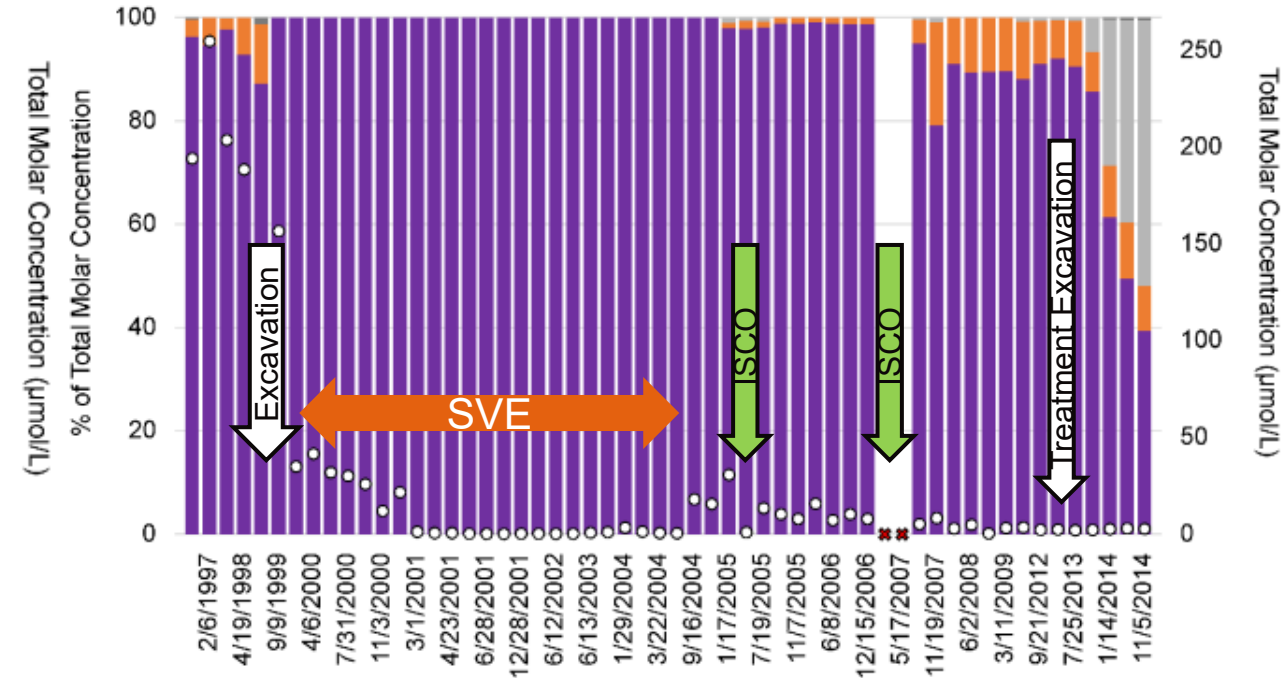
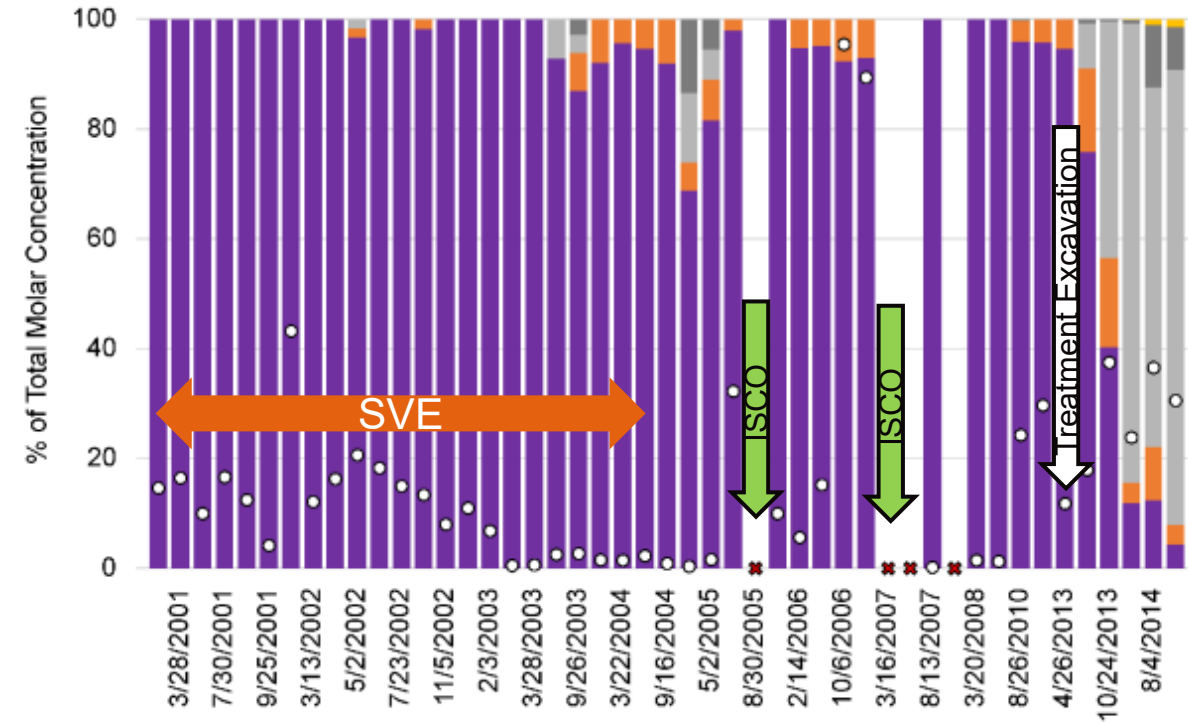
Case Study 1



S1-BA1

S1-11A

S1-1



VC trans-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-DCE TCE PCE

VC trans-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-DCE TCE PCE

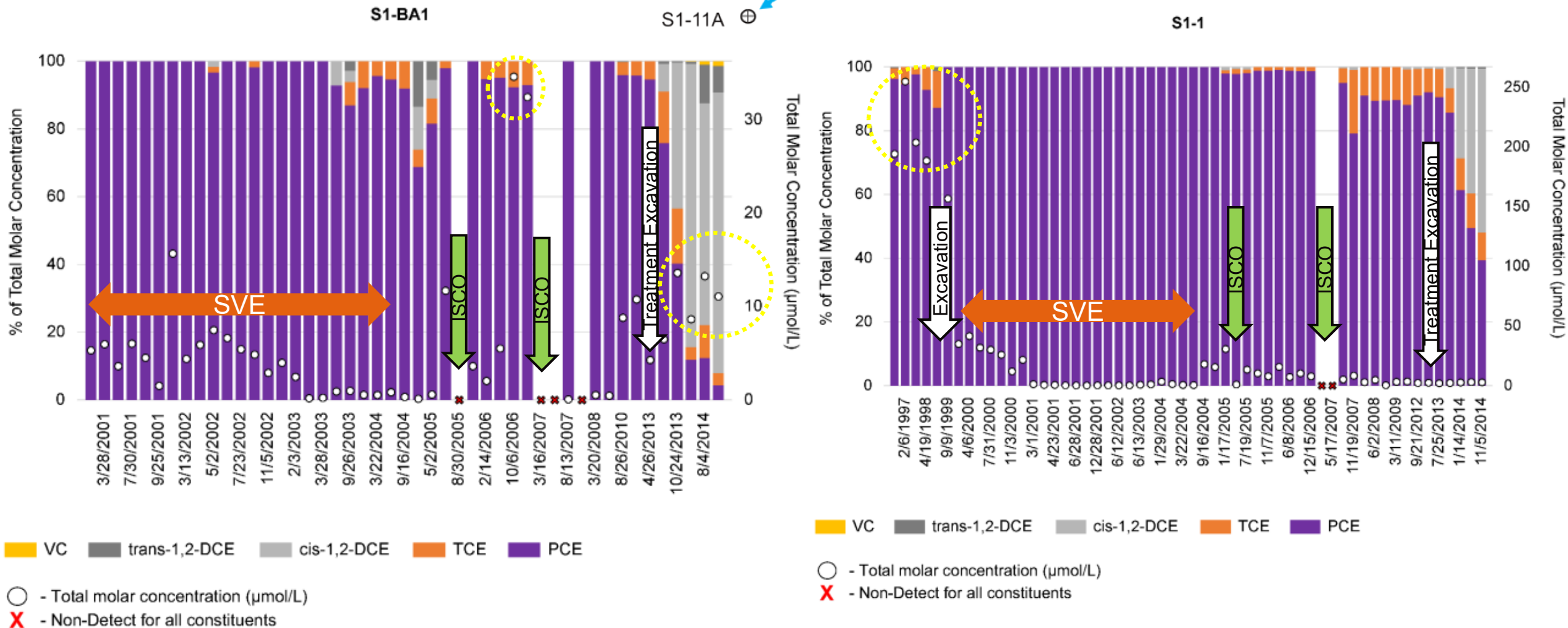
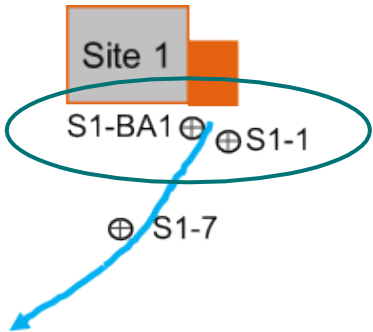
○ - Total molar concentration (μmol/L)

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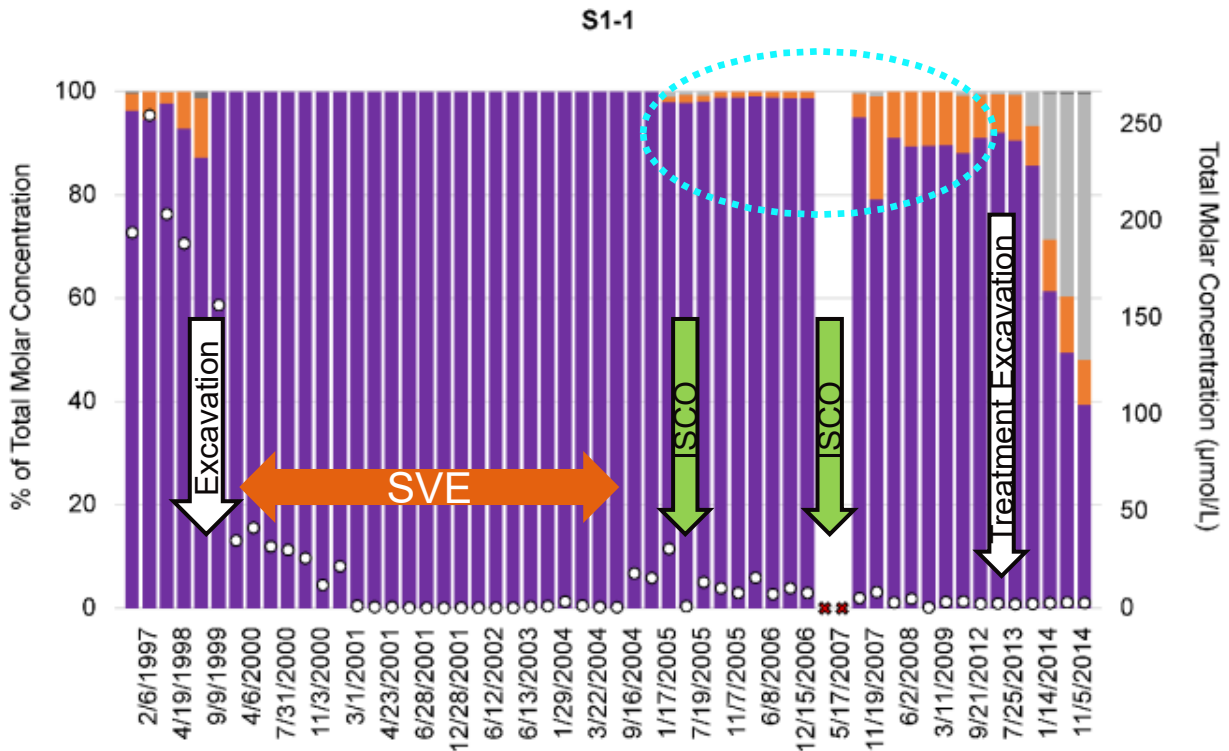
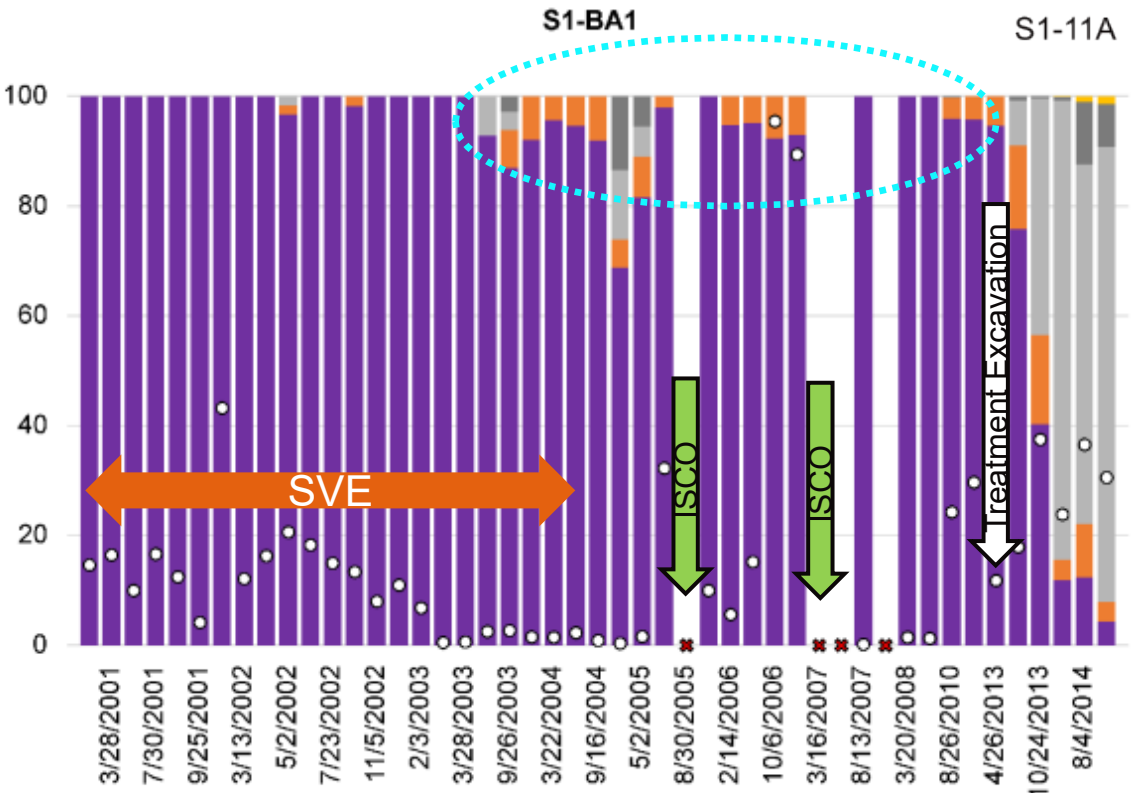
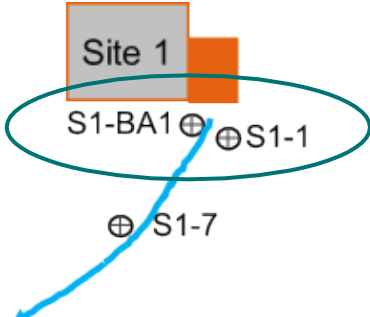
✗ - Non-Detect for all constituents

