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## Long Term Performance of a Colloidal Activated Carbon Barrier – a Ten-Year Review Supported by Aspect Ratio Analysis, Flux Measurement and Modelling

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Chris Lee – Senior Design Hydrogeologist

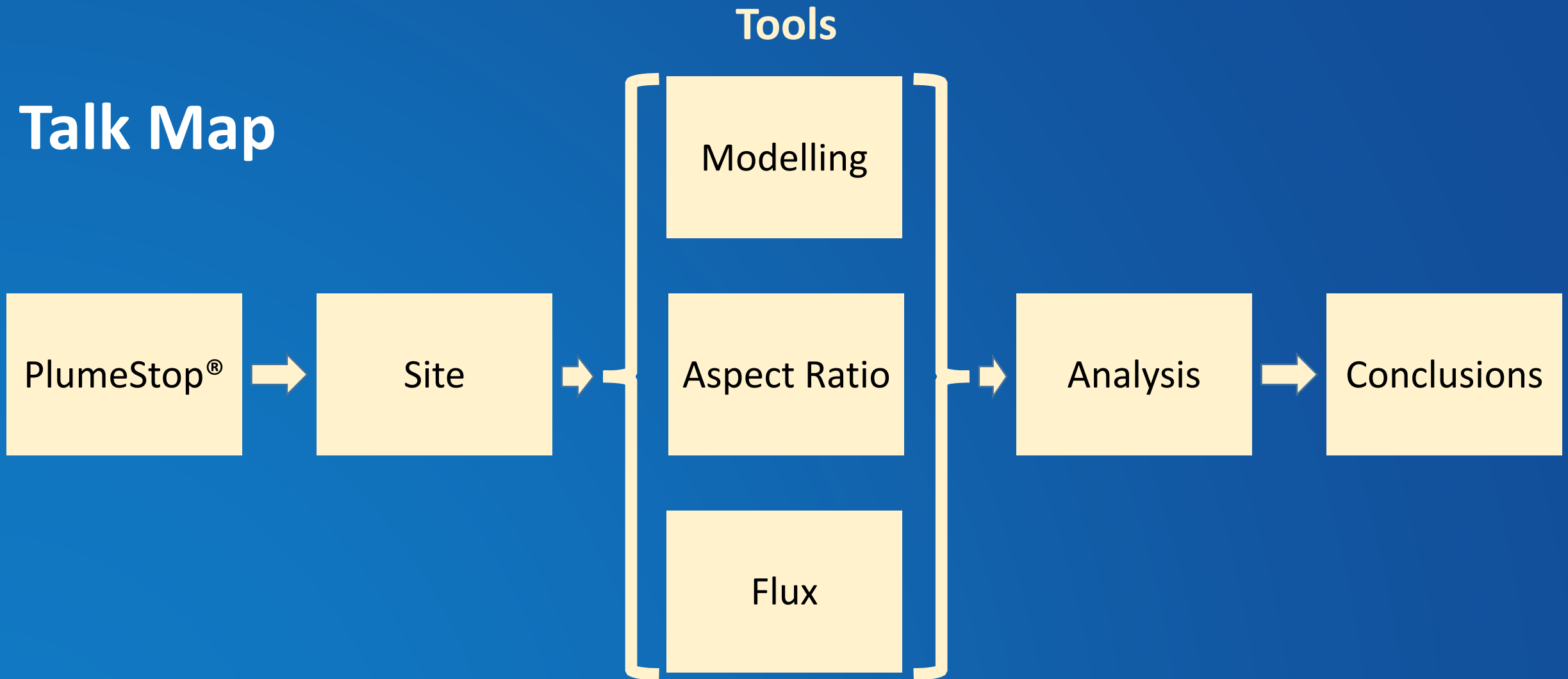
Craig Sandefur – VP Applications Design

# Capsule Summary – what this presentation is about

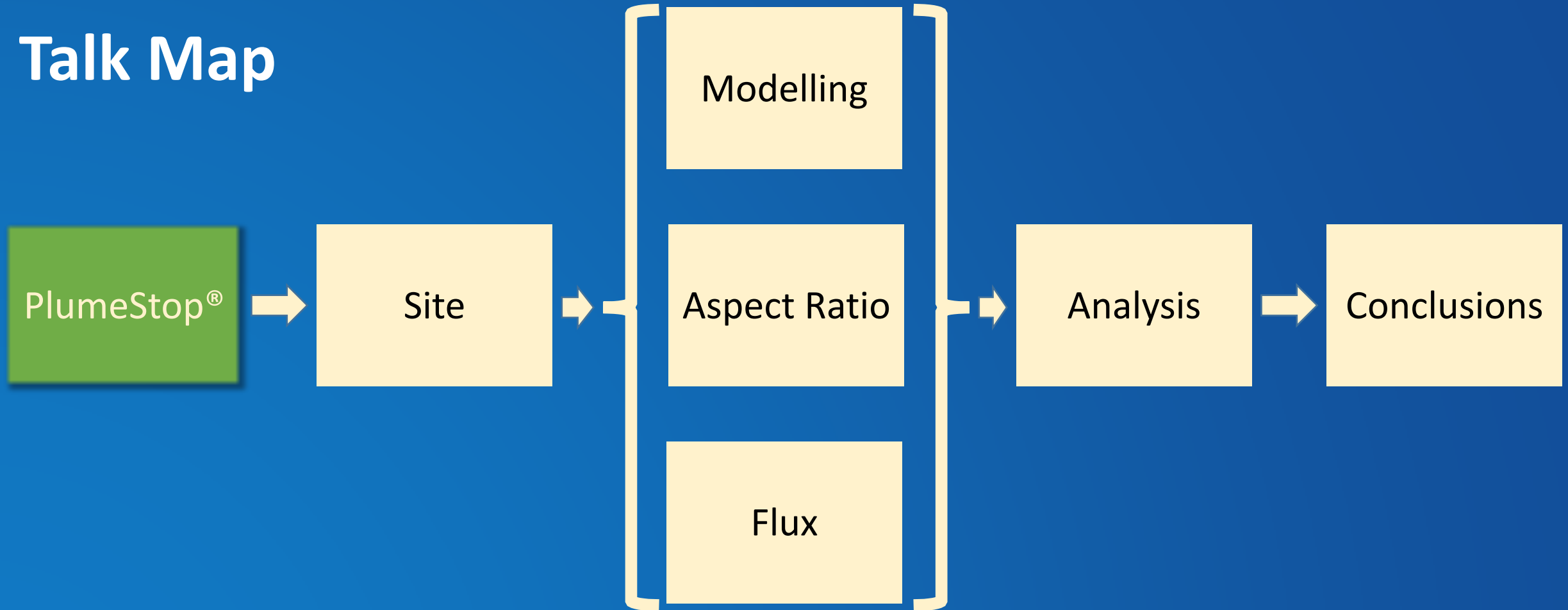
- Long term performance of a **PlumeStop barrier** (9 years and counting)
- Integrated use of **three tools** to aid performance interpretation:
  - Modelling
  - Aspect ratio analysis
  - Passive flux measurement devices

The interest lies in the use of the tools themselves in addition to the barrier concept and its performance.

# Talk Map



# Talk Map



# Injectable activated carbon – fundamentals

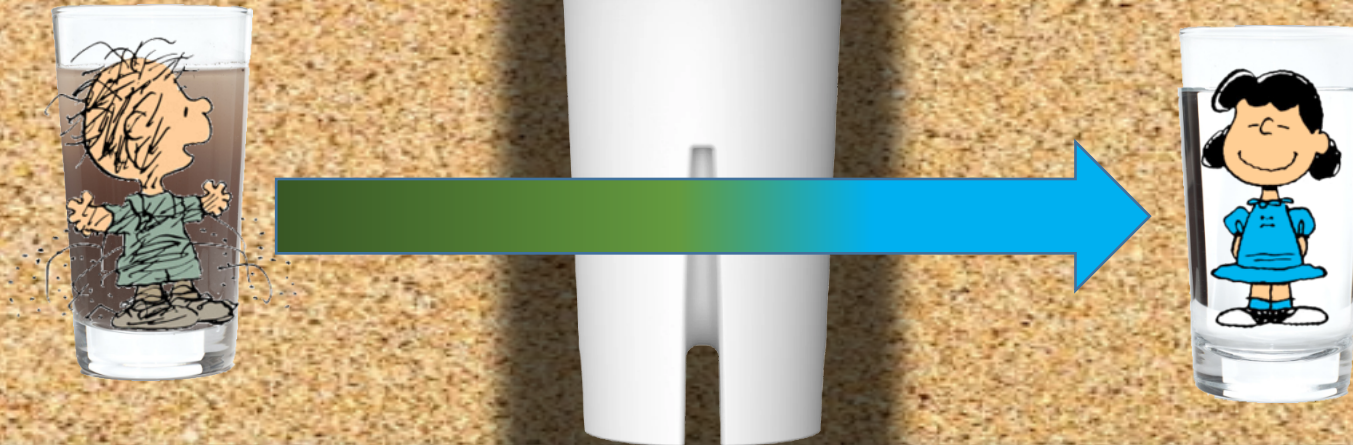


**Booth # 225**

# Plume Management – Barrier Configuration

Keeping it simple...

Bioregeneration of sorption sites  
extends barrier longevity



# Fundamentals

- **The carbon quantity is tiny**
  - Groundwater flow is not affected
- **The capture efficiency is high**
  - Contaminant advection is slowed significantly
- **The groundwater may flow through the barrier in days**
  - The contaminants may take years to pass through (if they come out at all)
- **Biodegradation in the barrier extends its performance**
  - If the rate is fast enough the extension is indefinite

# PlumeStop®

- **Deep tech webinar series** on modelling and processes (2023)
- Available at **regenesiis.com** and on **YouTube**



