

Vertex Environmental Inc.



LNAPL Remediation in Bedrock: Combining MPE and Injection of a Carbon-Based Remedial Amendment

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Battelle

Bruce Tunncliffe, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

Background



Bruce Tunncliffe, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

- Masters – U of Waterloo. Remediation
- Founder – Vertex Environmental Inc.

Vertex Environmental Inc.

- Founded July 2003
- Environmental Contractor



Talk Concept

- Light, non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) remediation in fractured bedrock has been very challenging in the past, with a low probability of success
- This talk presents a case study
- All work was proposed and completed in a budget restricted environment
- “Old” technologies were used
 - Excavation
 - Multi-phase Extraction (MPE)
- Followed by a “new” technology
 - In-Situ remediation, using an activated carbon-based amendment and novel injection approach
- This talk will showcase the successful sequential use of these 2 technologies





Outline

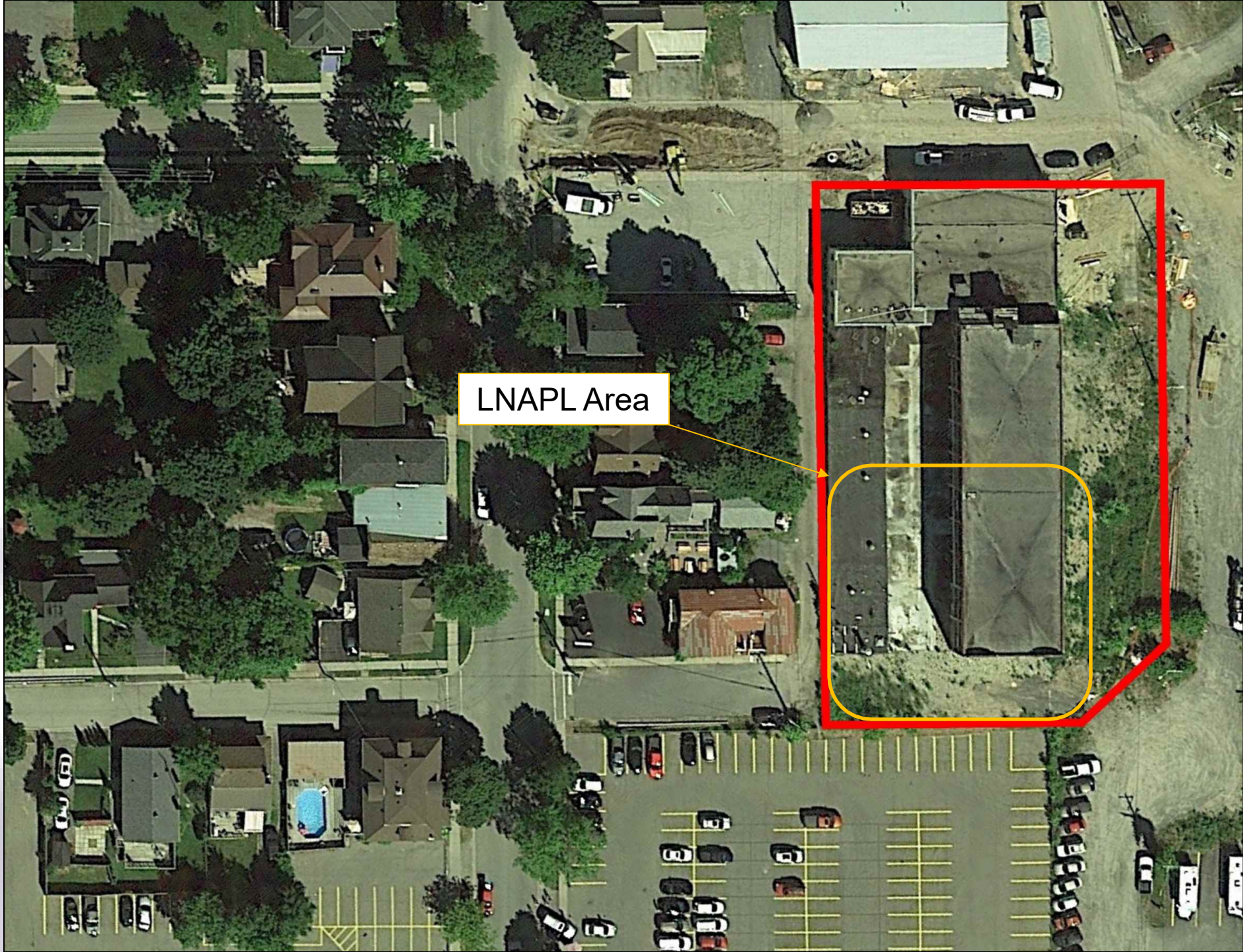
- Case Study – Background
 - The Site
 - Geology and LNAPL
- “Old” Remediation Technologies
 - Excavation
 - Multiphase Extraction
- “New” Remediation Technology
 - In-Situ Activated-Carbon Based Amendment
- Closing