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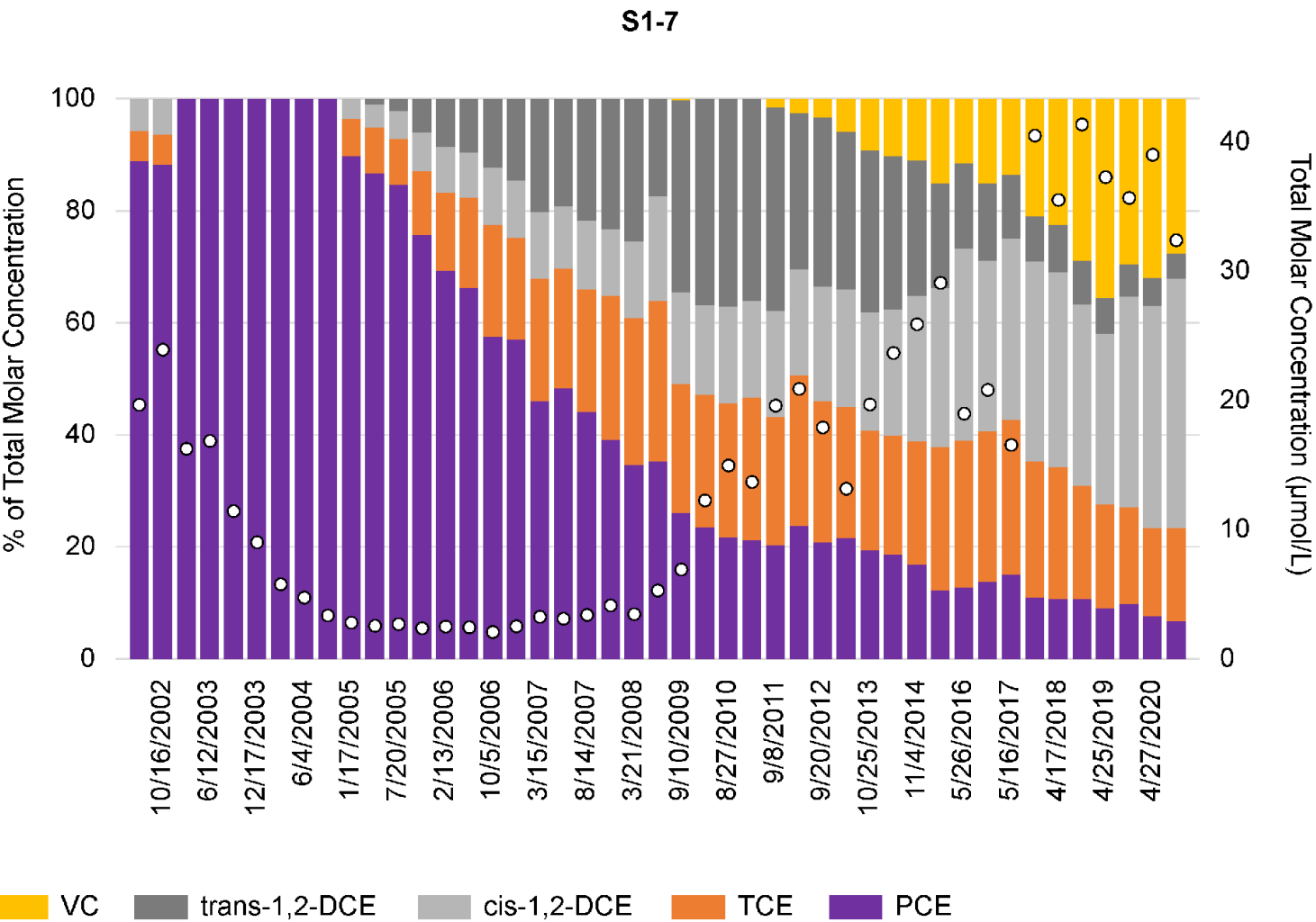
VC trans-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-DCE TCE PCE

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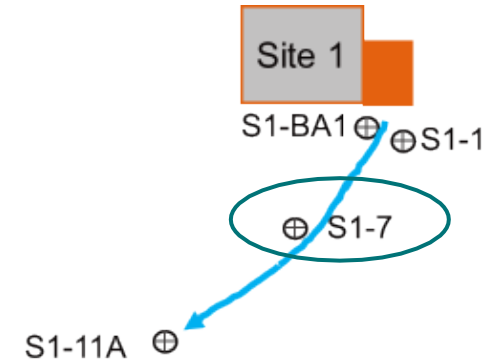
○ - Total molar concentration (μmol/L)
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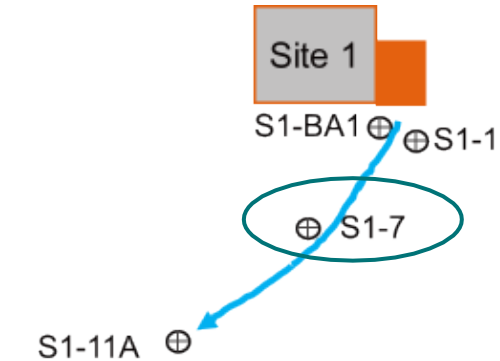
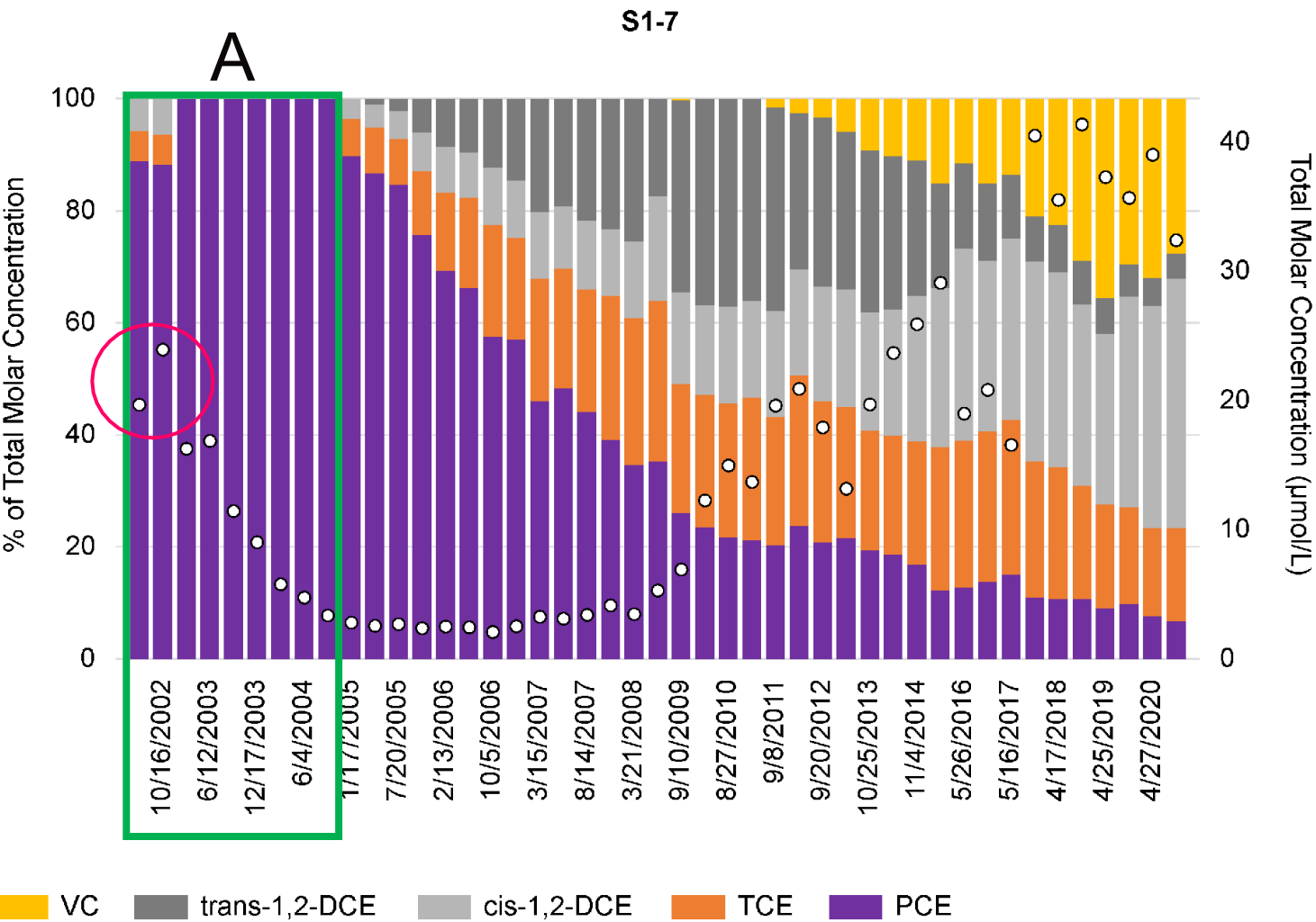
Case Study 1



○ - Total molar concentration (µmol/L)
X - Non-Detect for all constituents

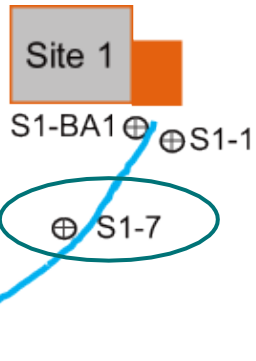
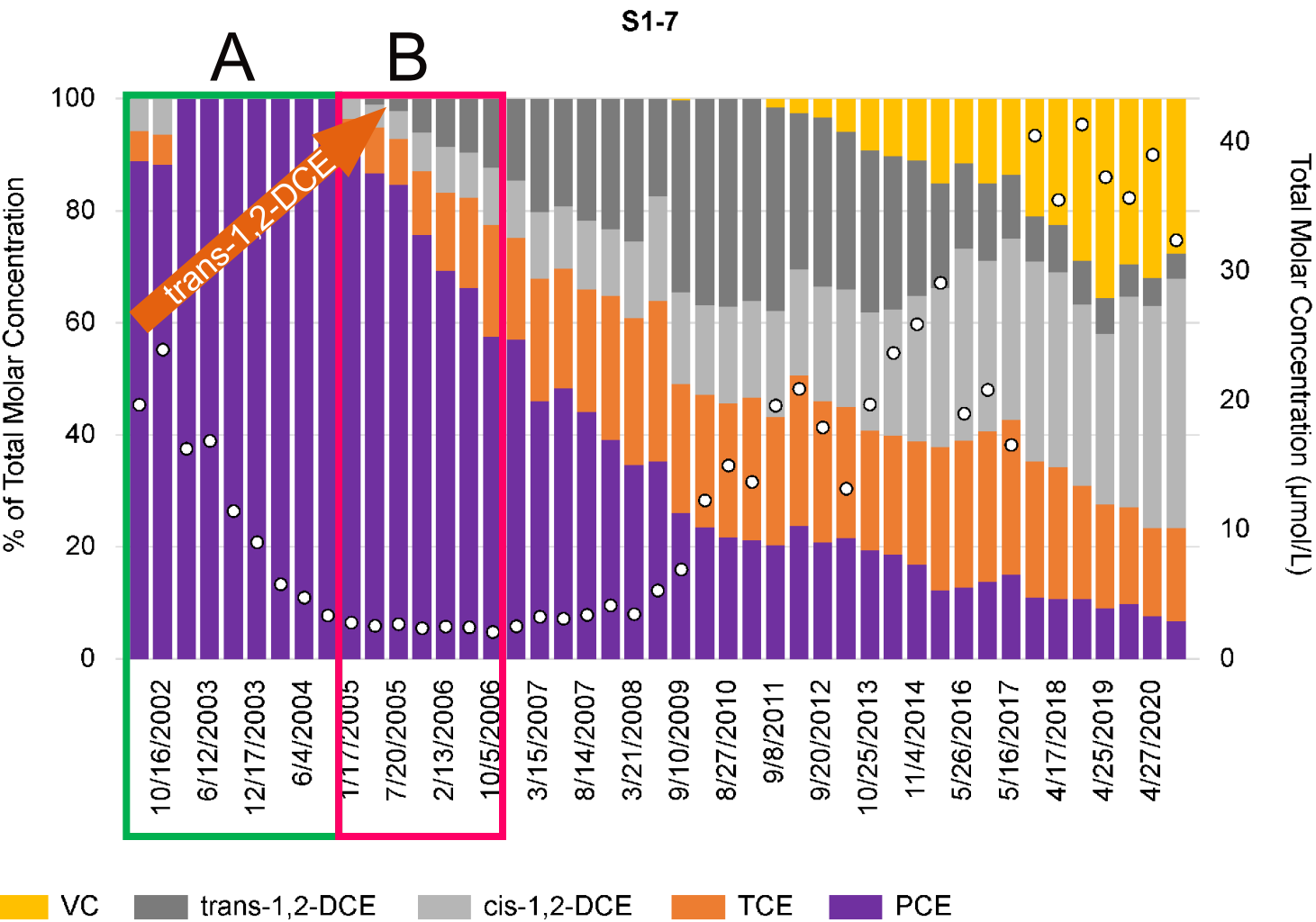