**Webinar #1**

**Modelling and Design**



**Webinar #2**

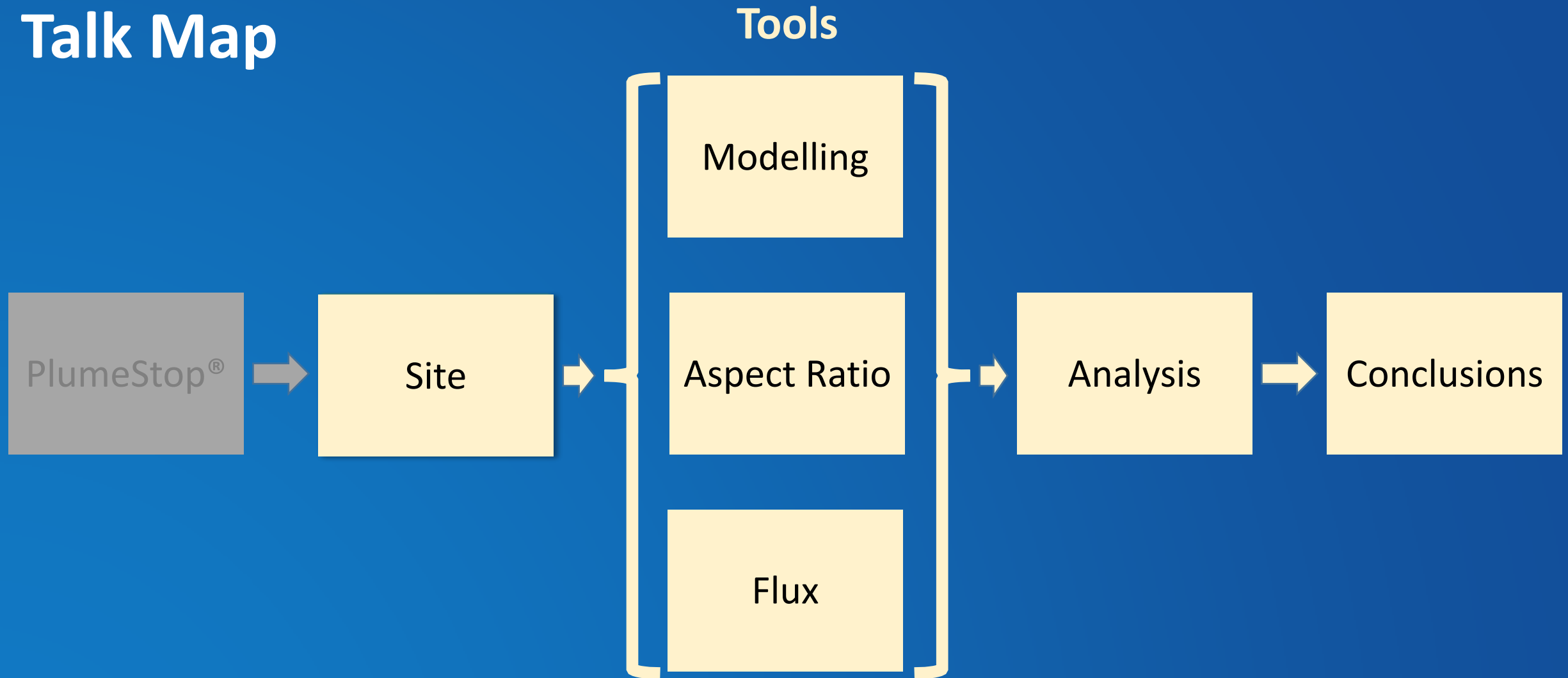
**Hidden Processes**



**Webinar #3**

**Performance Optimization**

# Talk Map

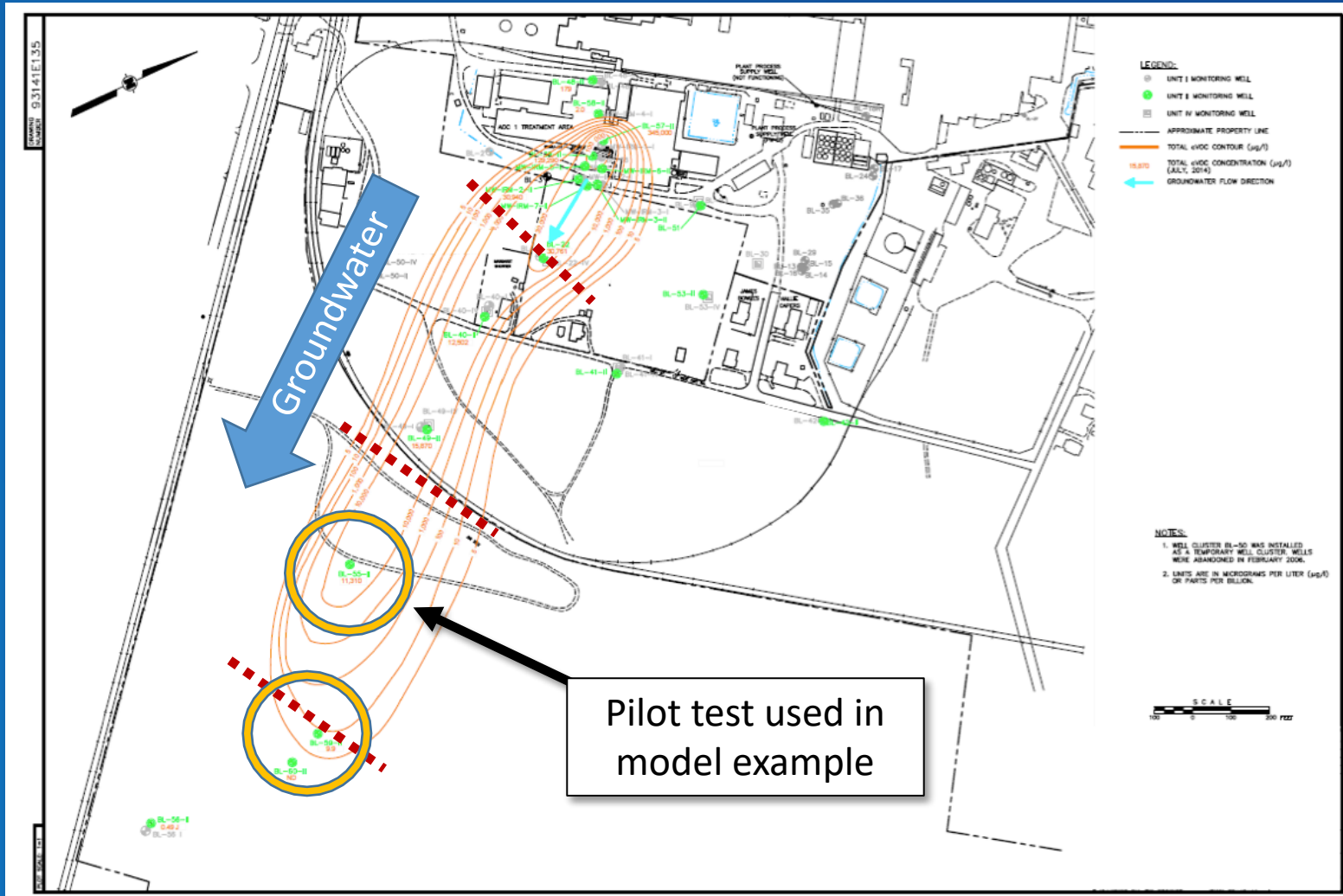


# Eastern USA Site

- Industrial facility – established in 1950s
- Chlorinated solvent plume (TCE, daughters)
- RCRA Consent Order (1998)

# Eastern USA Site

- Plume > 1,700 ft (500 m)
- TCE 12,000 µg/L (target 5 µg/L)
- Source treatments 2011 and 2014
- Barrier pilot tests 2014  
(data of this exercise)
- Three full scale barriers  
(winter 2015 – 2016)
  - Each barrier 400 ft (122 m)
  - 25' – 45' below grade (7.5 – 14 m)
  - PlumeStop®, HRC®, BDi®



# Pick your season...



**Pilots:** Fall 2014

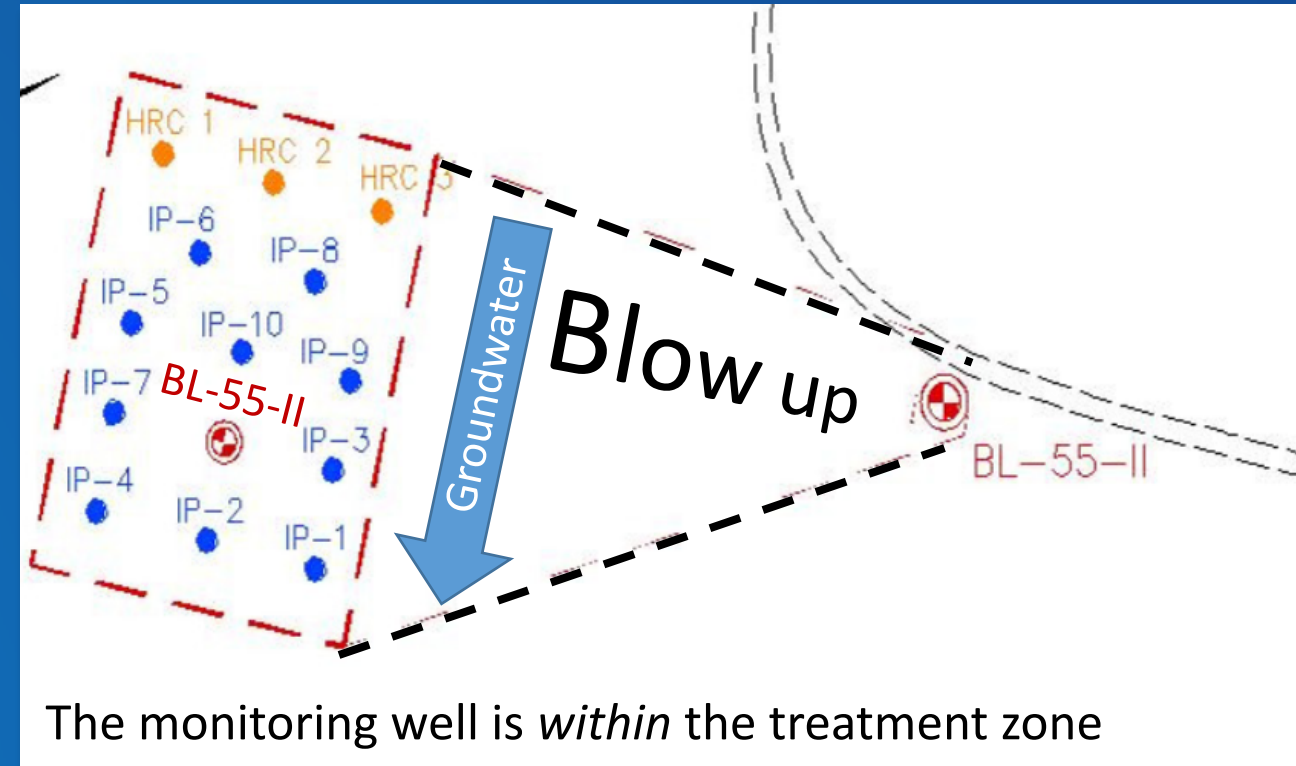


**Full Scale:** Winter 2015-16

# Eastern USA Site

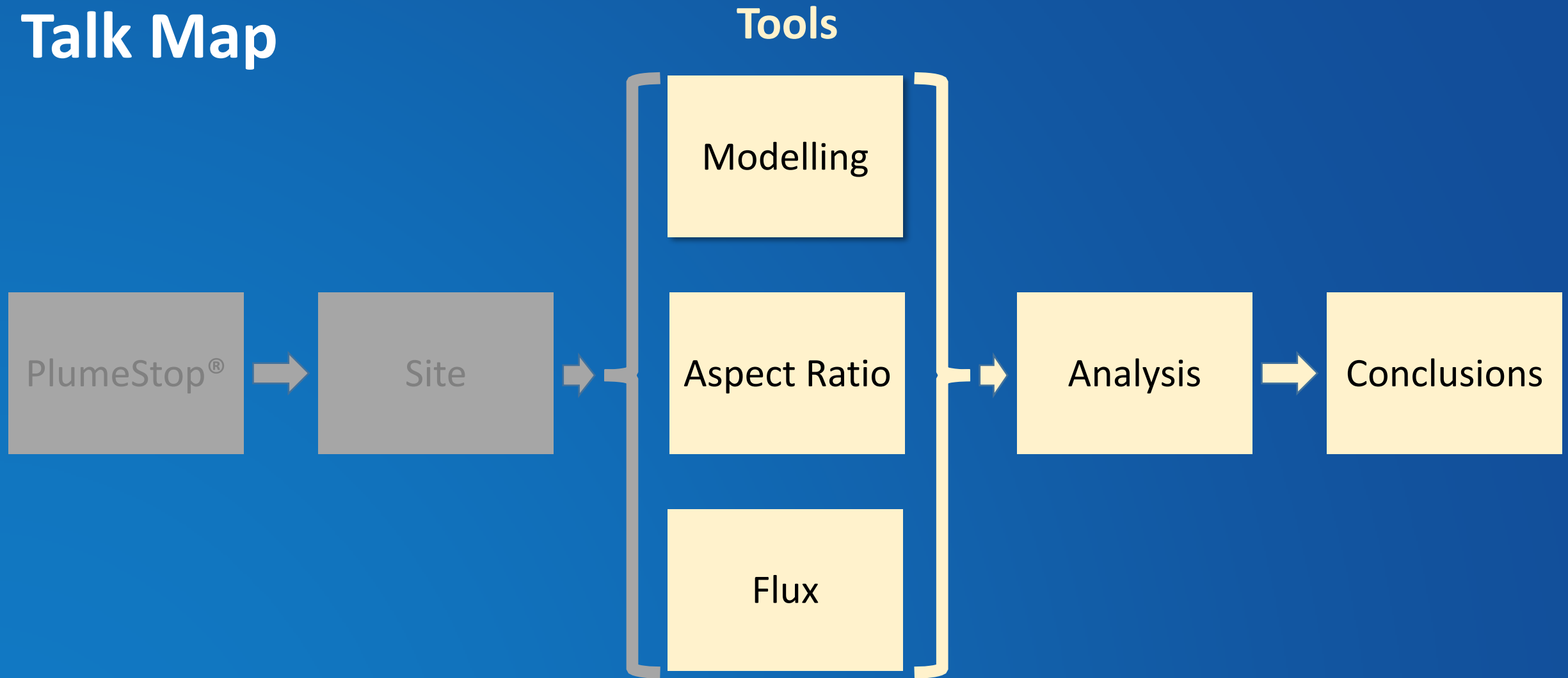
- Reagent injections on 8 ft centers (2.5 m)
  - **PlumeStop®**
  - Electron donor (HRC®)
  - Inoculum (BDi®)
- Target unit 25 – 45 ft bgs (7.5 – 14 m)
  - Sandy clay with sand stringers
- The monitoring well is **within** the barrier
  - Window into processes – good data for modelling
- Monitored since 2014 installation
- Rare **“What happens over time if we just leave it?”** data set

## Pilot injection arrangement – 2014



The monitoring well is *within* the treatment zone

# Talk Map





# What is a model?



A model is like a flight simulator

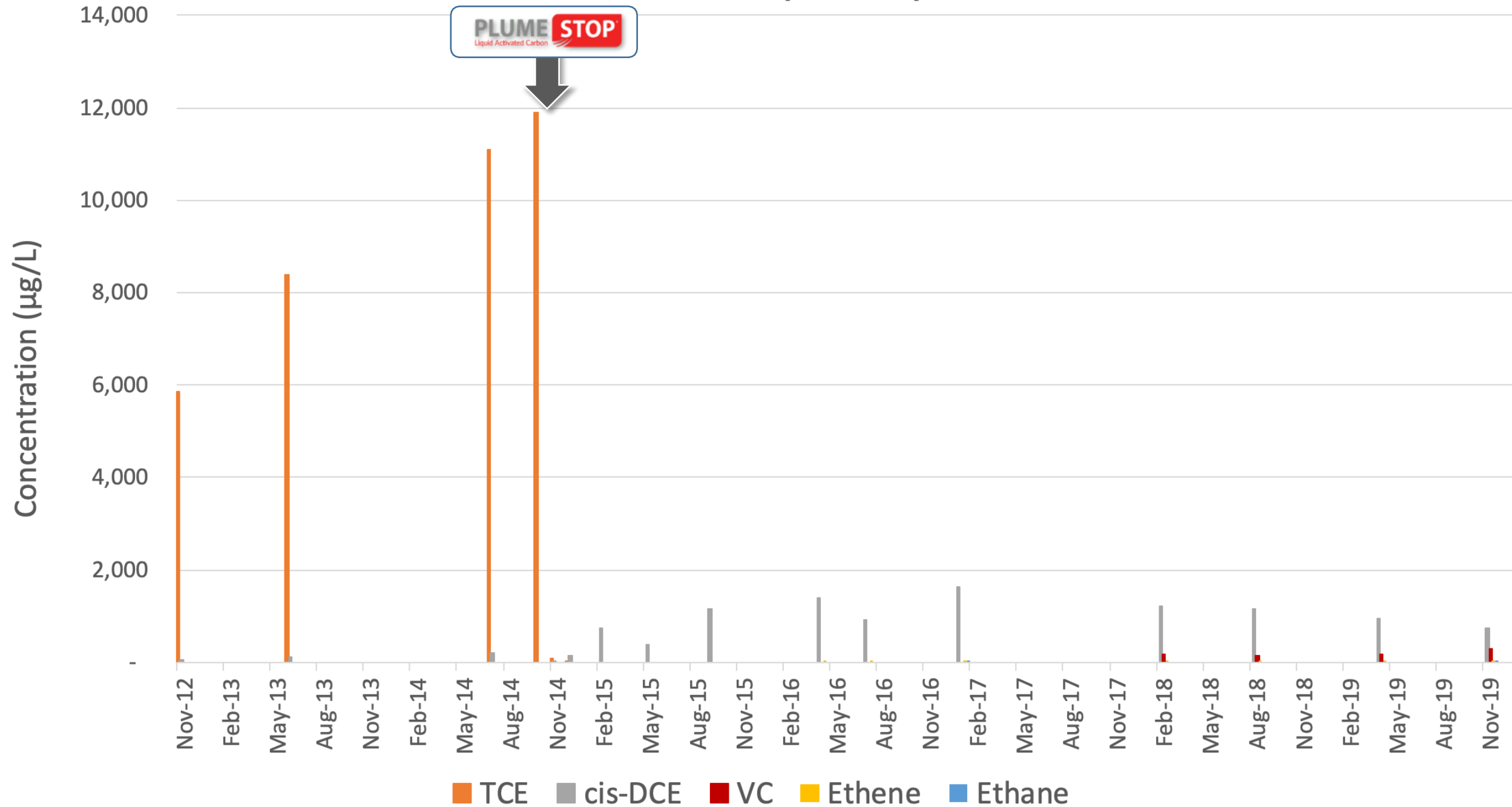
- Complex interacting calculations
- Scenario explorations
- Design optimization
- Visualized outcomes