Case Study 1



A: Reflects decrease in site-related PCE during onsite SVE period

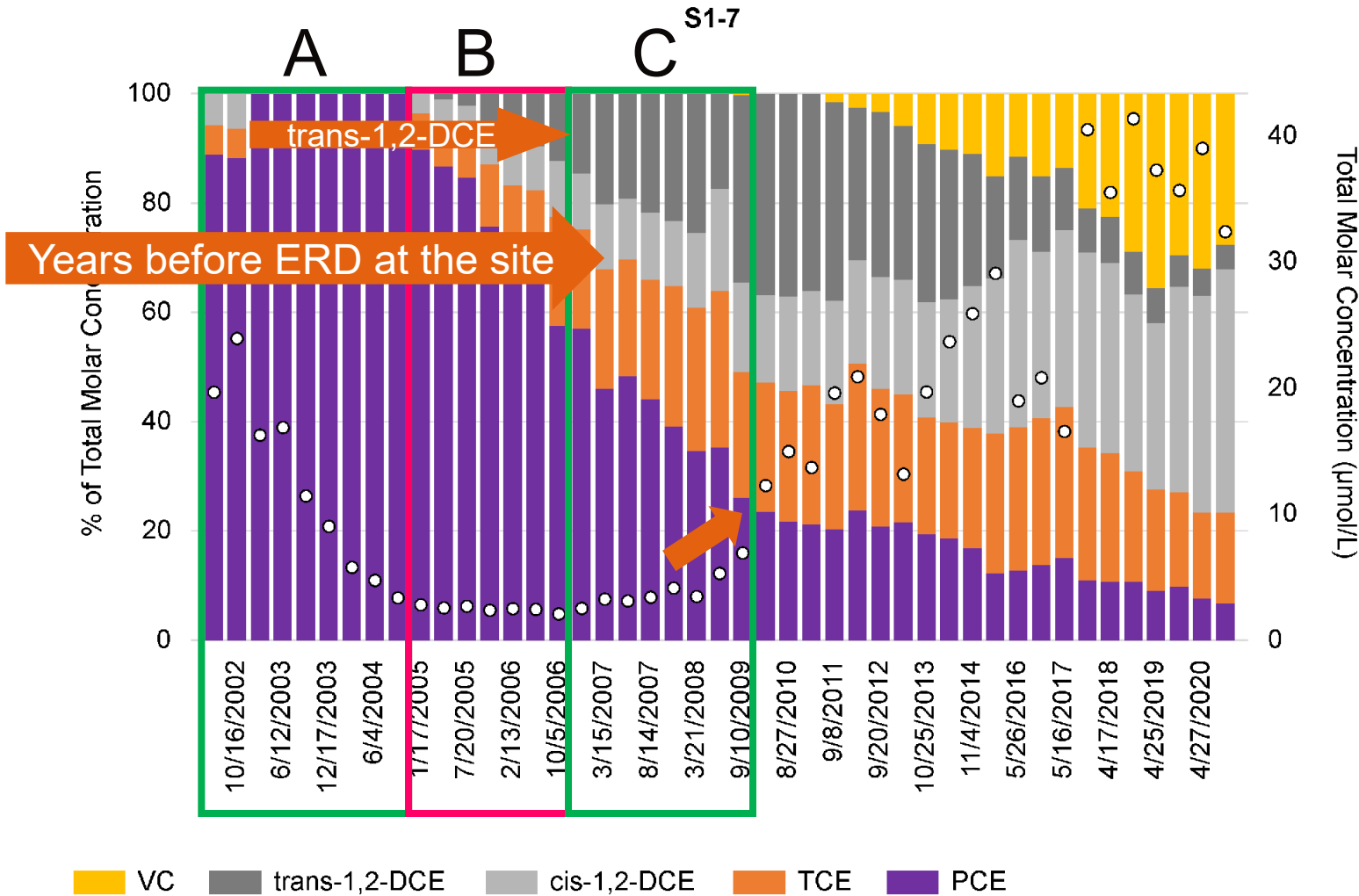
Case Study 1



A: Reflects decrease in site-related PCE during onsite SVE period

B: Stable TMC with increasing proportions of degradation products. Reflects the arrival of 1st trailing plume

Case Study 1



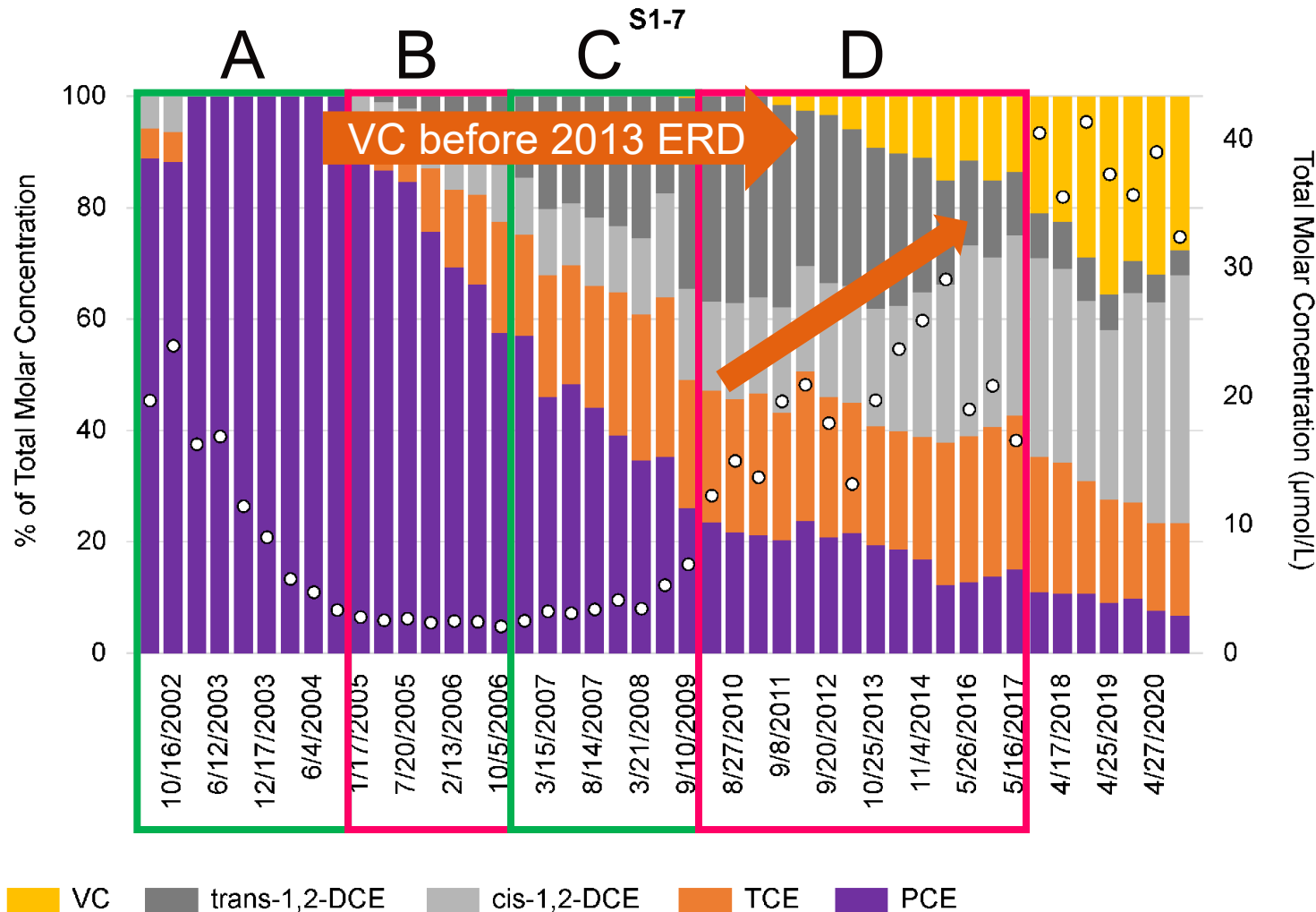
A: Reflects decrease in site-related PCE during onsite SVE period

B: Stable TMC with increasing proportions of degradation products. Reflects the arrival of 1st trailing plume.

C: Increasing influence of 1st trailing plume



Case Study 1



A: Reflects decrease in site-related PCE during onsite SVE period.

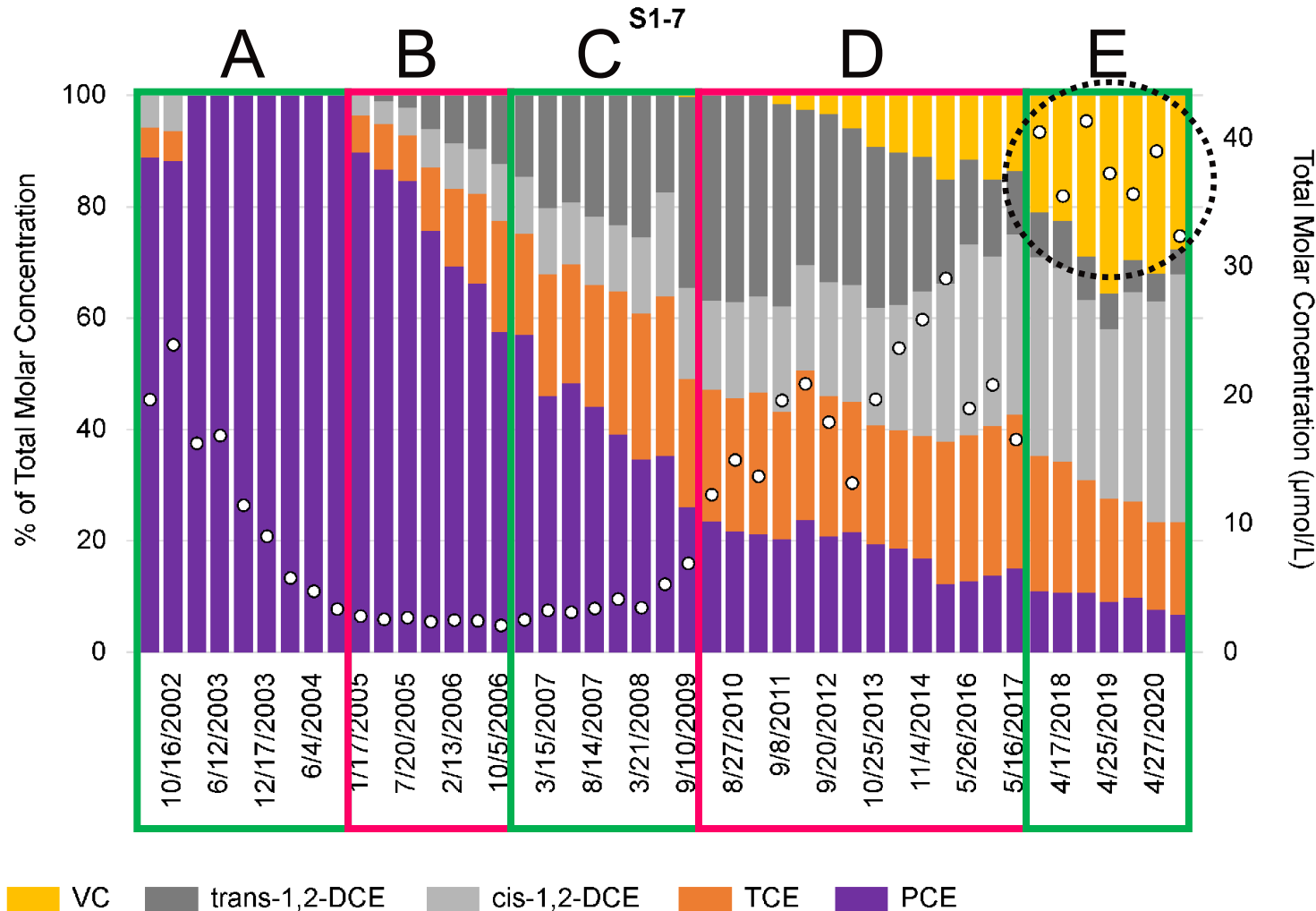
B: Stable TMC with increasing proportions of degradation products. Reflects the arrival of 1st trailing plume.

C: Increasing influence of 1st trailing plume.

D: Increasing TMC with increasing proportions of degradation product. Appearance of VC before ERD at the site.



Case Study 1



○ - Total molar concentration (µmol/L)
 X - Non-Detect for all constituents



A: Reflects decrease in site-related PCE during onsite SVE period.

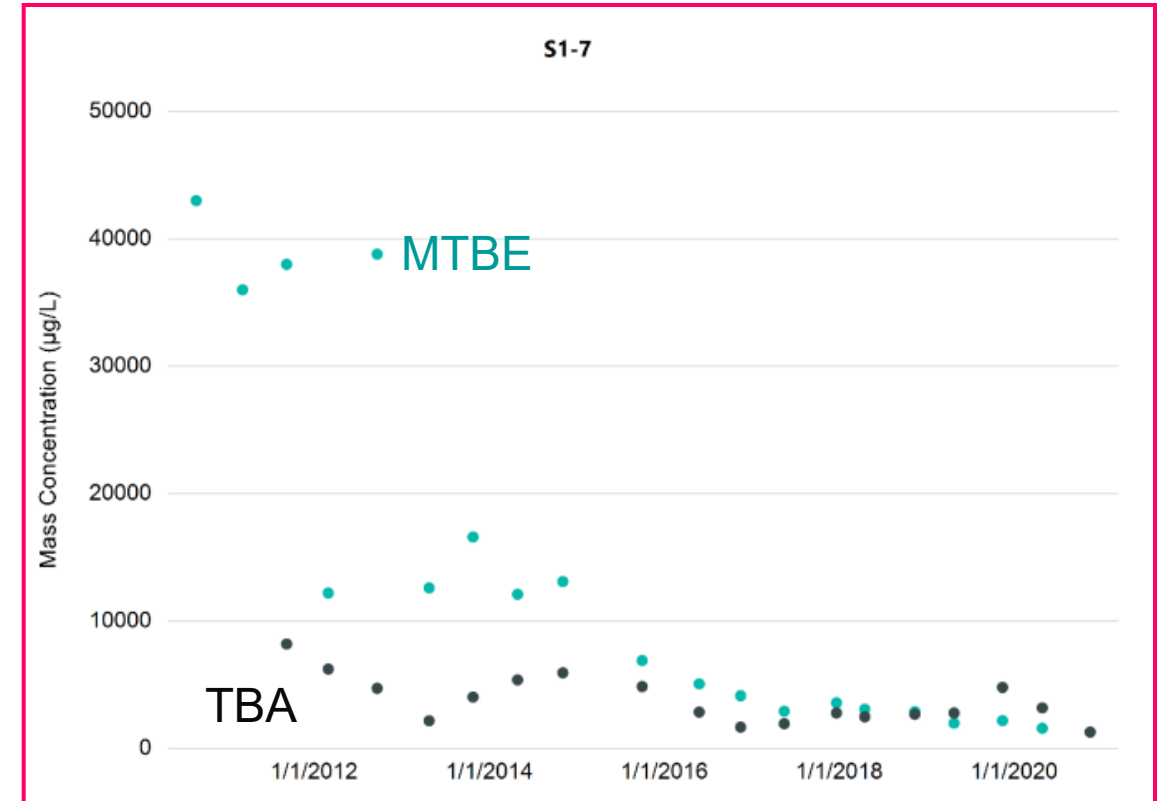
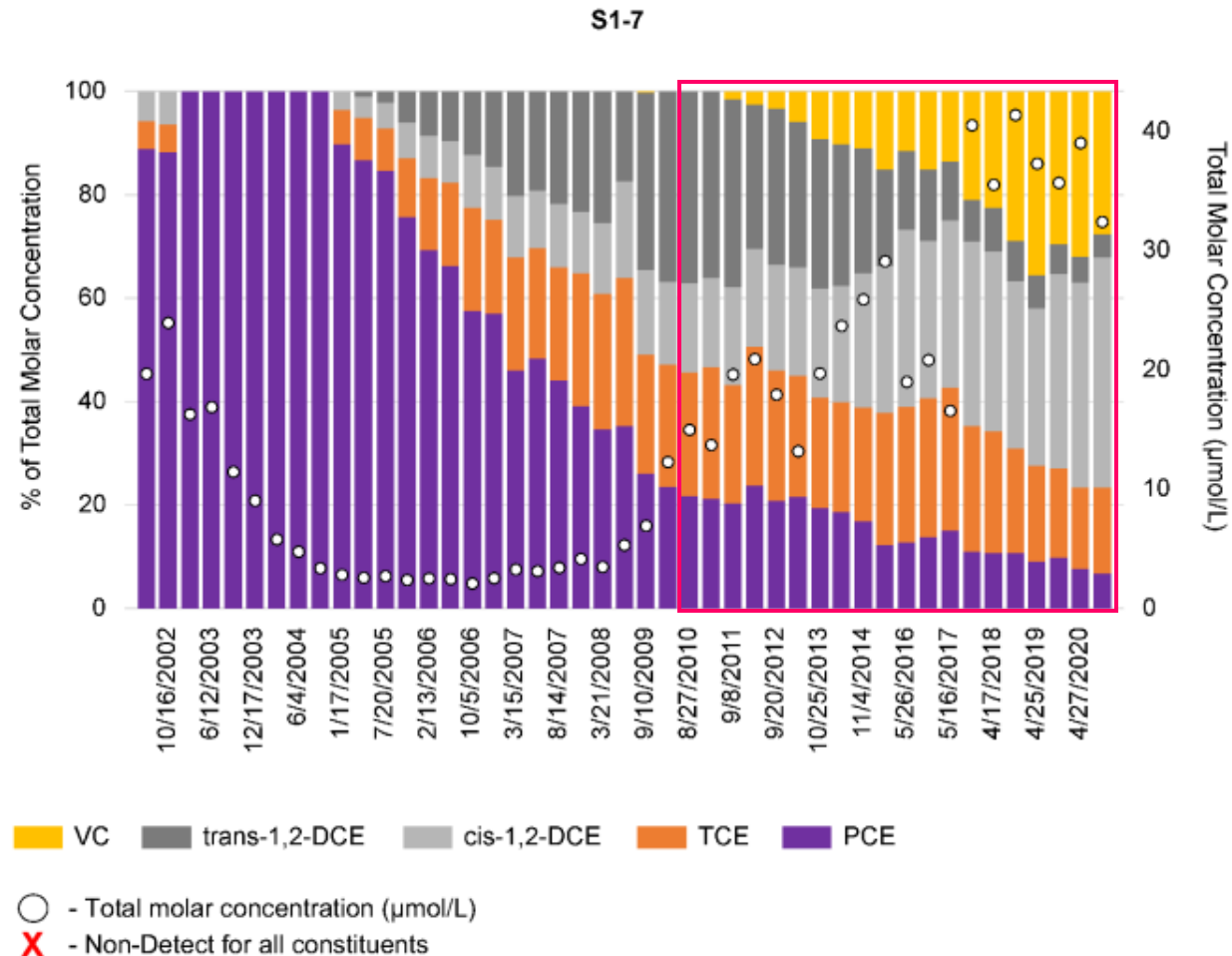
B: Stable TMC with increasing proportions of degradation products. Reflects the arrival of 1st trailing plume.