understand better – design better – communicate better

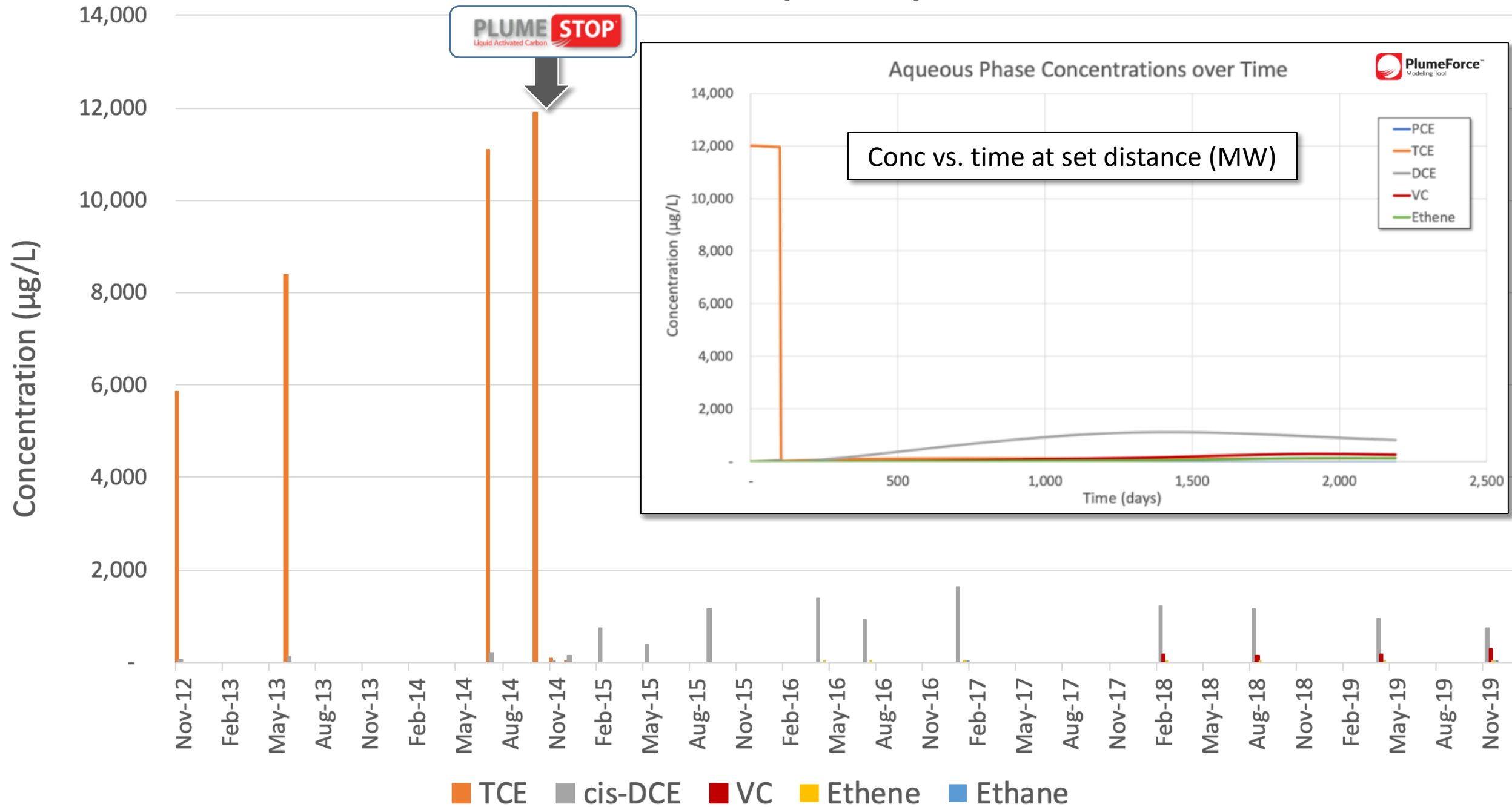


- Exploration
- Design
- Interpretation
- Communication

# Pilot Zone #1 (BL-55-II)

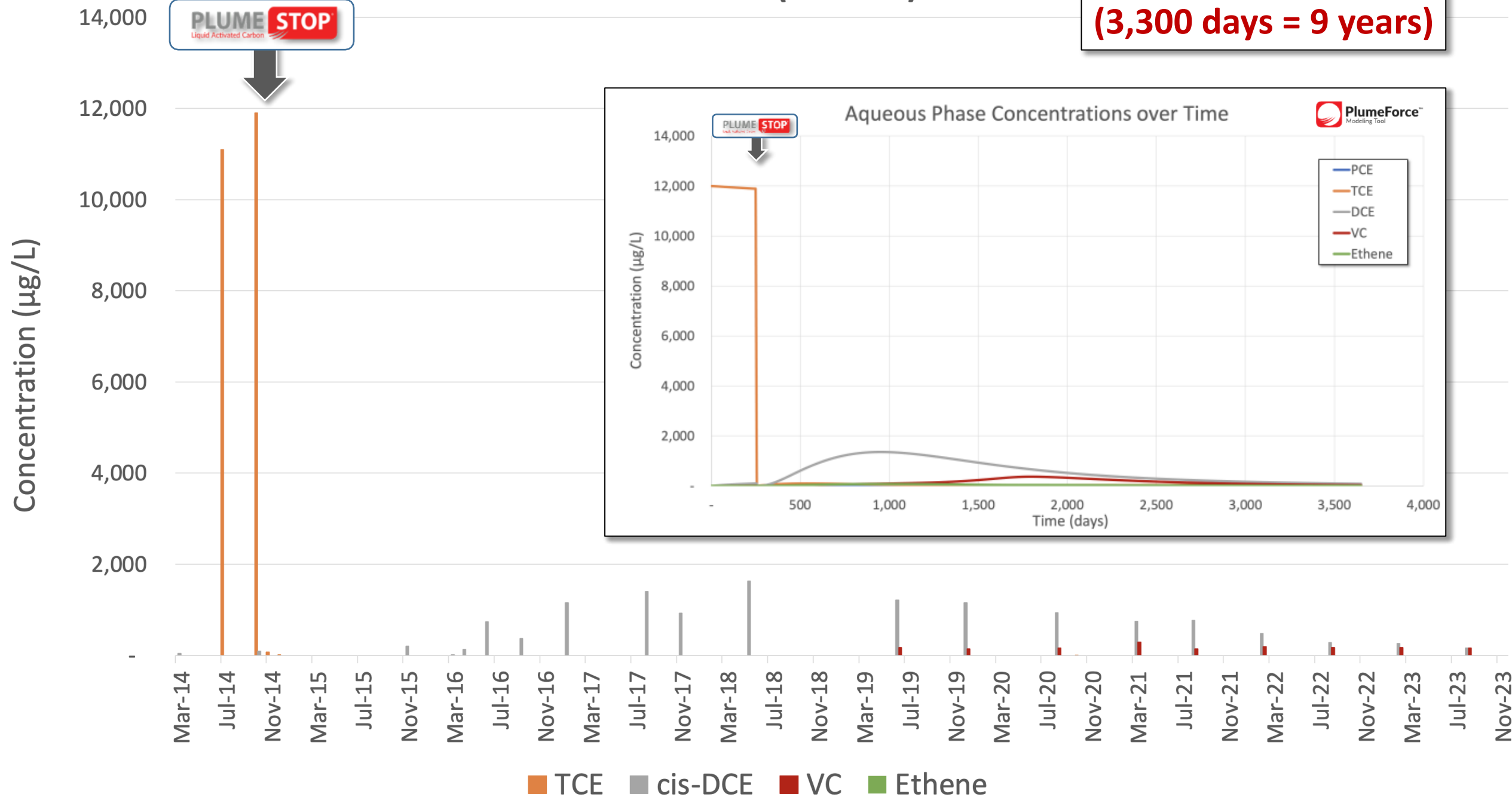


# Pilot Zone #1 (BL-55-II)

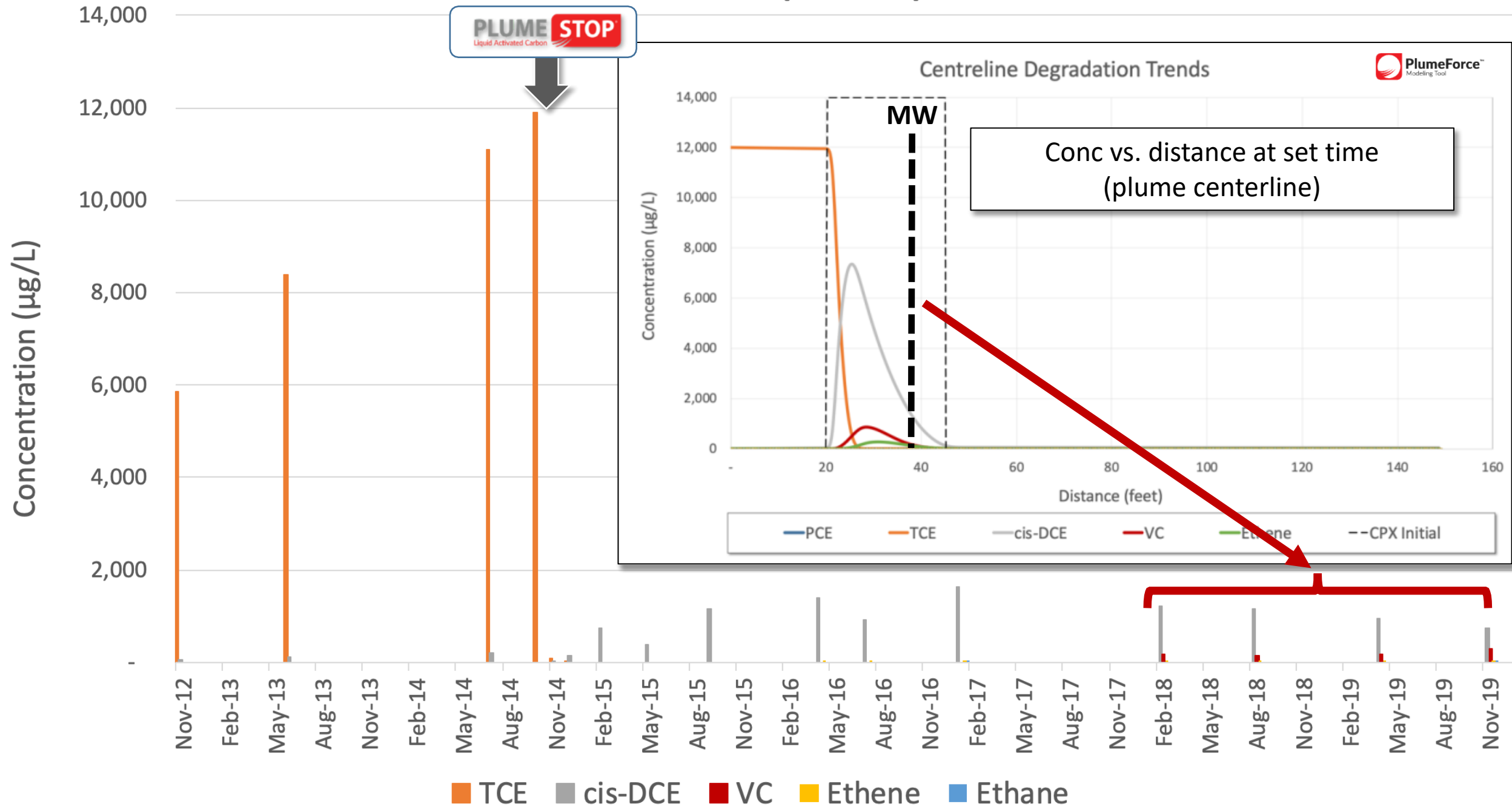


# Pilot Zone #1 (BL-55-II)

(3,300 days = 9 years)



# Pilot Zone #1 (BL-55-II)



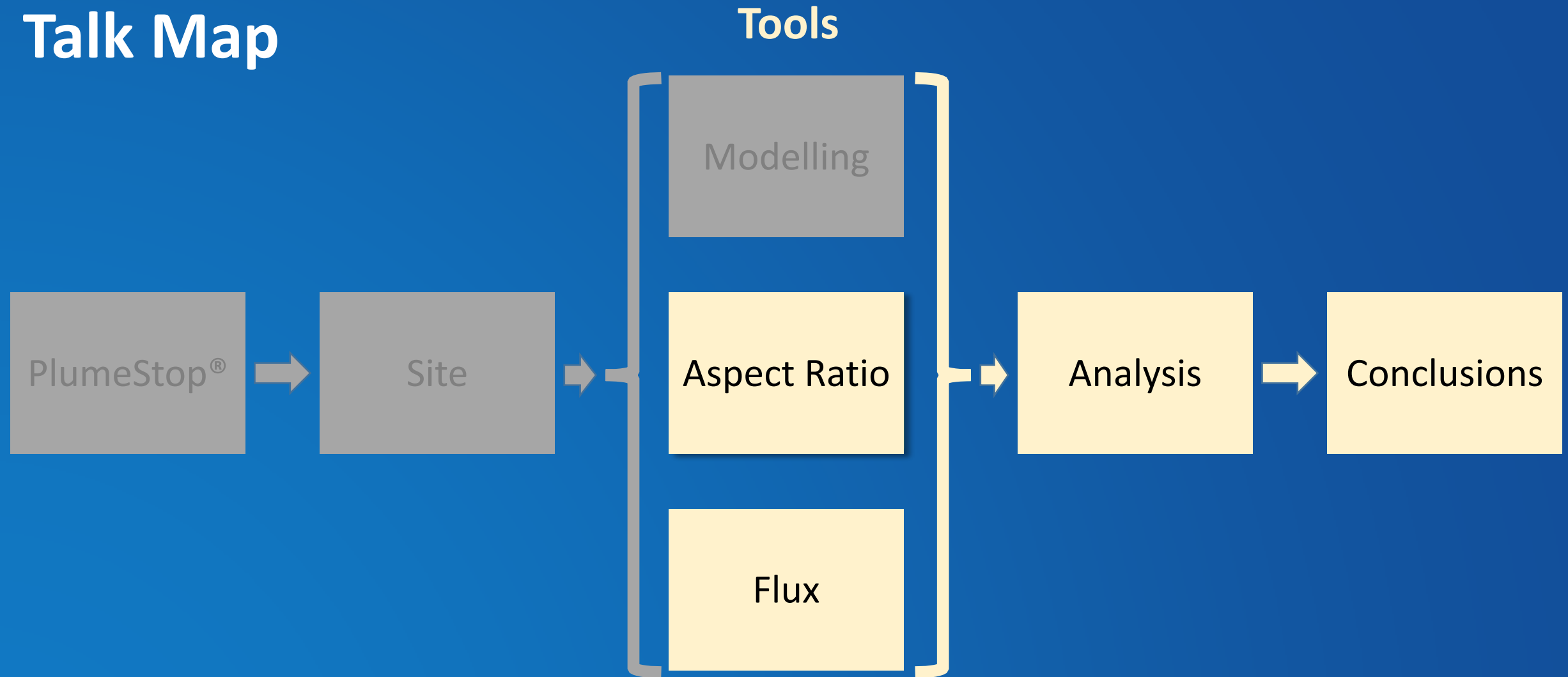
# Modelling

- The **optimum model fit** suggests:
  - a seepage velocity **faster** than 60 ft/year (18 m/yr)
  - **significant mass contribution** from organic matter desorption and matrix diffusion
    - approximately **10 – 20x** the mass in the mobile aqueous phase

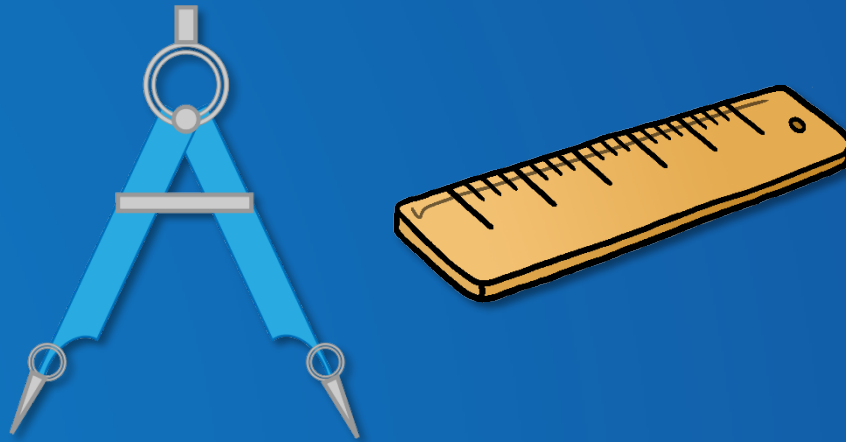
A plume **retardation factor of  $\approx 11 - 21$**  can therefore be inferred from sorption and forward diffusion into these compartments.

- The **known rate** of plume advance is 1,700 feet (500 m) in ca. 60 years  $\approx 28$  ft/year (8.6 m/yr)
- The **groundwater velocity** can therefore be estimated at **300 - 600 ft/year** (90 - 180 m/year)
- This is in **sharp contrast** with the design estimate of 60 ft/year (18 m/year)

# Talk Map

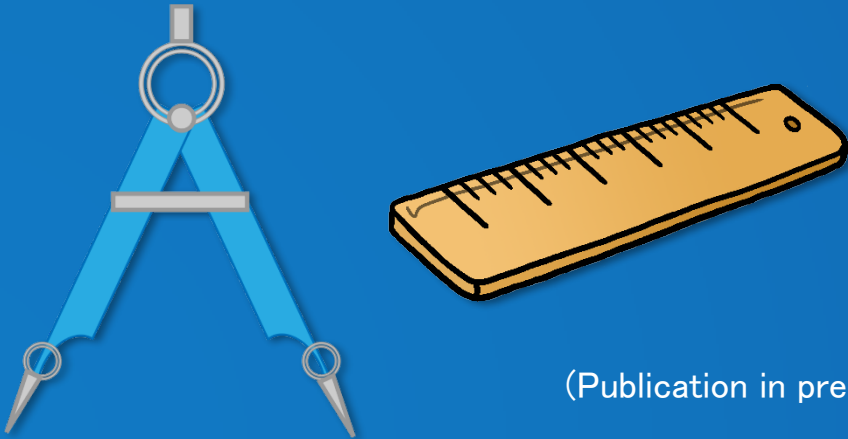


# Aspect Ratio

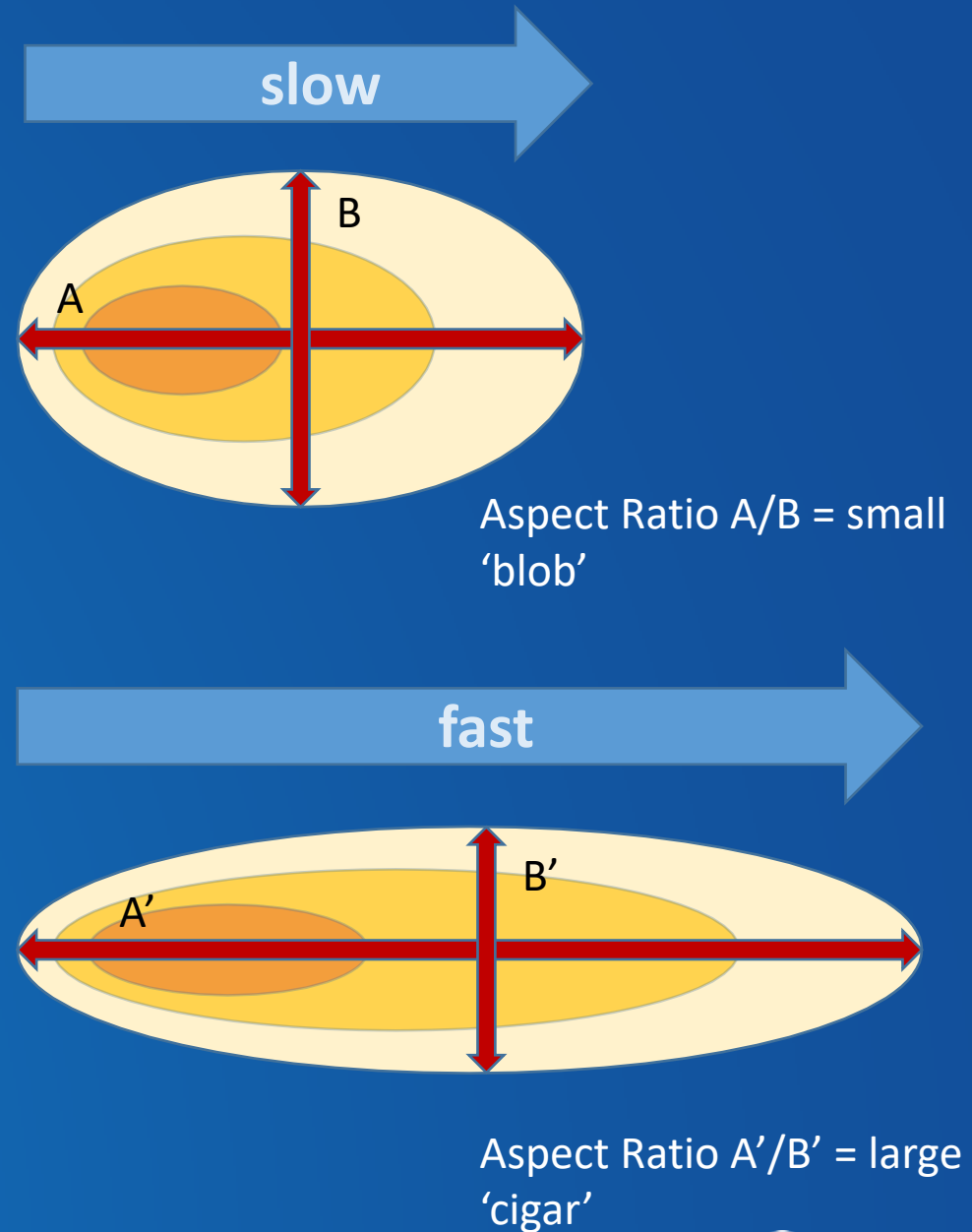


# Aspect Ratio

- The aspect ratio (AR) of a plume (length/width) is a function of the groundwater velocity.
- Correlation analysis of AR with measured groundwater velocity from multiple plumes provides a regression function and measure of statistical confidence.
- **Using this, AR can be used to estimate groundwater velocity from plume isopleth maps.**

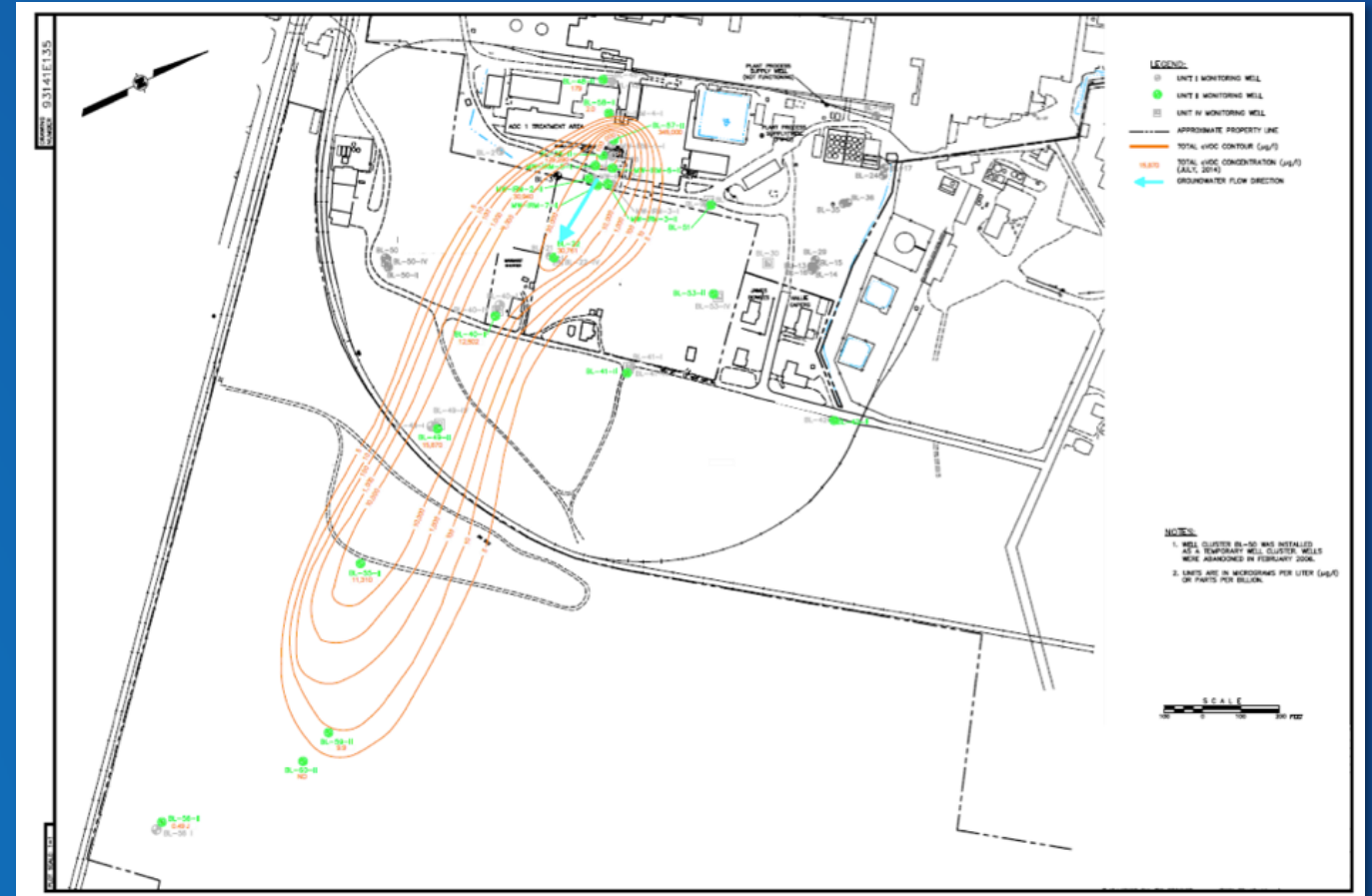


(Publication in preparation)