C: Increasing influence of 1st trailing plume.

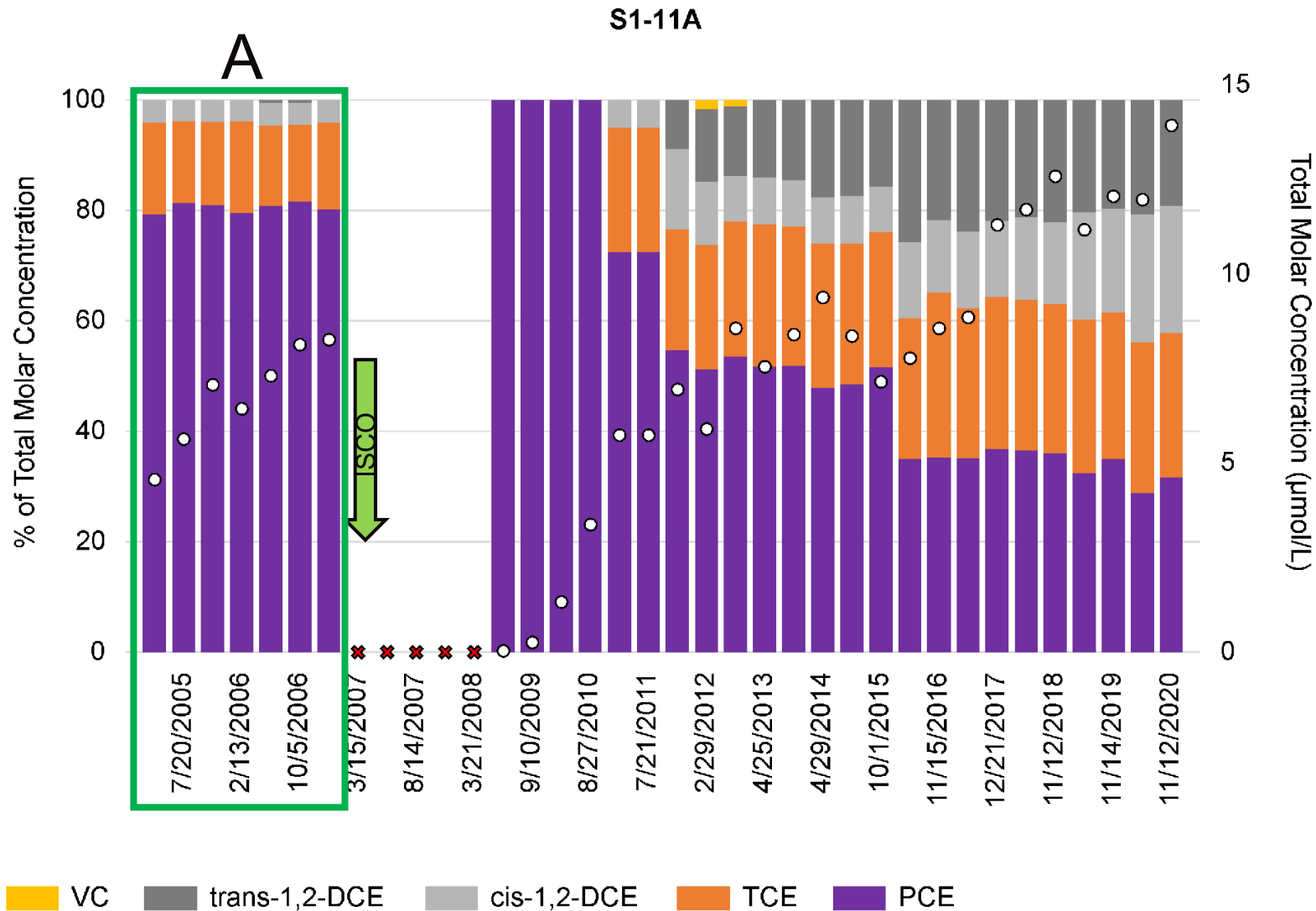
D: Increasing TMC with increasing proportions of degradation products. Appearance of VC before ERD at the site. Higher TMC than onsite. Reflects 2nd trailing plume.

E: Substantial increase in TMC and increased VC. TMC is greater than measured onsite post-remediation.

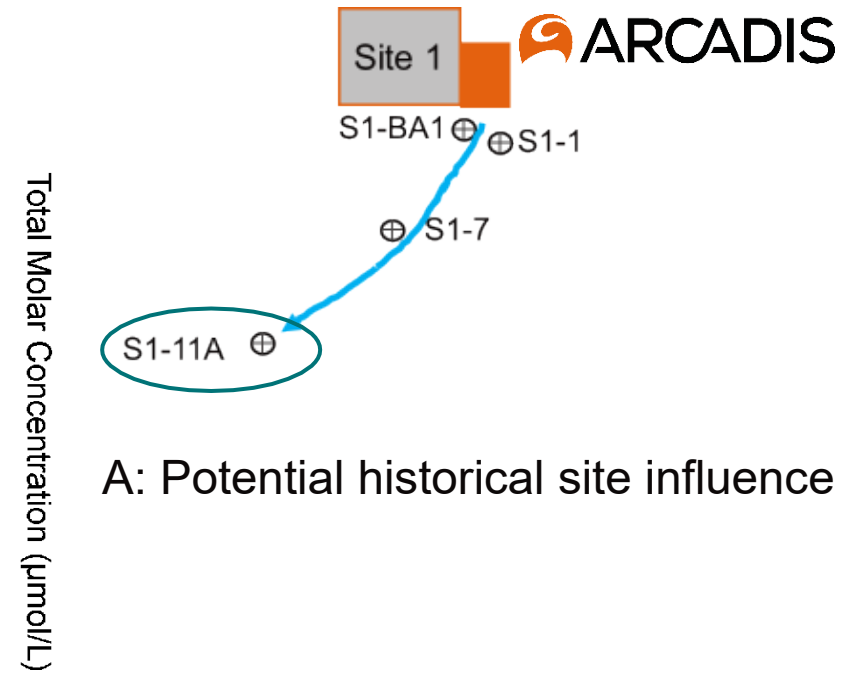
Case Study 1



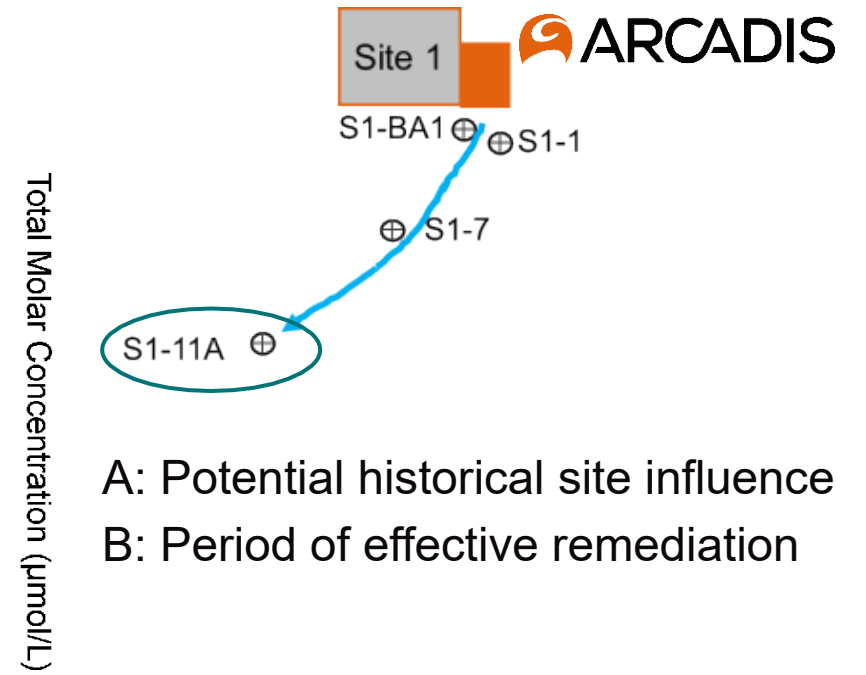
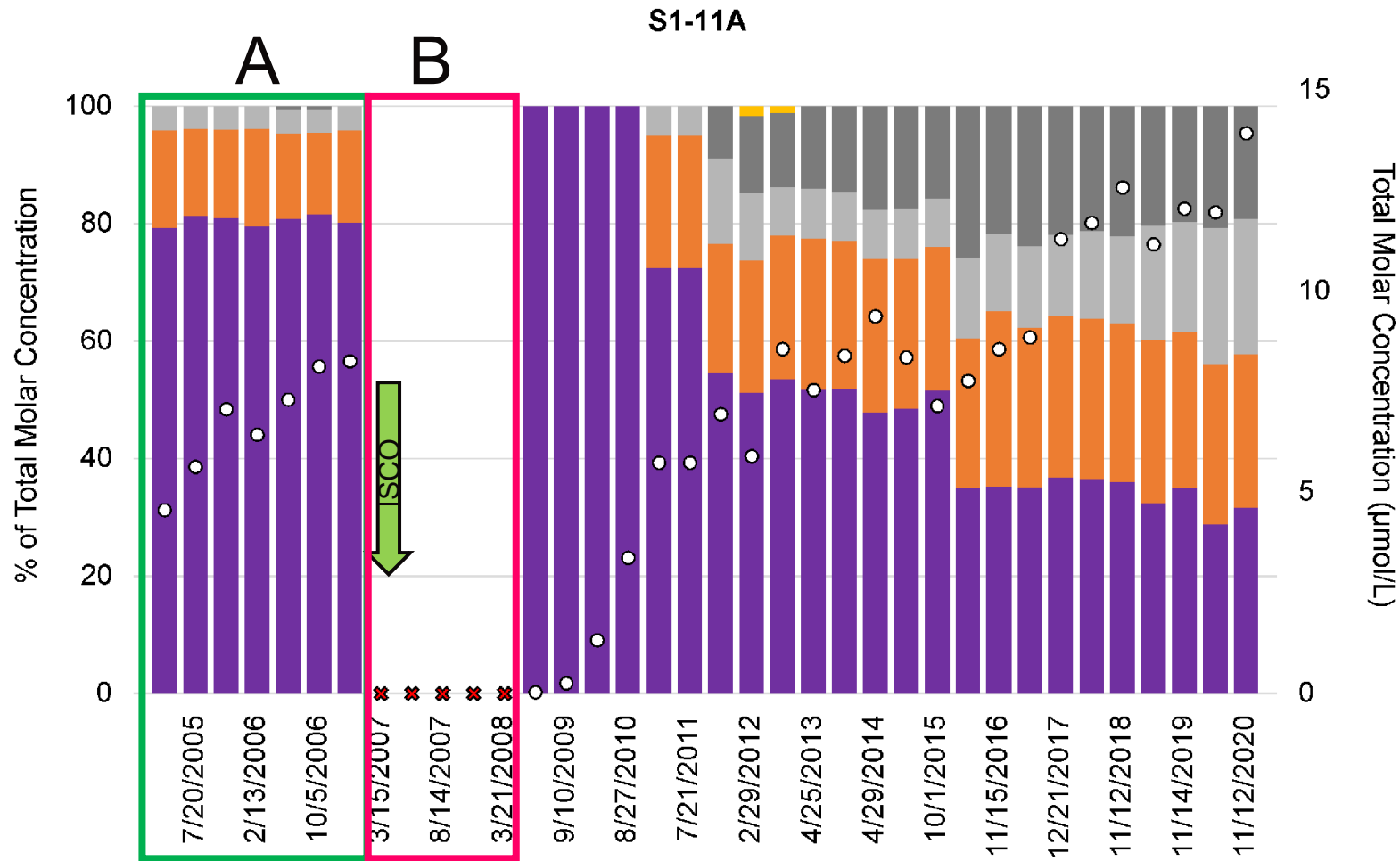
Concentrations during the highlighted period are interpreted as commingled CVOC and service station plumes sourced upgradient of the site.



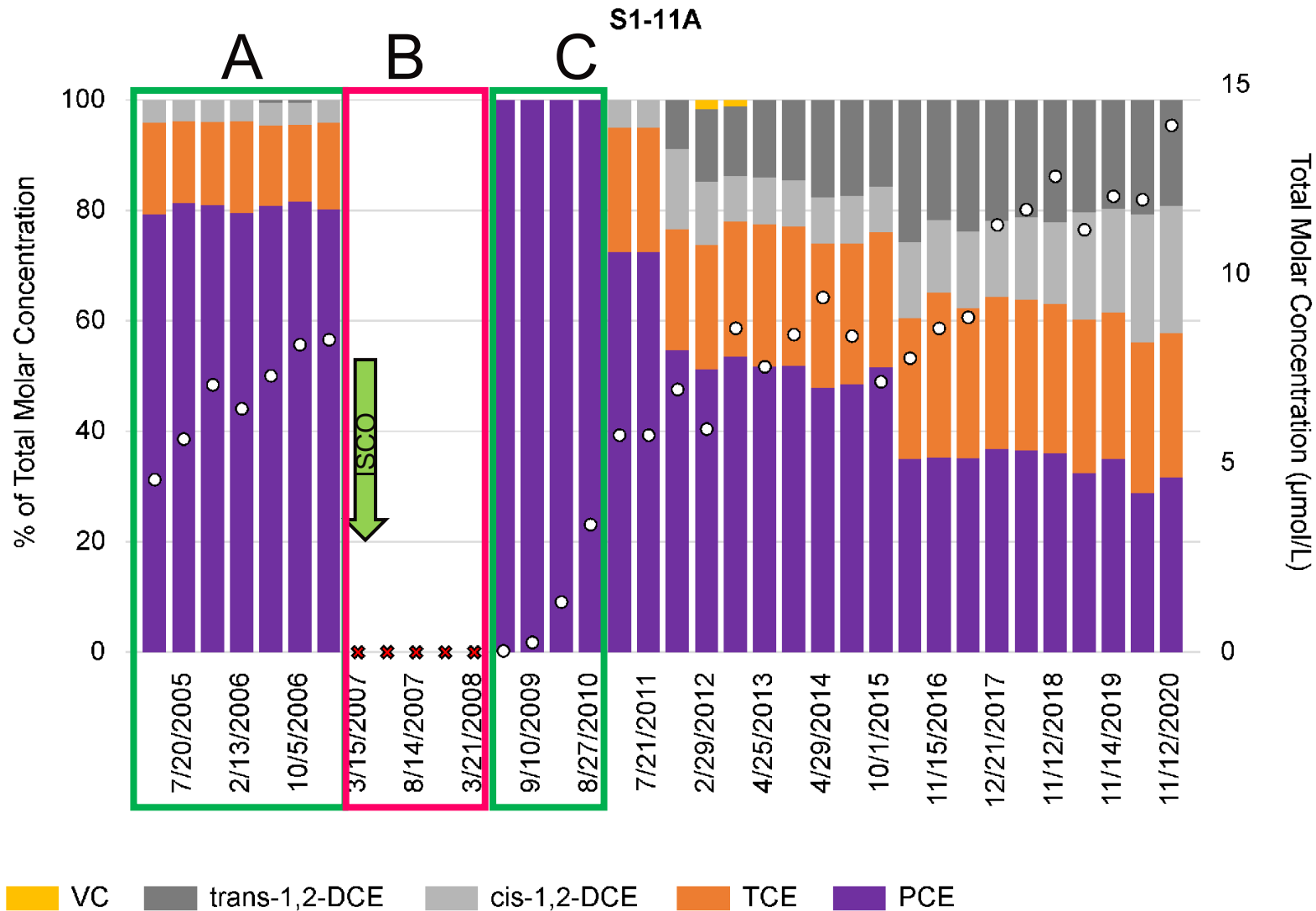
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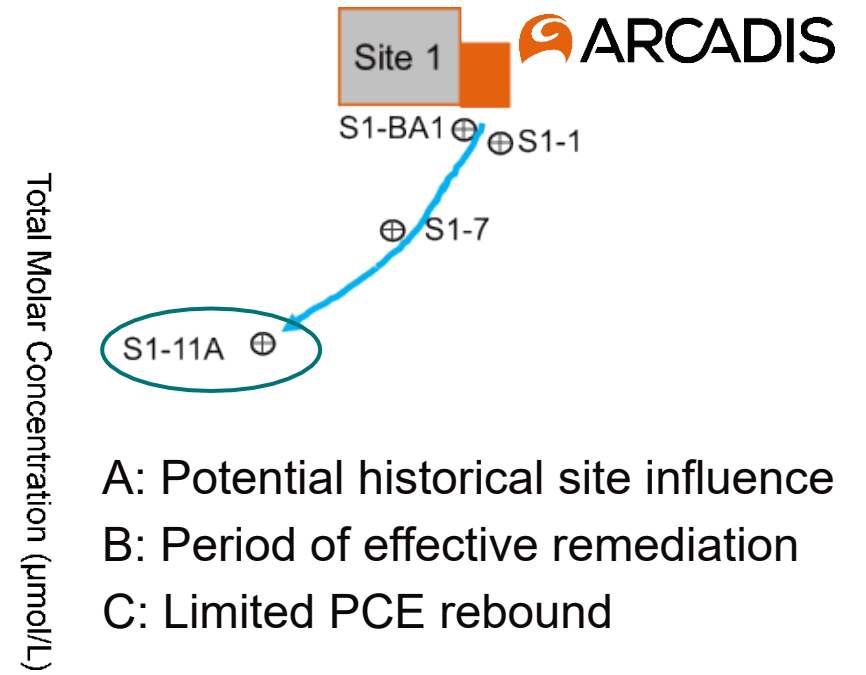
A: Potential historical site influence



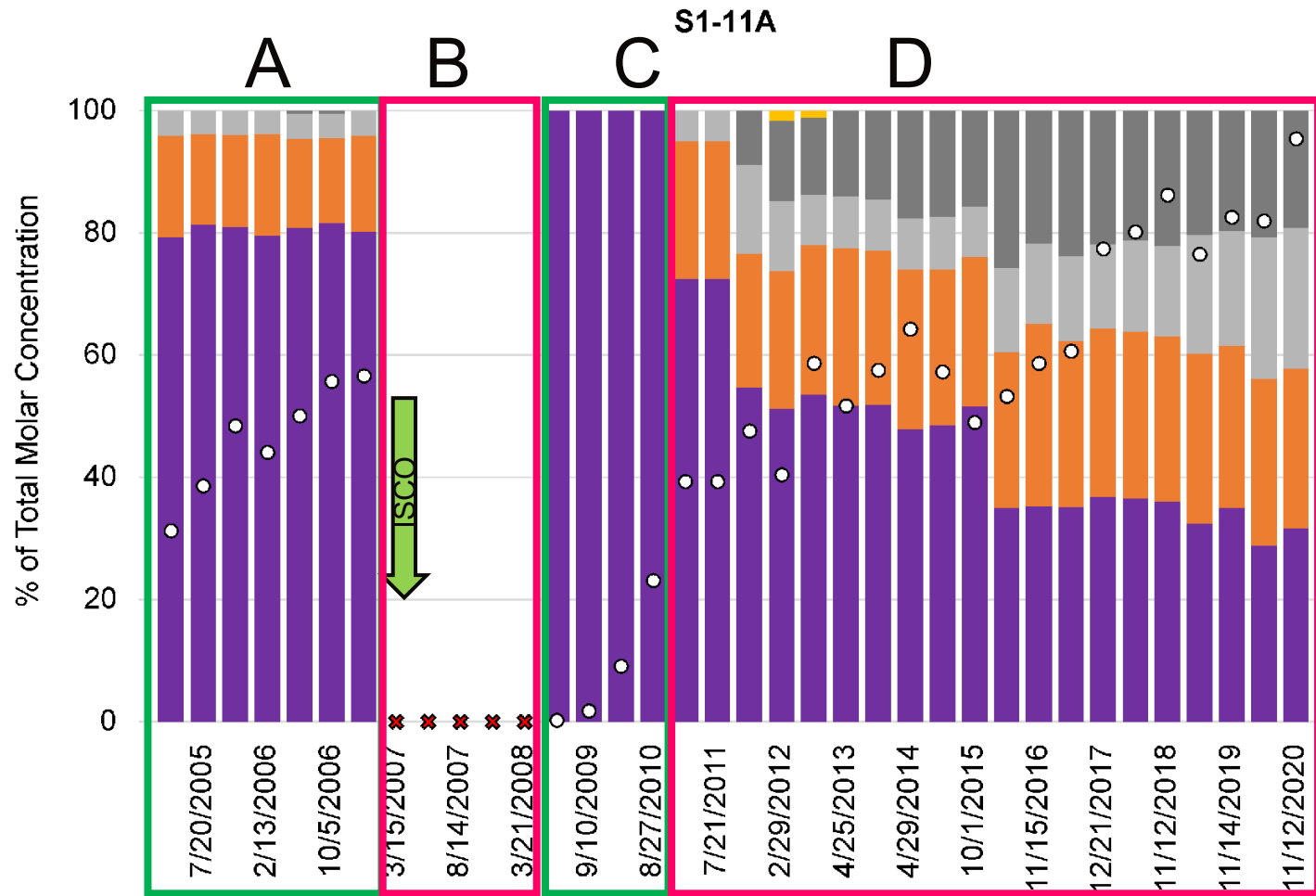
A: Potential historical site influence
B: Period of effective remediation



○ - Total molar concentration (µmol/L)
 X - Non-Detect for all constituents



A: Potential historical site influence
 B: Period of effective remediation
 C: Limited PCE rebound



VC trans-1,2-DCE cis-1,2-DCE TCE PCE

○ - Total molar concentration (μmol/L)

✗ - Non-Detect for all constituents

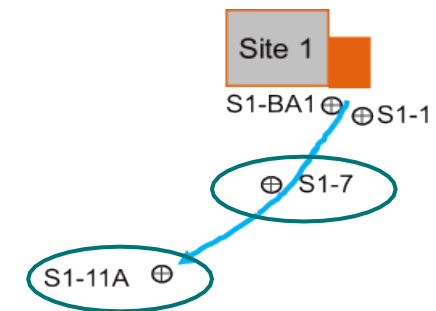
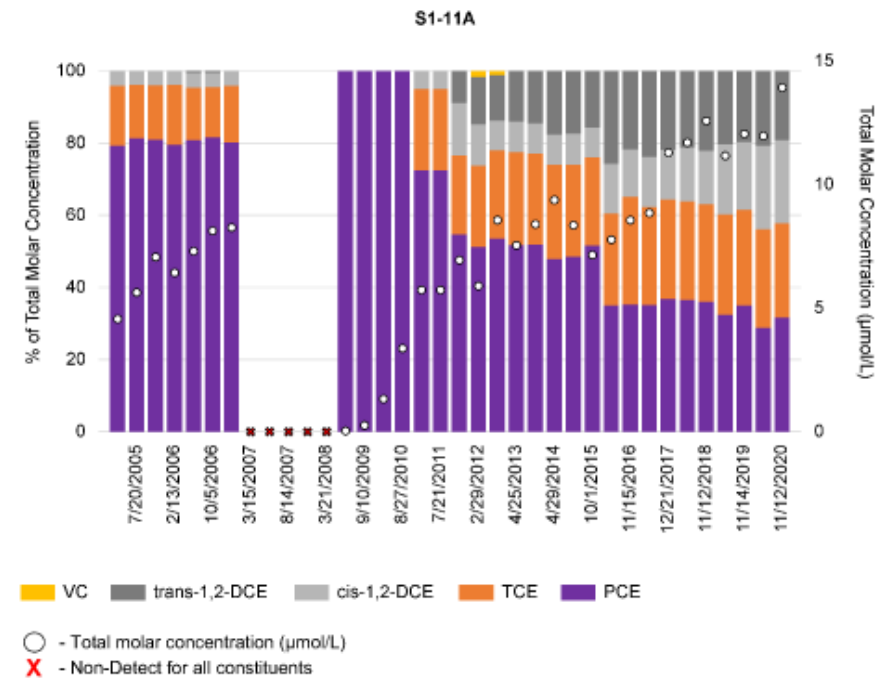
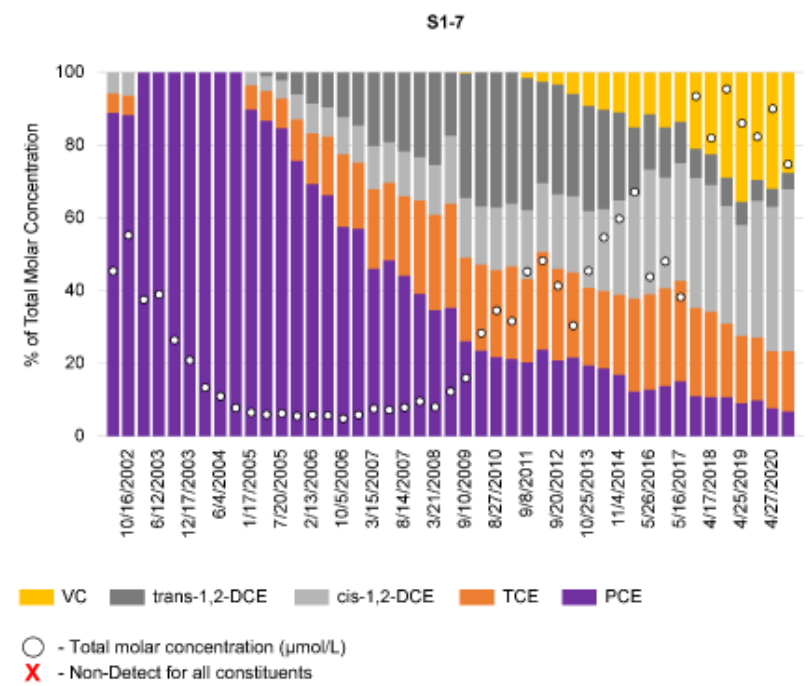
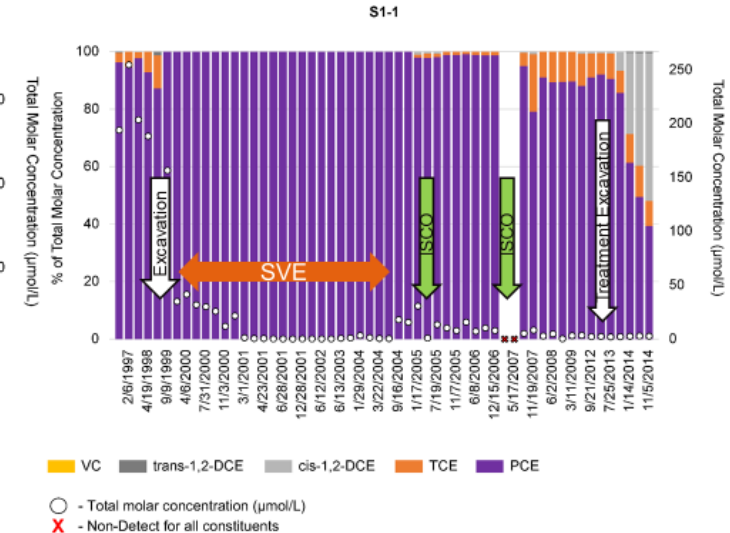
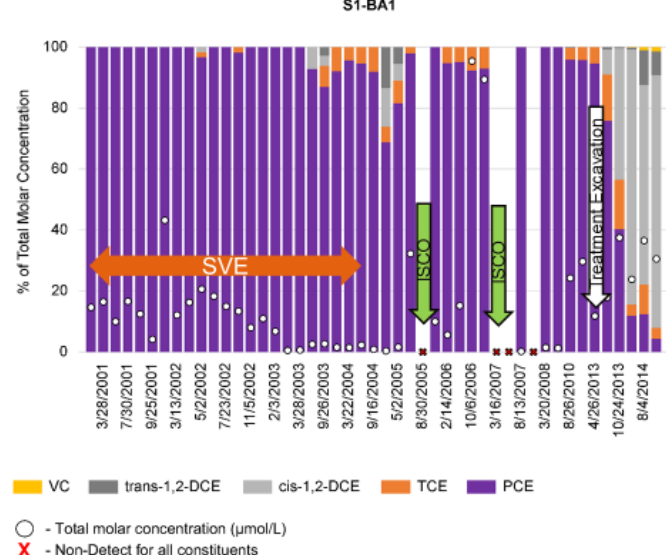