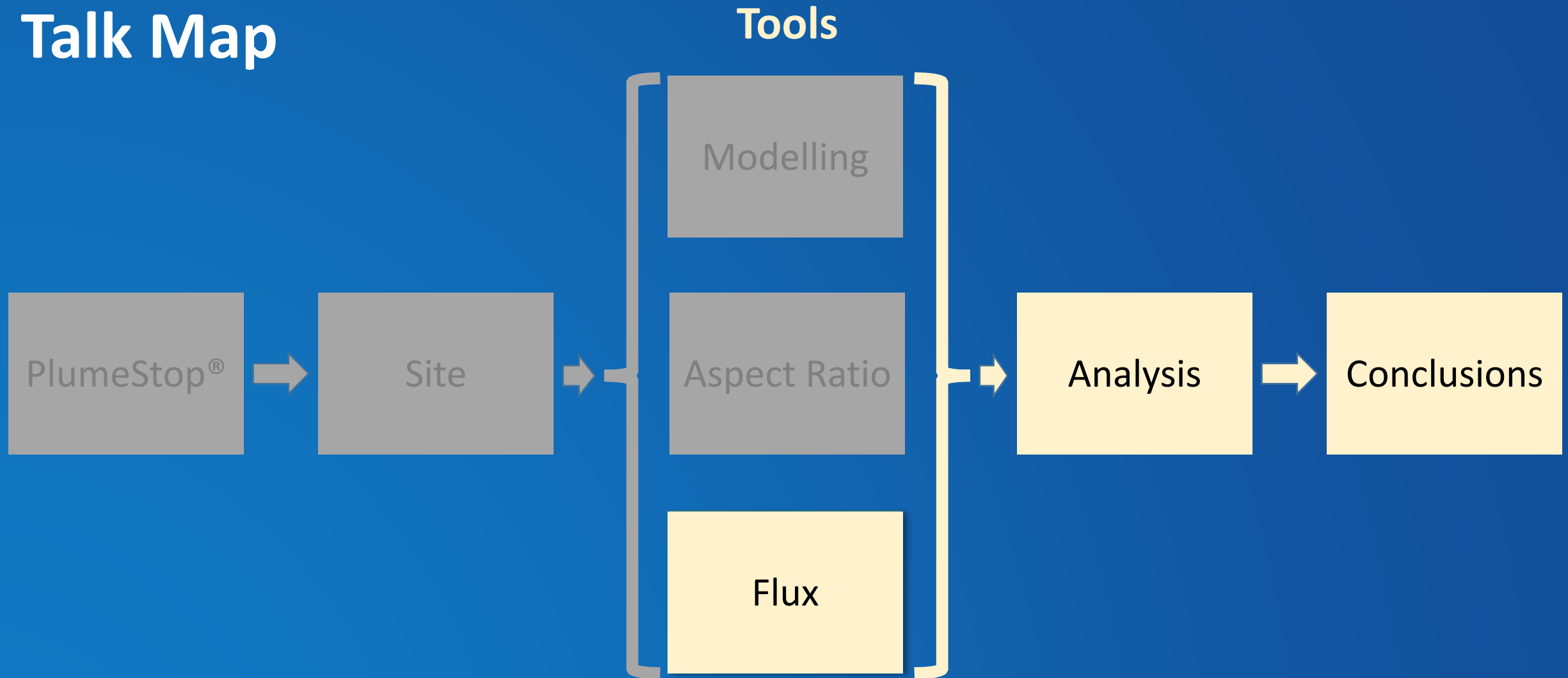
# Aspect Ratio Analysis

- Plume shape suggests groundwater is fast-moving
  - ‘cigar’ not ‘blob’
- GW Velocity calculated from AR at different points (sensitive to effective porosity)
  - Minimum  $V = 320$  ft/year
  - Maximum  $V = 610$  ft/year
  - **Estimate 350 – 500 ft/year**
  - Pilot location  $V = 480$  ft/year



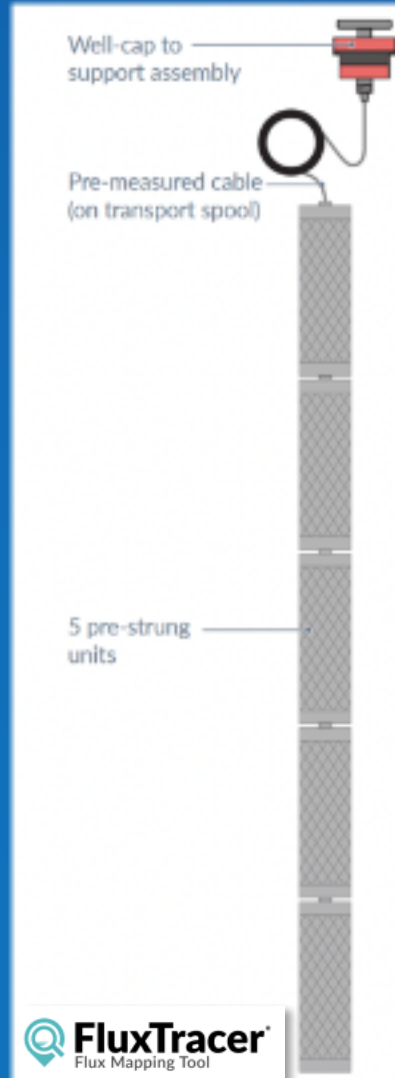
**Encouraging agreement**  
– but is it true?

# Talk Map



# Passive Flux Measurement Devices

- Cannisters of sorbent (activated carbon)
- Pre-loaded with alcohols
- Suspend in monitoring wells (2 – 3 weeks)
- Alcohols wash out  
→ **groundwater flux**
- Contaminants load up  
→ **contaminant flux**



## Field-Scale Evaluation of the Passive Flux Meter for Simultaneous Measurement of Groundwater and Contaminant Fluxes

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ES&T 39(18) 2005 pp 7194-7201



Europe



[www.ifluxsampling.com](http://www.ifluxsampling.com)

USA (Florida)



[www.enviroflux.com](http://www.enviroflux.com)

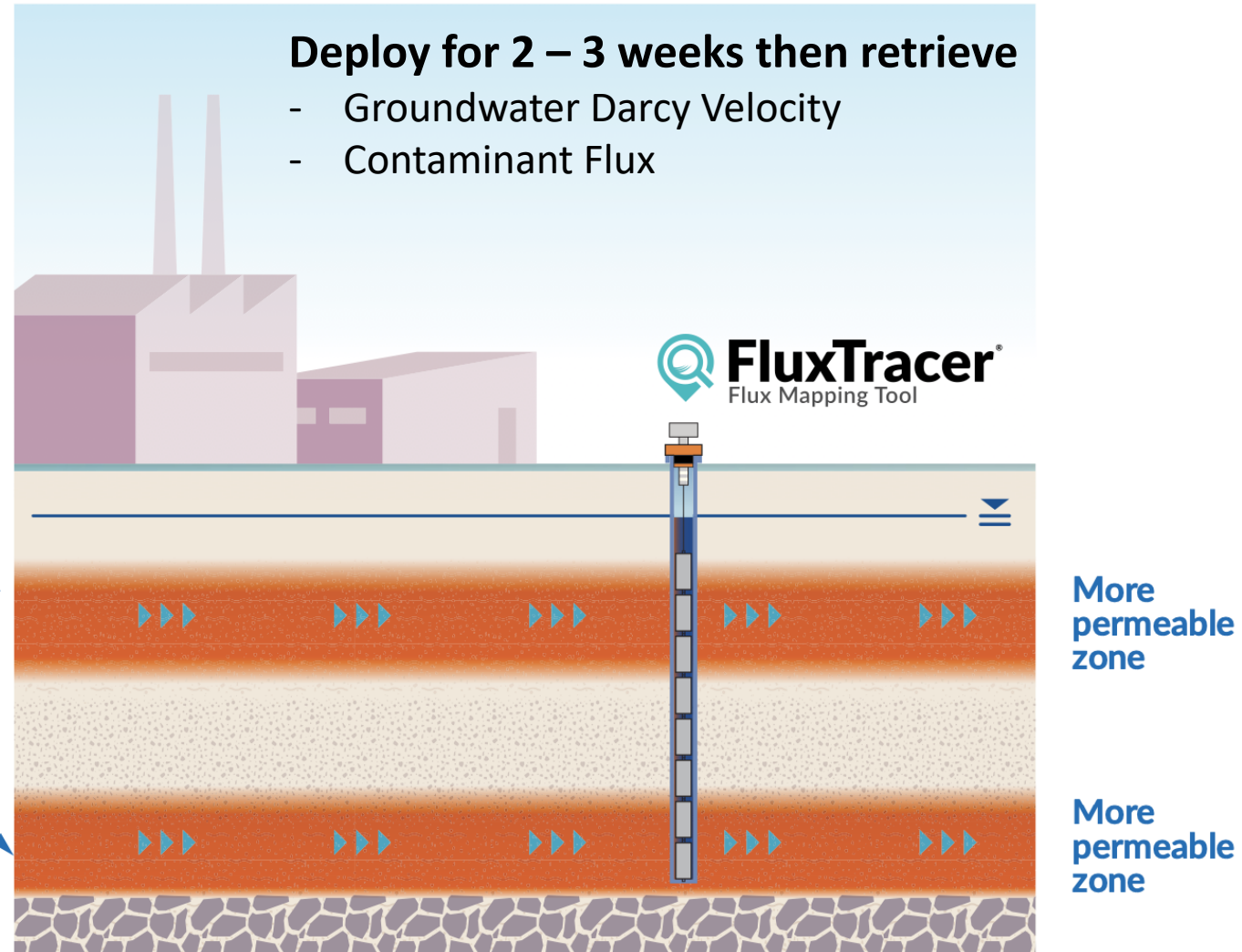
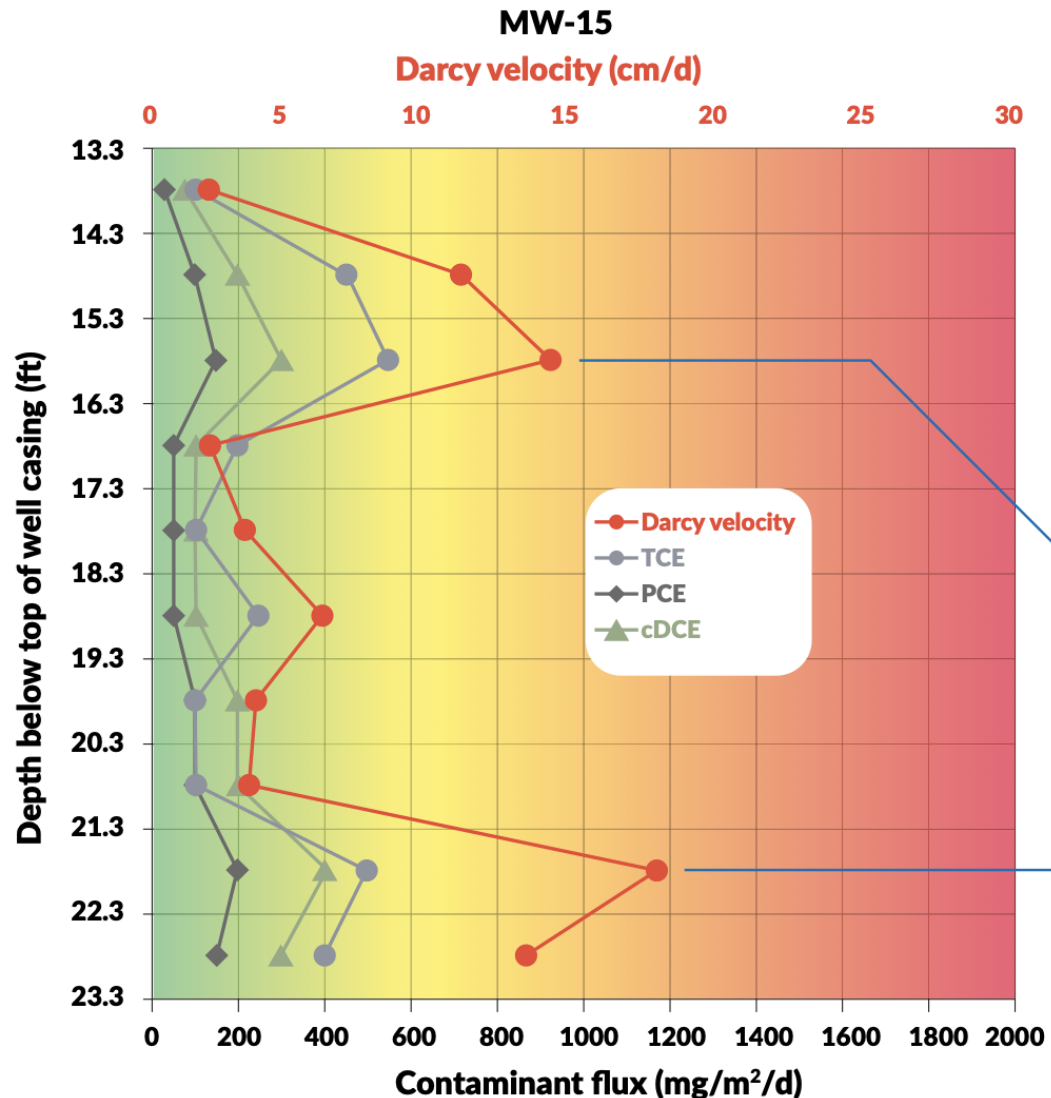
USA (California)



[www.regenesisc.com](http://www.regenesisc.com)



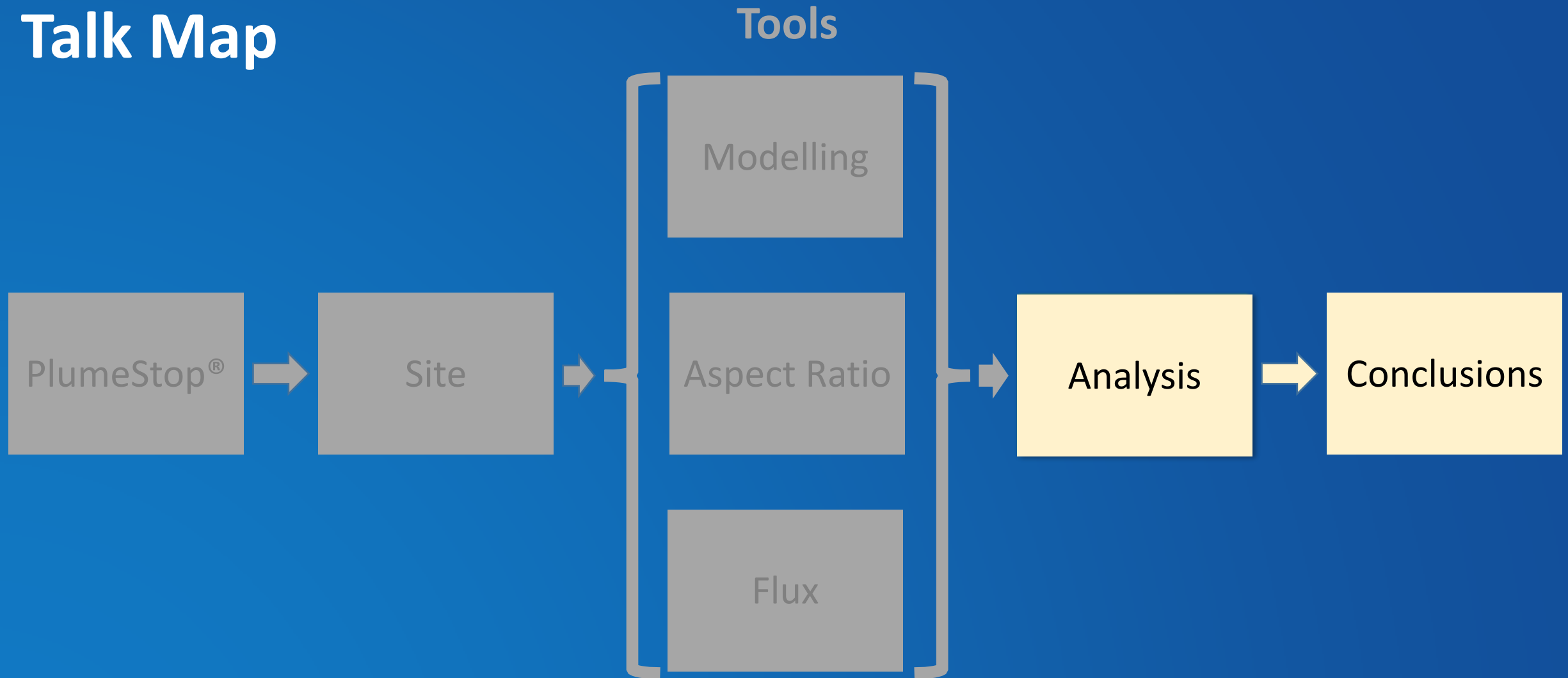
**quantitative vertical flux profiling – ideal for PlumeStop® designs**



# FluxTracer™ - Results

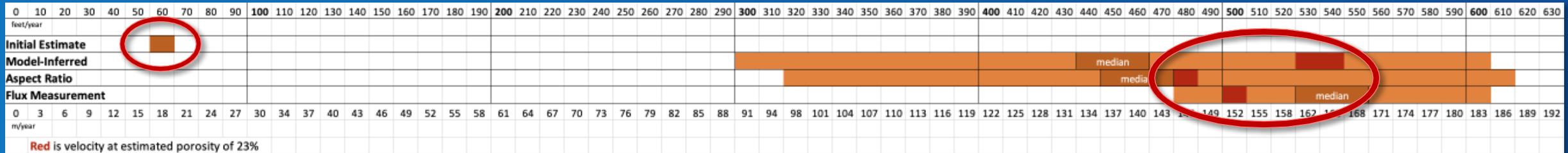
- Darcy velocity 9.6 cm/day
  - **Seepage velocity**  $\approx$  **500 ft/year** (150 m/year)  
(Effective porosity estimate  $\approx$  23%)
- Good agreement:
  - **Aspect ratio** derived estimate of **400 to 500 ft/year** (120 – 150 m/year)
    - **480 ft/year** (146 m/year) at the monitoring well location  
(Effective porosity estimate  $\approx$  23%)
  - **Model-inferred** velocity range of **300 to 600 ft/year** (90- 180 m/year)
    - Optimum fit at  $\approx$  **535 ft/year** (163 m/year)
- **Order of magnitude greater** than the **initial estimate** of **60 ft/year** (18 m/year)
  - used at the design stage

# Talk Map



# Data Agreement

| Seepage Velocity Method | Range (feet/year) | Estimate (feet/year) | Range (m/year) | Estimate (m/year) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Initial Estimate        | 60                | 60                   | 18             | 18                |
| Model-inferred          | 300 - 600         | 540                  | 91 - 183       | 165               |
| Aspect Ratio            | 320 - 610         | 480                  | 98 - 186       | 146               |
| Flux Measurement        | 480 - 600         | 500                  | 146 - 183      | 152               |



- **Broad agreement** of the **new techniques**  $\approx$  500 ft/year (150 m/year)
- Consultant's initial estimate an **order of magnitude** lower – 60 ft/year (18 m)
- Significant **design implications** as faster groundwater requires a higher carbon dose