A: Potential historical site influence

B: Period of effective remediation

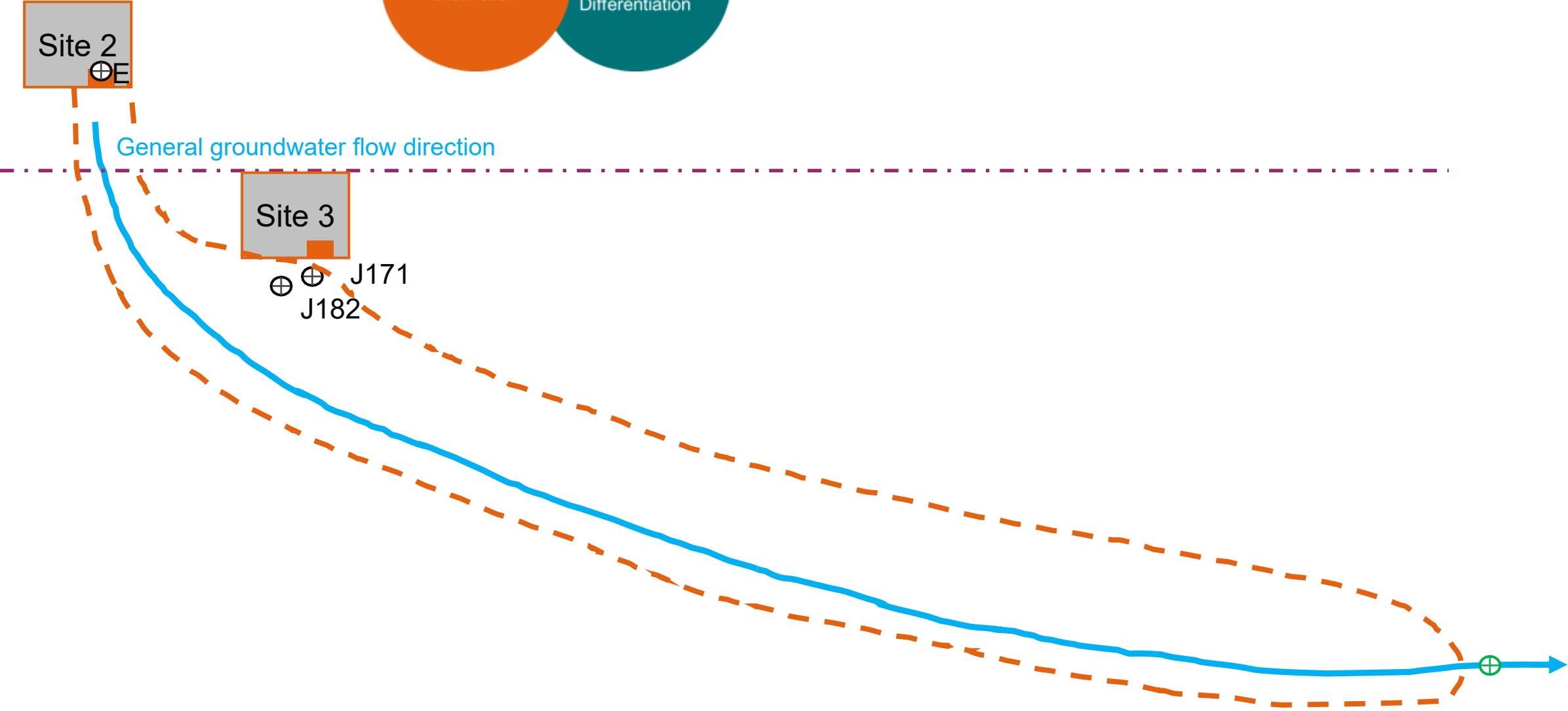
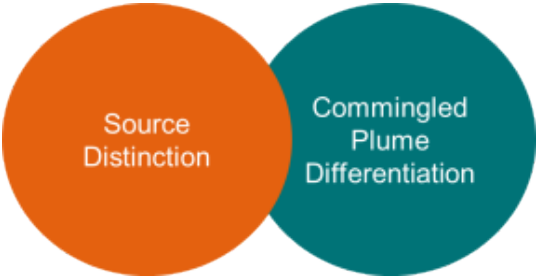
C: Limited PCE rebound

D: 1st trailing plume, characterized by increasing concentrations and proportion of trans-1,2-DCE



Increasing concentrations of CVOC mixtures in the downgradient site well network are not attributable to PCE from the site.

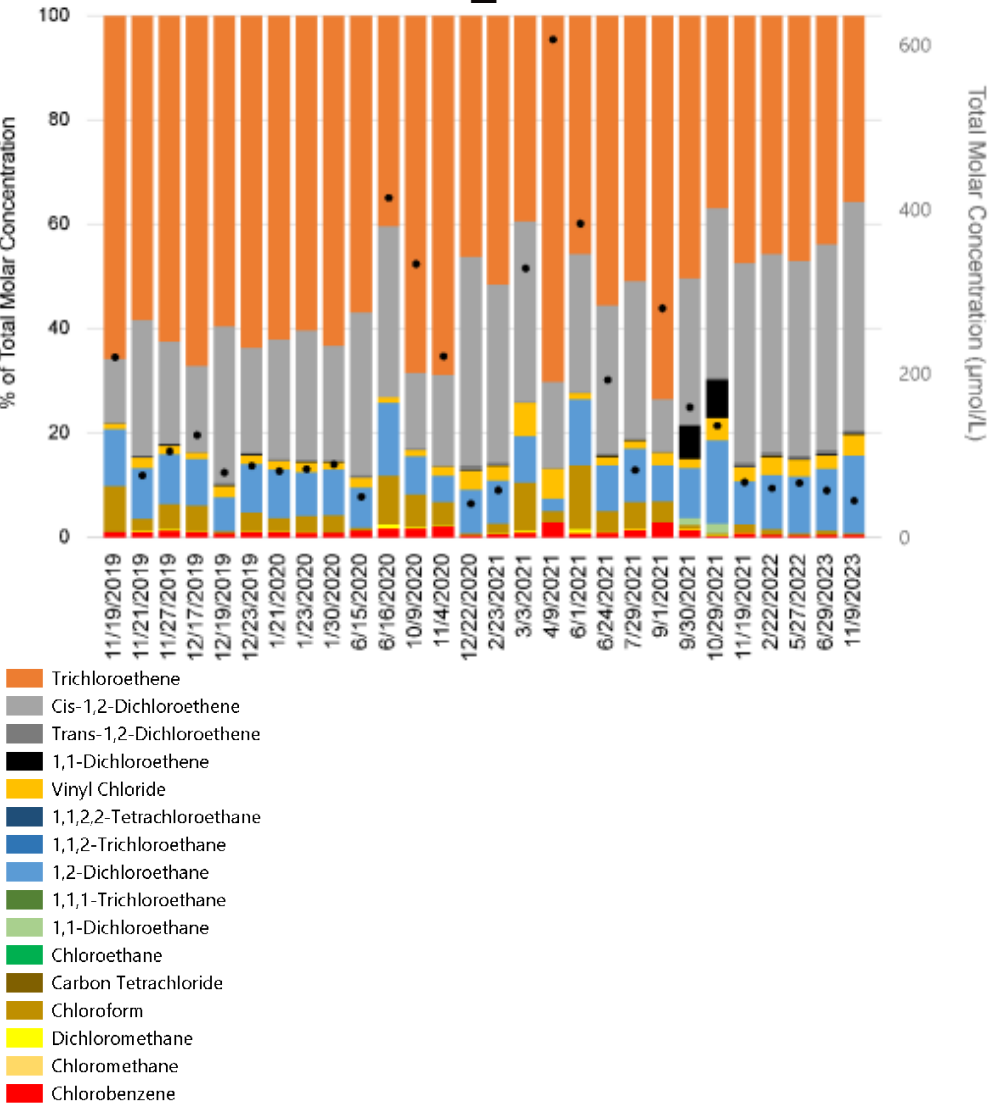
Case Study 2



**Simplified and anonymized depiction

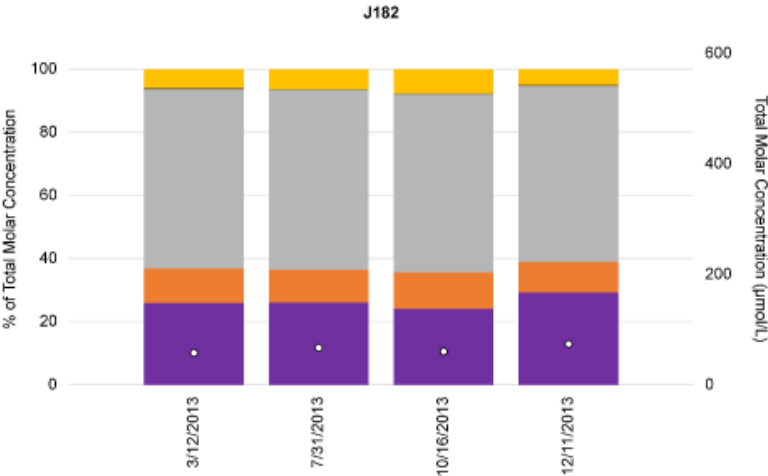
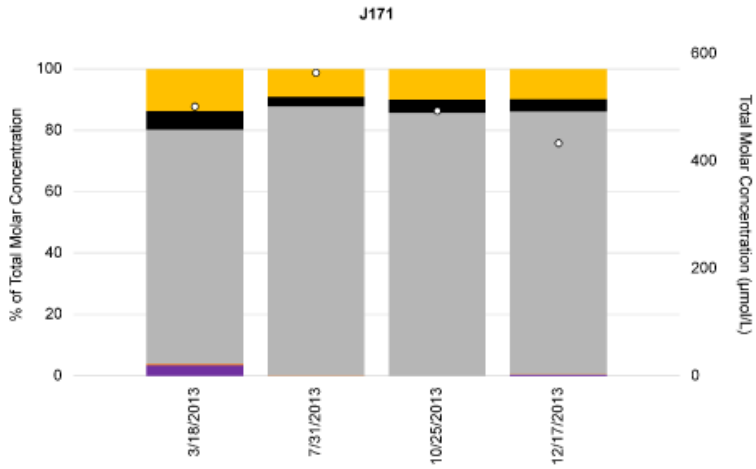
Case Study 2

E



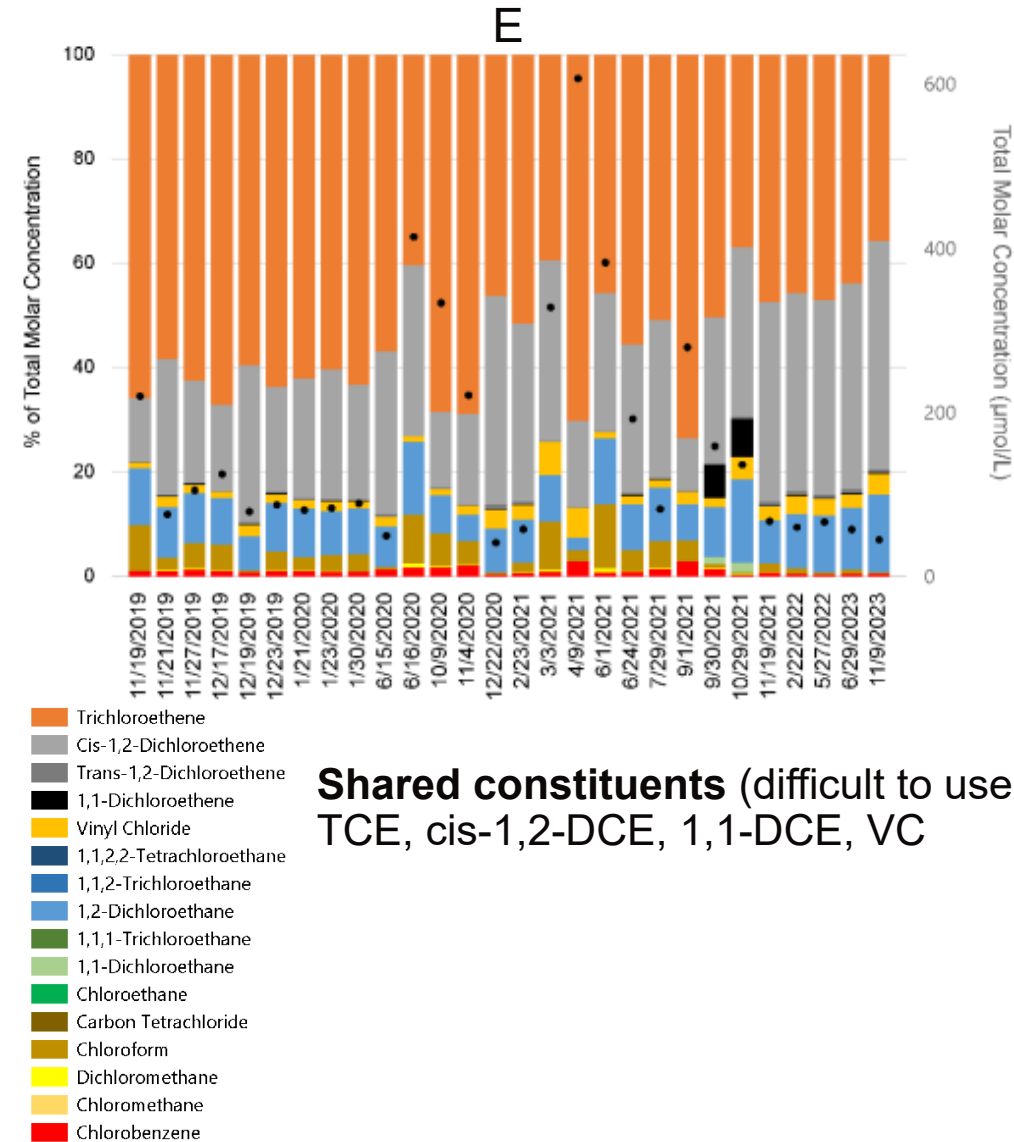
Site 2
⊕ E

Site 3
⊕ ⊕ J171
⊕ J182

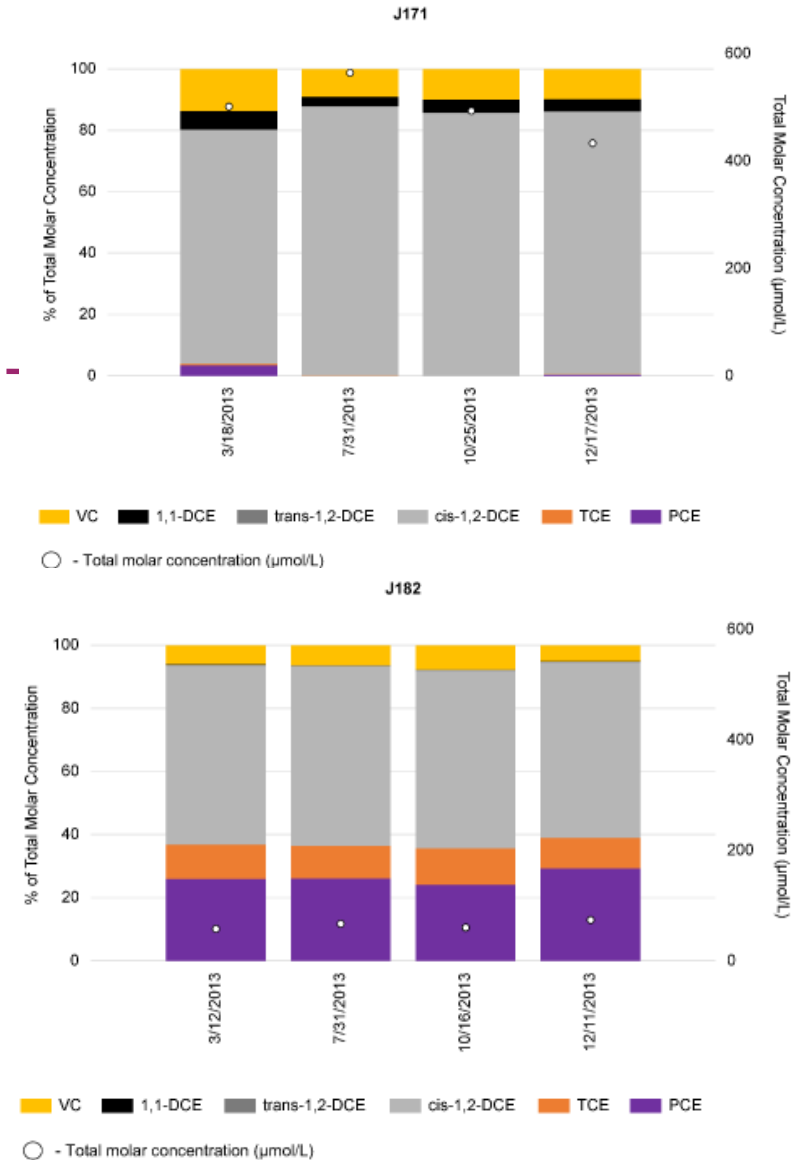
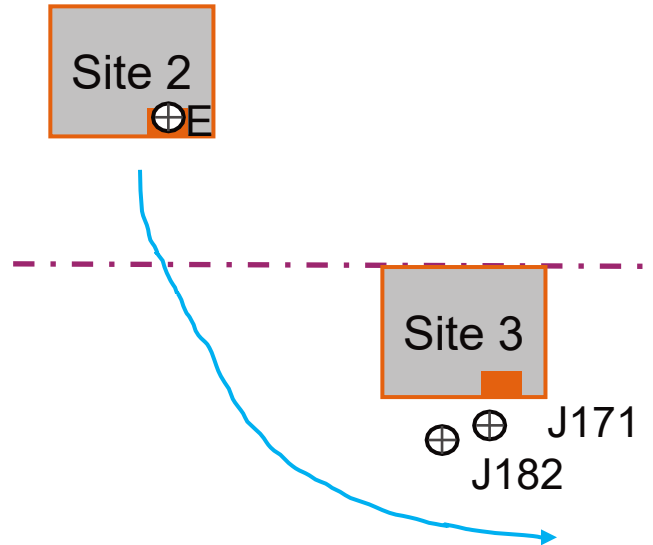


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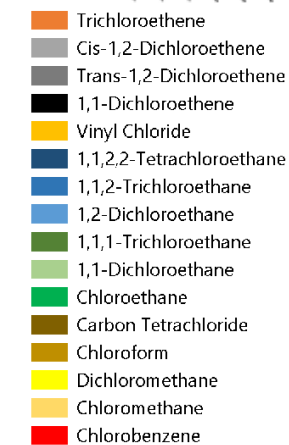
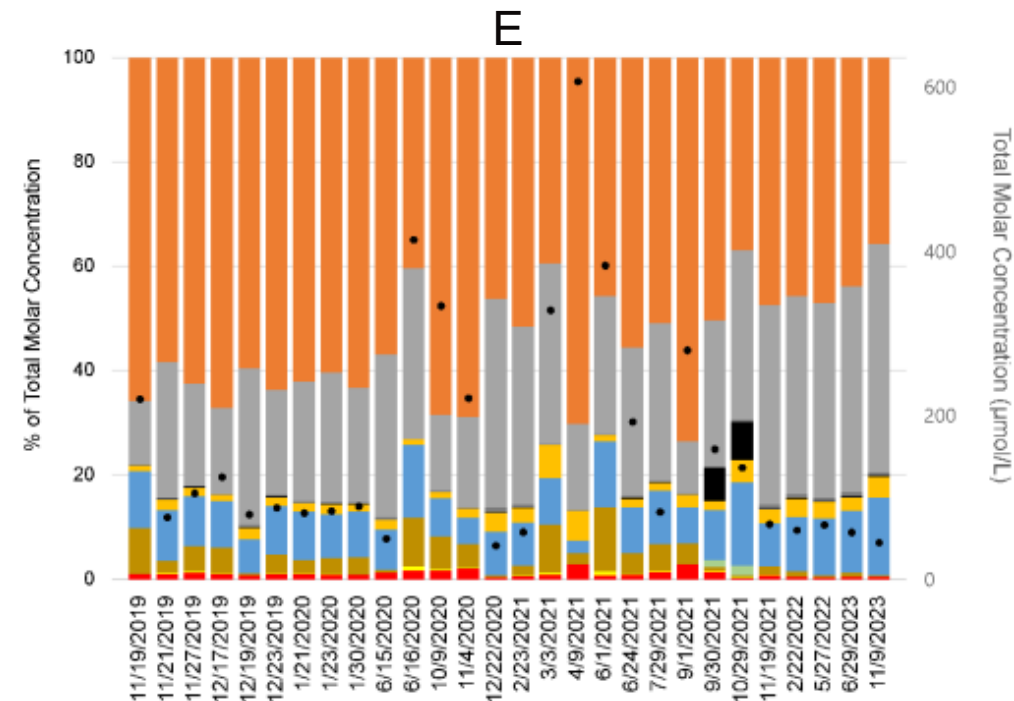
Case Study 2



Shared constituents (difficult to use for commingled plume delineation):
TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCE, VC

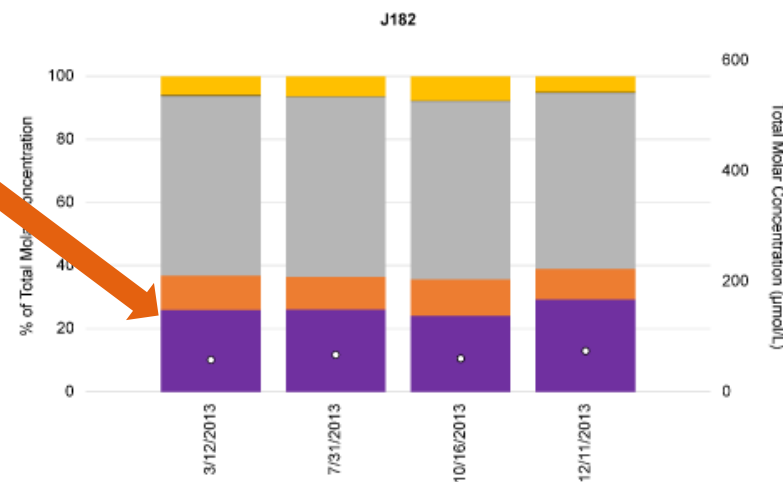
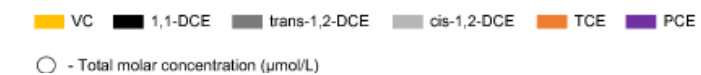
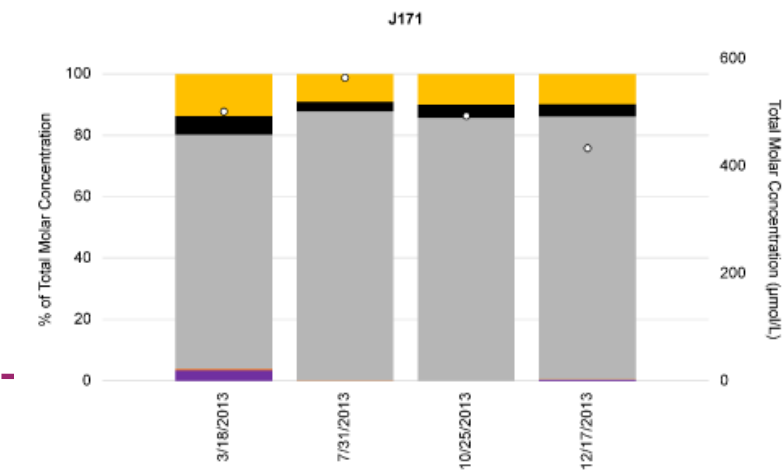
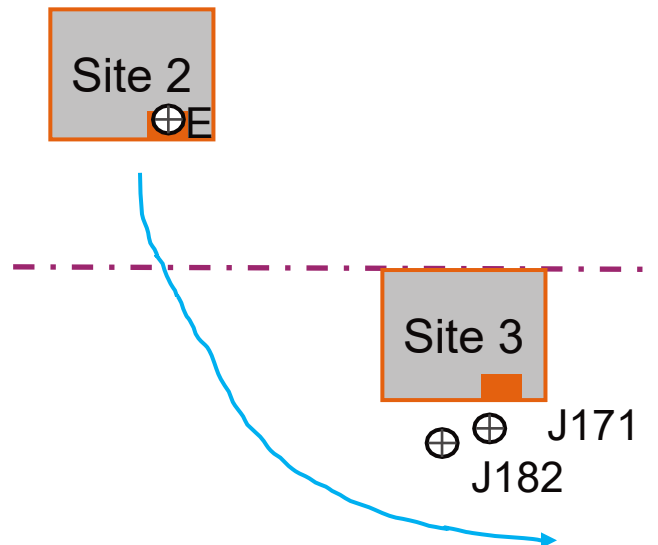


Case Study 2



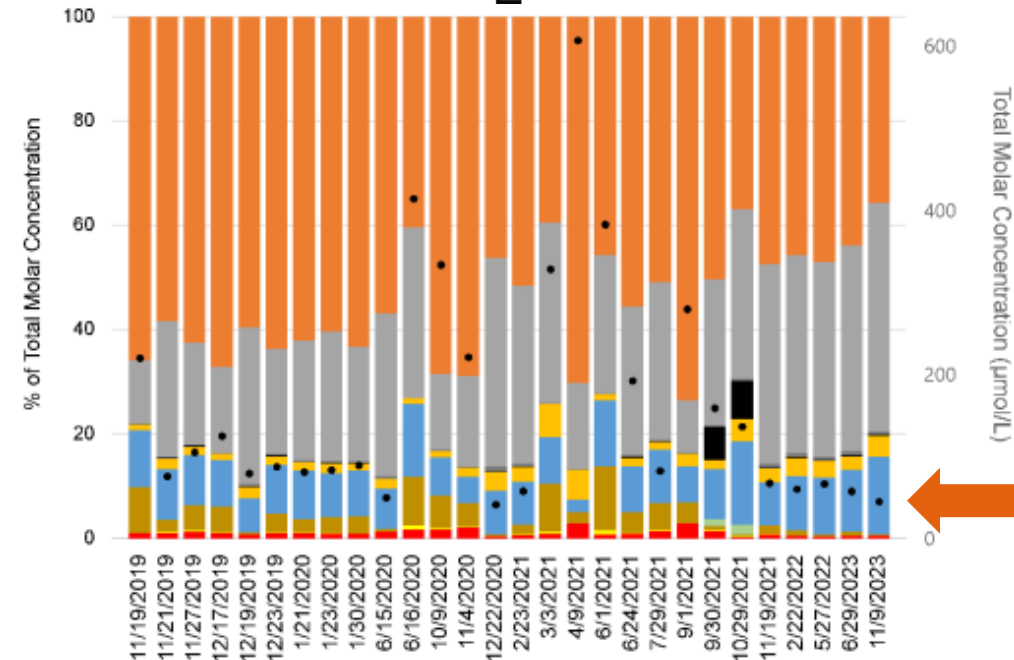
Shared constituents (difficult to use for commingled plume delineation):
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Distinct constituents (potential for commingled plume delineation):
Site 3: PCE

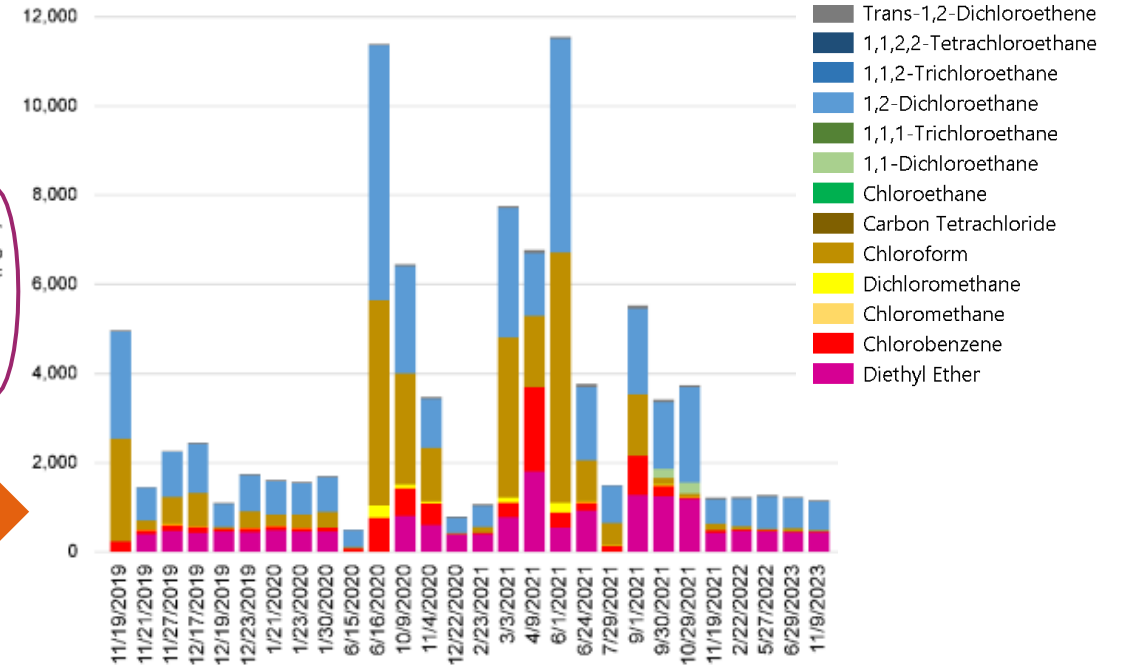


Case Study 2

E



Total Molar Concentration (µmol/L)



Result (µg/L)



Shared constituents (difficult to use for commingled plume delineation):
TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCE, VC