*So how did the barrier perform?*

# Barrier Performance

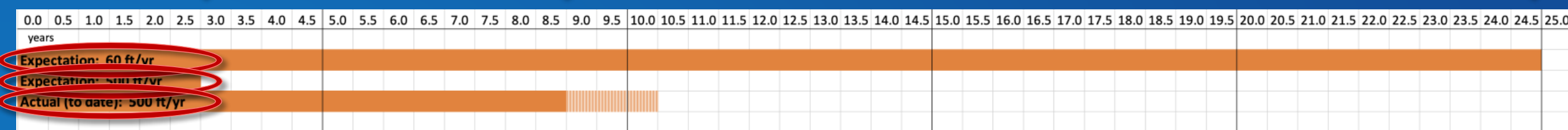


# Barrier Performance

2014

25 years

2039

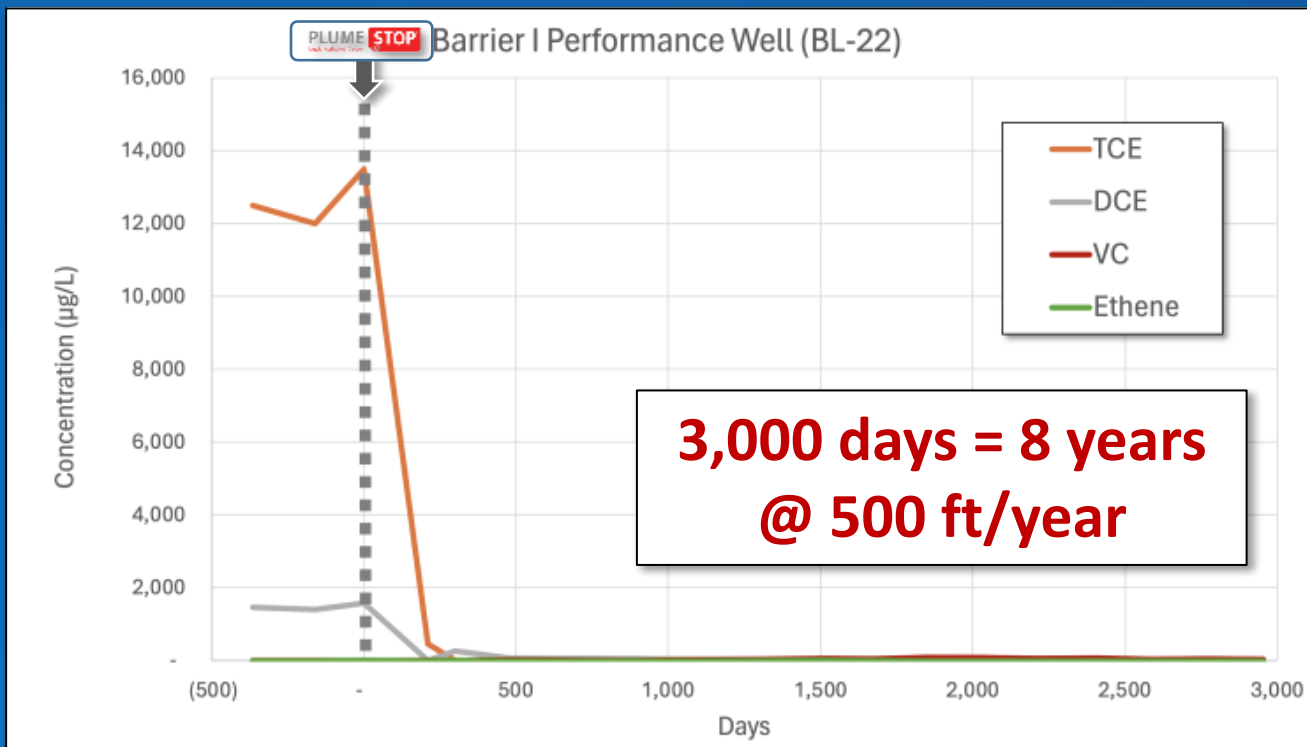


- **60 ft/year** (18 m/yr) – TCE expected to arrive at pilot MW in **25 years** (based on retardation only)
- **500 ft/year** (150 m/yr) – this reduces to **3 years**
- Not yet arrived at **9 years**
- Extension attributed to the **combination** of **biodegradation** with **retardation**
  - Possible **bio-regeneration** of carbon sorption sites

Performance is therefore **triple** the sorption-only expectation at the measured flux

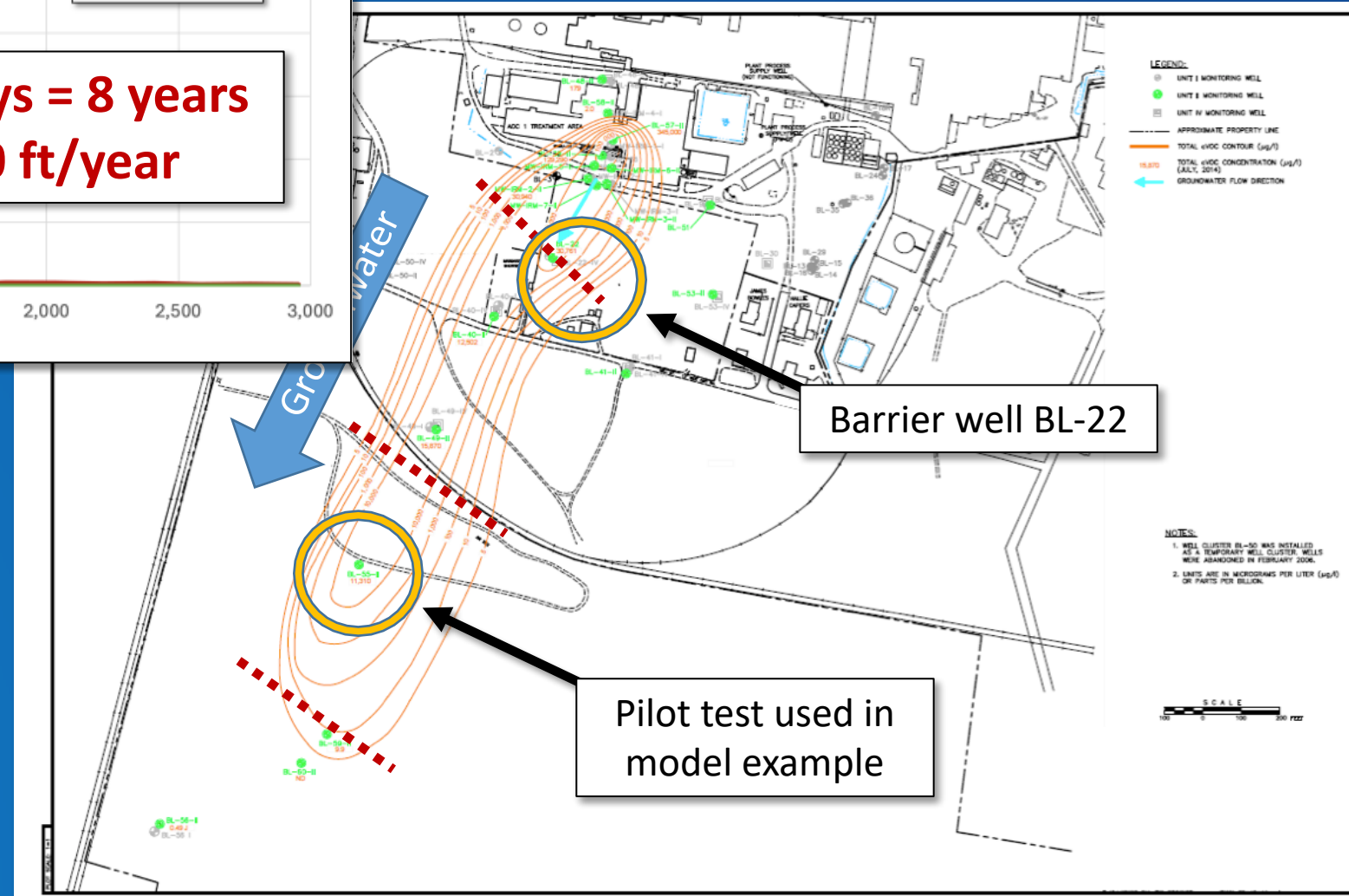
This suggests the initial 25-year design would be met / exceeded under the design conditions

# Up-Gradient Barrier



## Overall Plume Remediation

- Objectives are being met (2016 to date)
- Plume is **contained**
- Mass is **depleting**

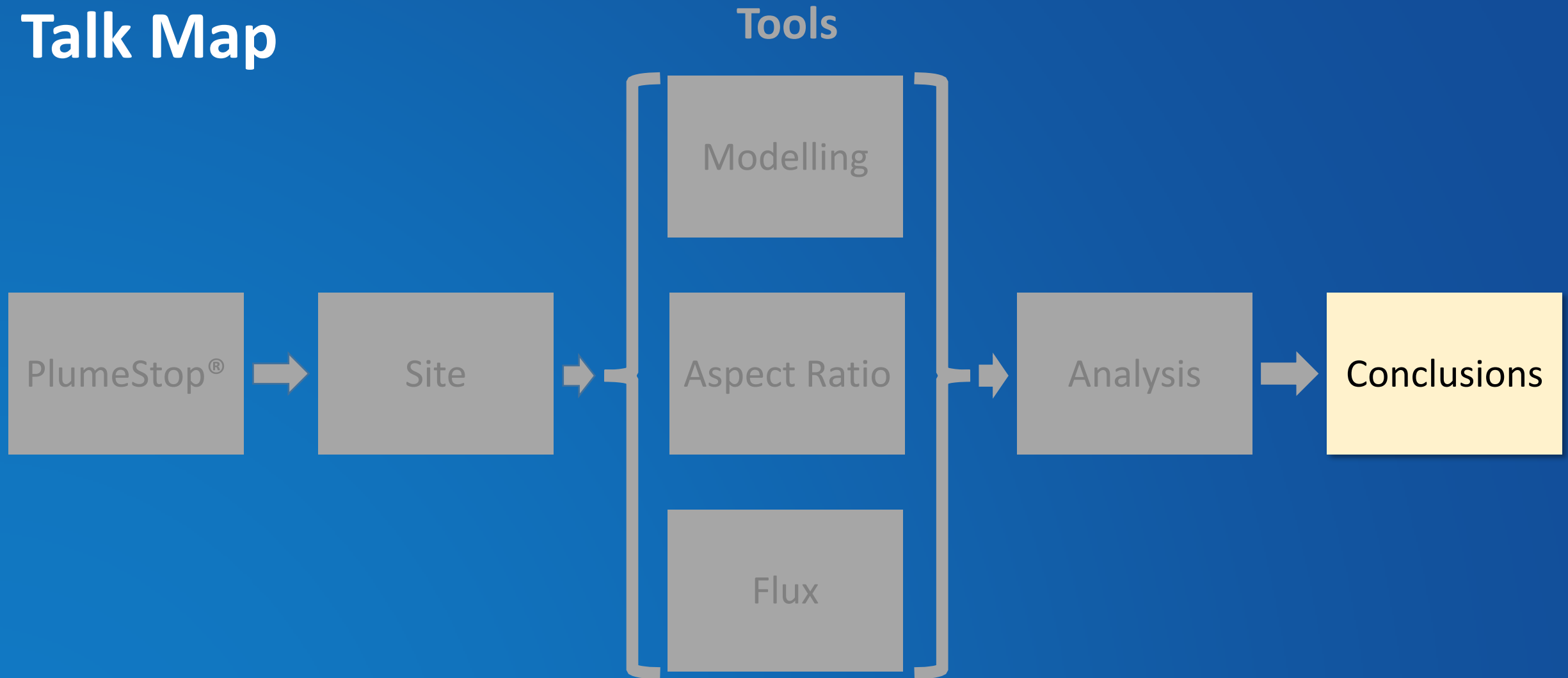


# Barrier Performance – bonus ball

- Modelling suggests TCE and daughter **biodegradation has remained ongoing**
  - long after the **depletion** of the HRC® donor
    - Pre-treatment aquifer was **aerobic** – minimal TCE degradation
    - HRC® electron-donor longevity **<1 year** at 500 ft/year seepage velocity
    - Rate has reduced but **has not reverted** to pre-treatment rate
- Analysis of chemical and geochemical data supports the modelled inference.
- The mechanism behind this is intriguing but beyond the scope of the present study.
- (That's a story for another time.)



# Talk Map



# Conclusions – tools



- The three approaches offer **good agreement**.
- **Order of magnitude higher** than the estimate made without these tools.
- **Convergence** supports **confidence** in their individual use.

# Conclusions – application



- An understanding of **flux** is **critical** to PlumeStop® barrier designs
- Conventional approaches can significantly **underestimate** flux
- These three approaches provide the necessary flux basis for designs
  - **Aspect ratio** and **modelling** tools allow rapid **desktop** analysis
  - **Passive flux measurement** provides powerful **field** corroboration

# Conclusions – barrier



- The barrier pilot has remained functional to date
  - **9 years** at latest available data set
- Correcting for flux, performance is **triple** the retardation-only expectation
  - This **duration is extending** as the barrier continues to perform
- Solvent **biodegradation** remains **on-going** in the barrier zone long after donor expiry
  - Wider aquifer is aerobic – negligible background TCE degradation – intriguing but beyond present study



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# Thank You





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# Time-Concentration Trend Chart

## Unit II Monitoring Well BL-22