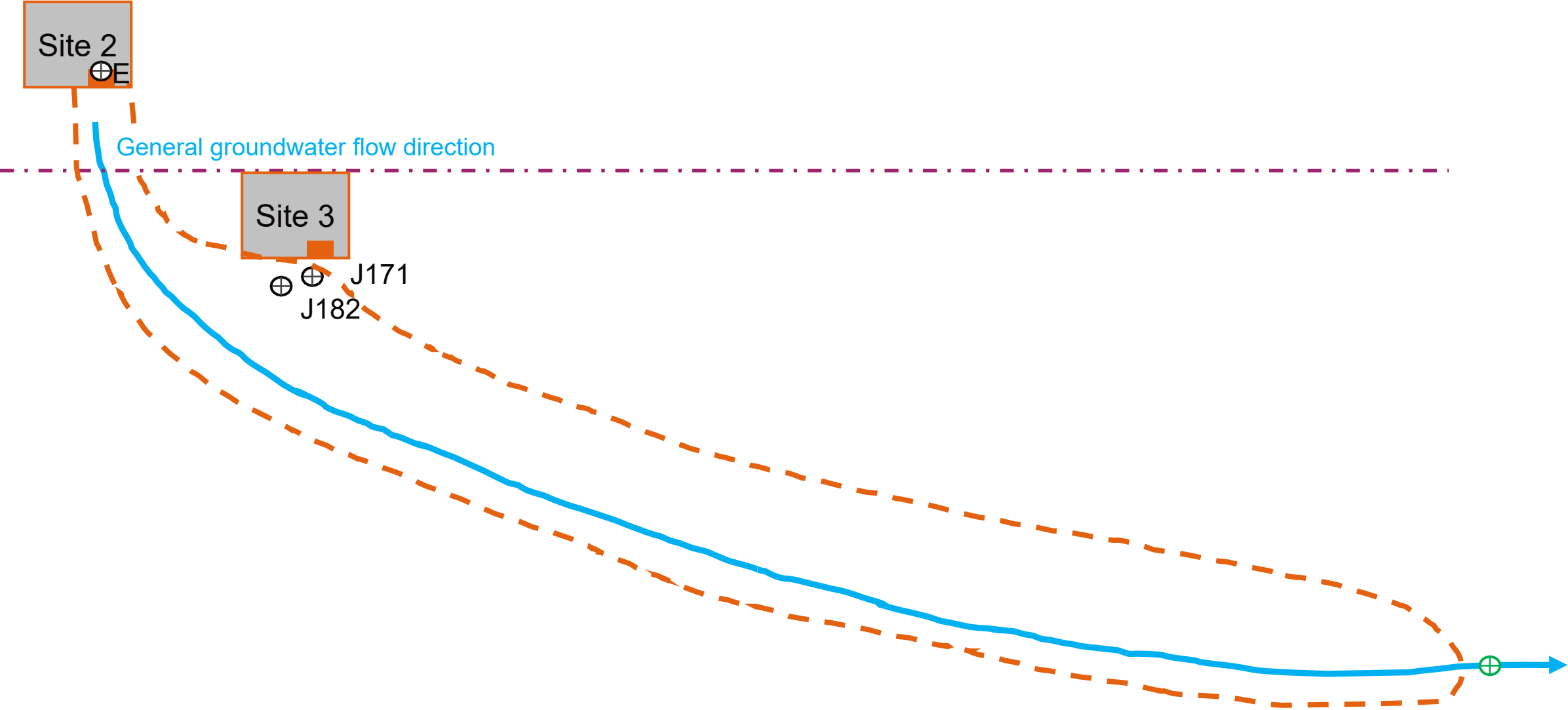
Distinct constituents (potential for commingled plume delineation):

Site 3: PCE

Site 2: 1,2-DCA, 1,1-DCA, chloroform, chlorobenzene, diethyl ether

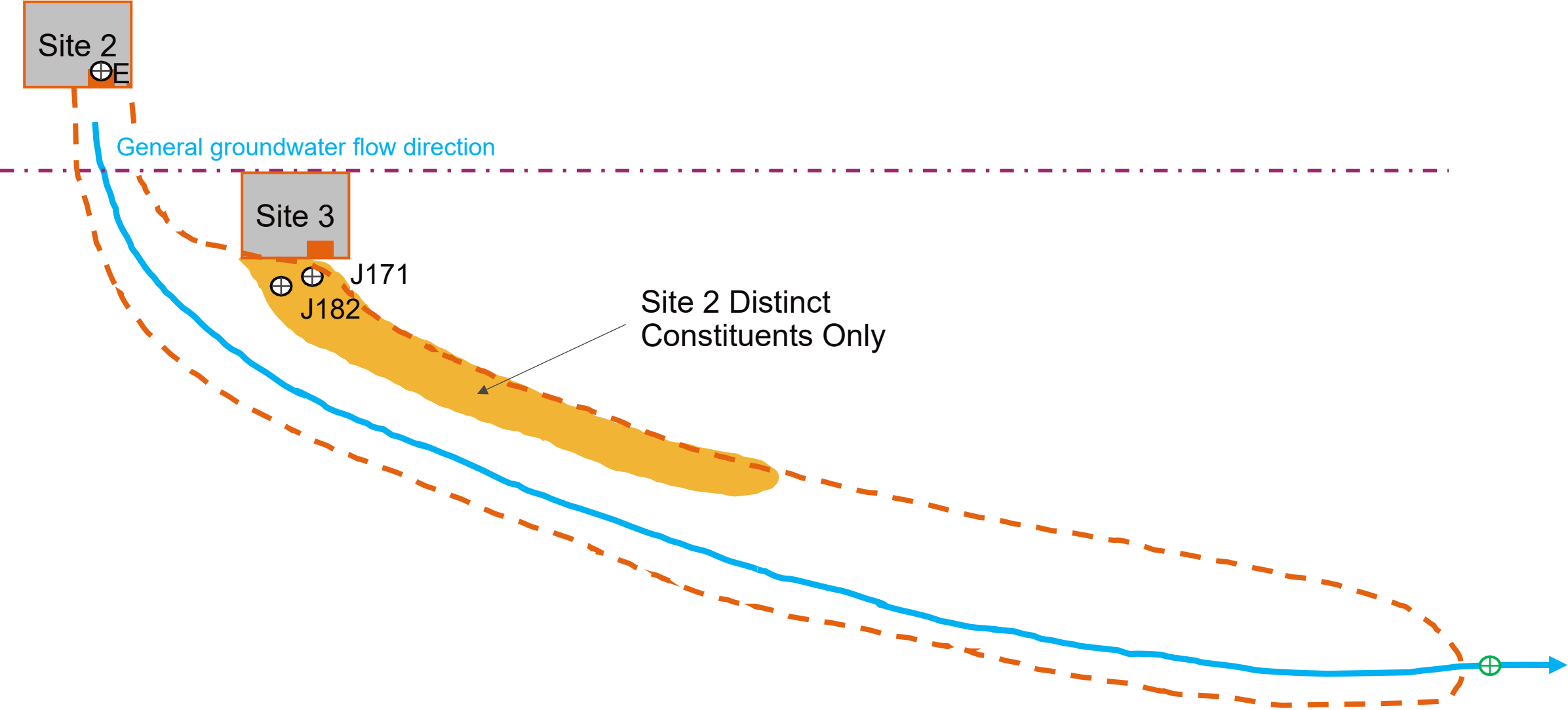
**Simplified and anonymized depiction

Case Study 2

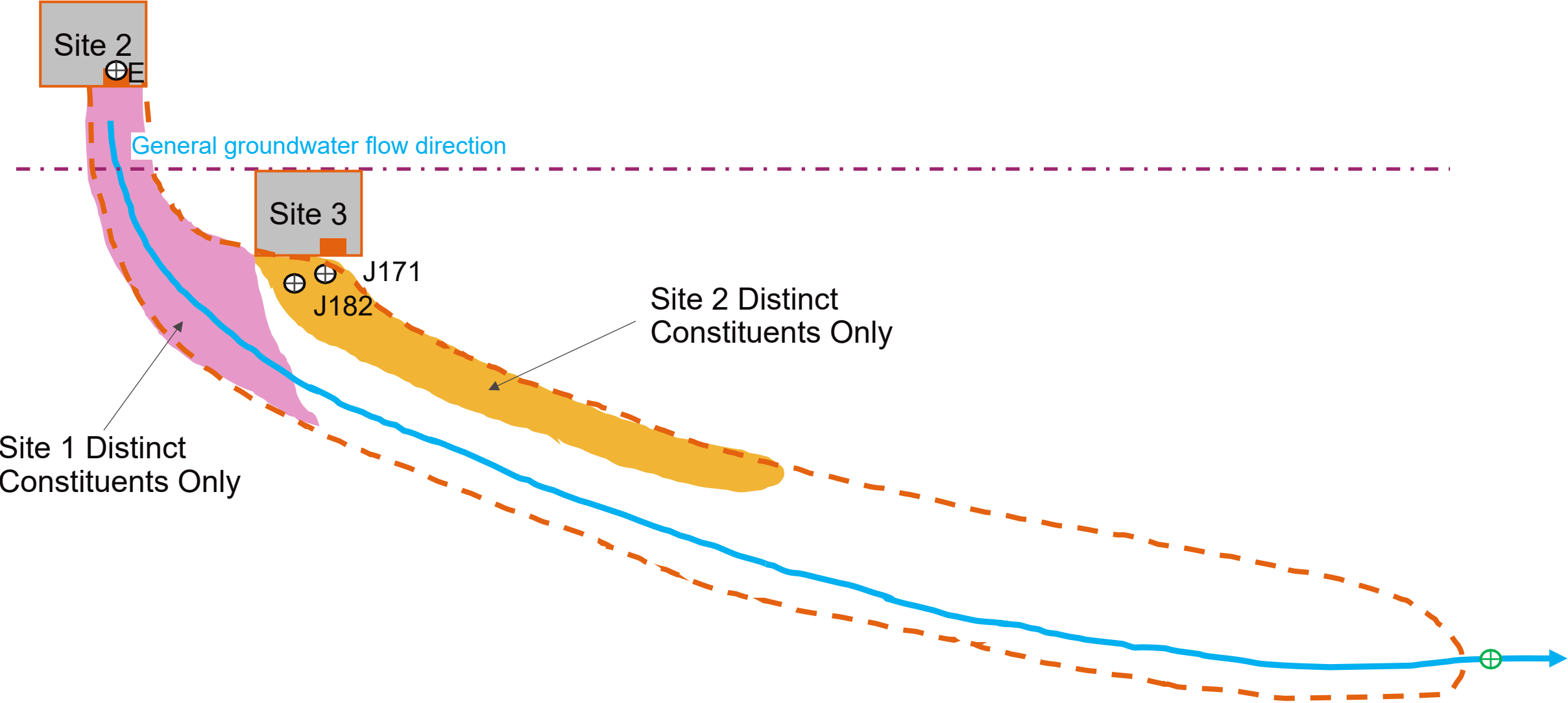


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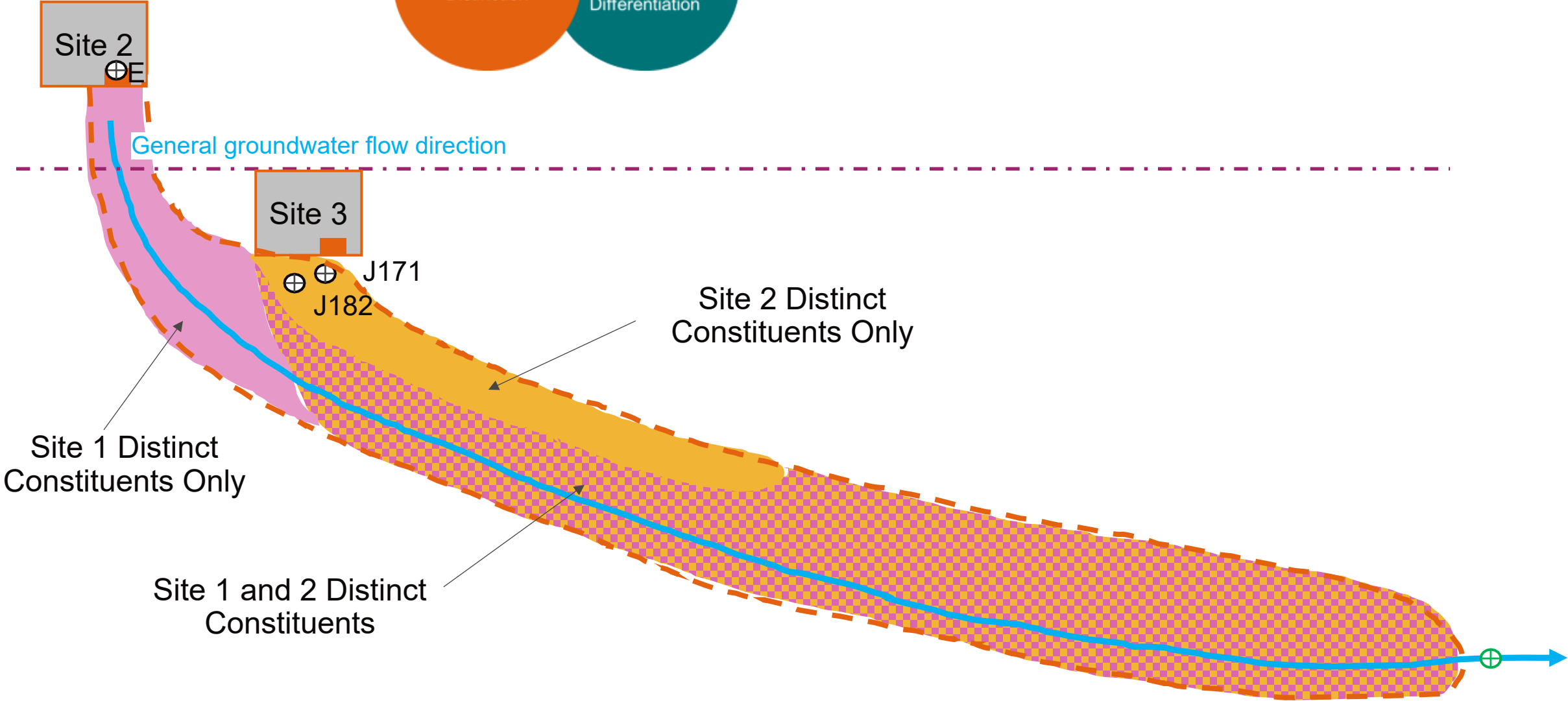
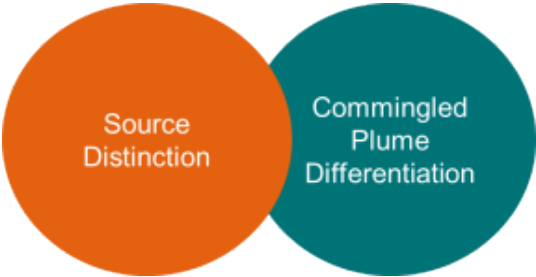
Case Study 2



Case Study 2



Case Study 2



Minor Components may play a critical role in differentiating between commingled plumes

Conclusions

- CVOC profiles are a forensic evaluation method that relies on readily available data from standard analytical methods.
- Data processing and presentation has historically been a time-limiting step
 - This was overcome with application of PowerBI Report Builder
- The case studies presented demonstrate:
 - The importance of considering total molar concentration over time to reveal offsite influence
 - The critical role that minor constituents can play in delineating a commingled plume

**We hope this work will inspire you to take a closer look at
CVOC profiles at your sites!**