Background – The Situation

- Confidential site in eastern Ontario, Canada
- Contamination primarily in the underlying bedrock aquifer
- Historical industrial operations:
 - Leaky fuel tank
 - PHCs (petroleum hydrocarbons) and LNAPL
- Future redevelopment planned:
 - Residential redevelopment
 - RA (risk assessment) and redevelopment permit process underway
 - Active remediation was required to address free product (LNAPL)
- Staged remedial approach:
 - Source Removal = Decommission fuel tank & removal of impacted soil
 - MPE System = Direct LNAPL removal
 - In-Situ Injection = Polishing step to address residual/remaining PHCs & LNAPL







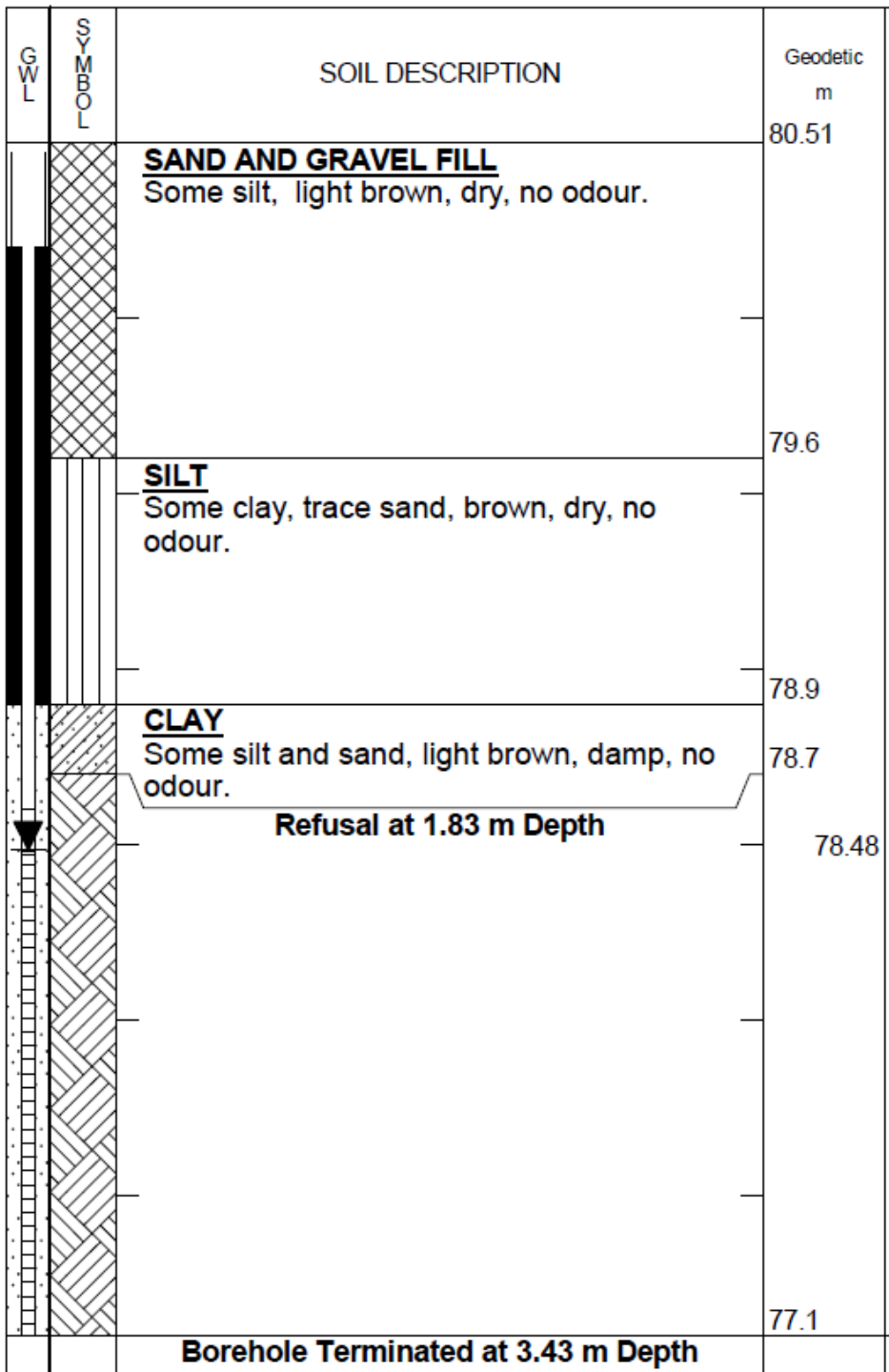
LNAPL Area





Site Stratigraphy

6.5 feet – water table



0 feet – ground surface

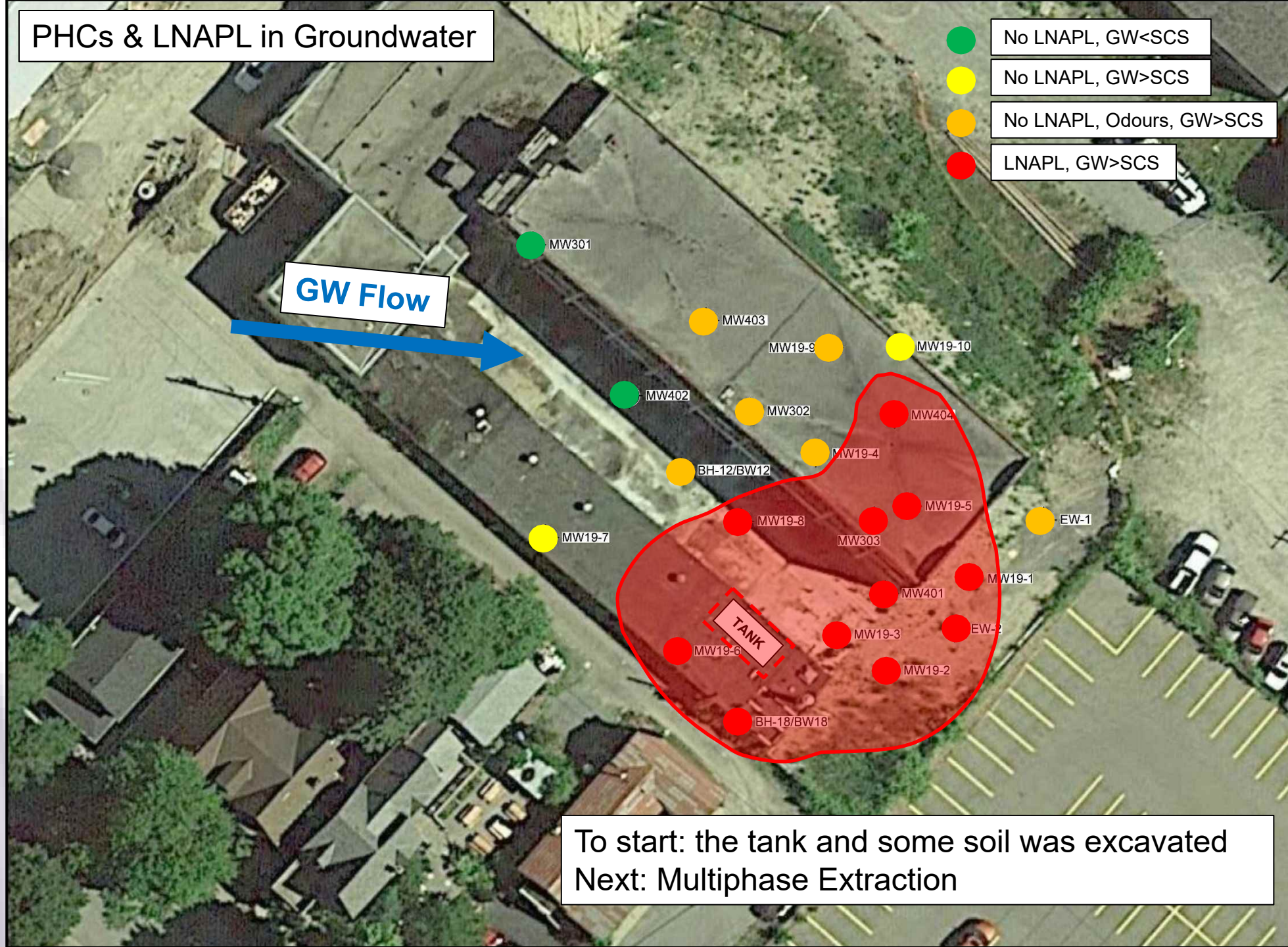
6 feet – top of bedrock (Dolostone)



The Source



PHCs & LNAPL in Groundwater



- Green circle: No LNAPL, GW<SCS
- Yellow circle: No LNAPL, GW>SCS
- Orange circle: No LNAPL, Odours, GW>SCS
- Red circle: LNAPL, GW>SCS

SCS = Site
Condition
Standards

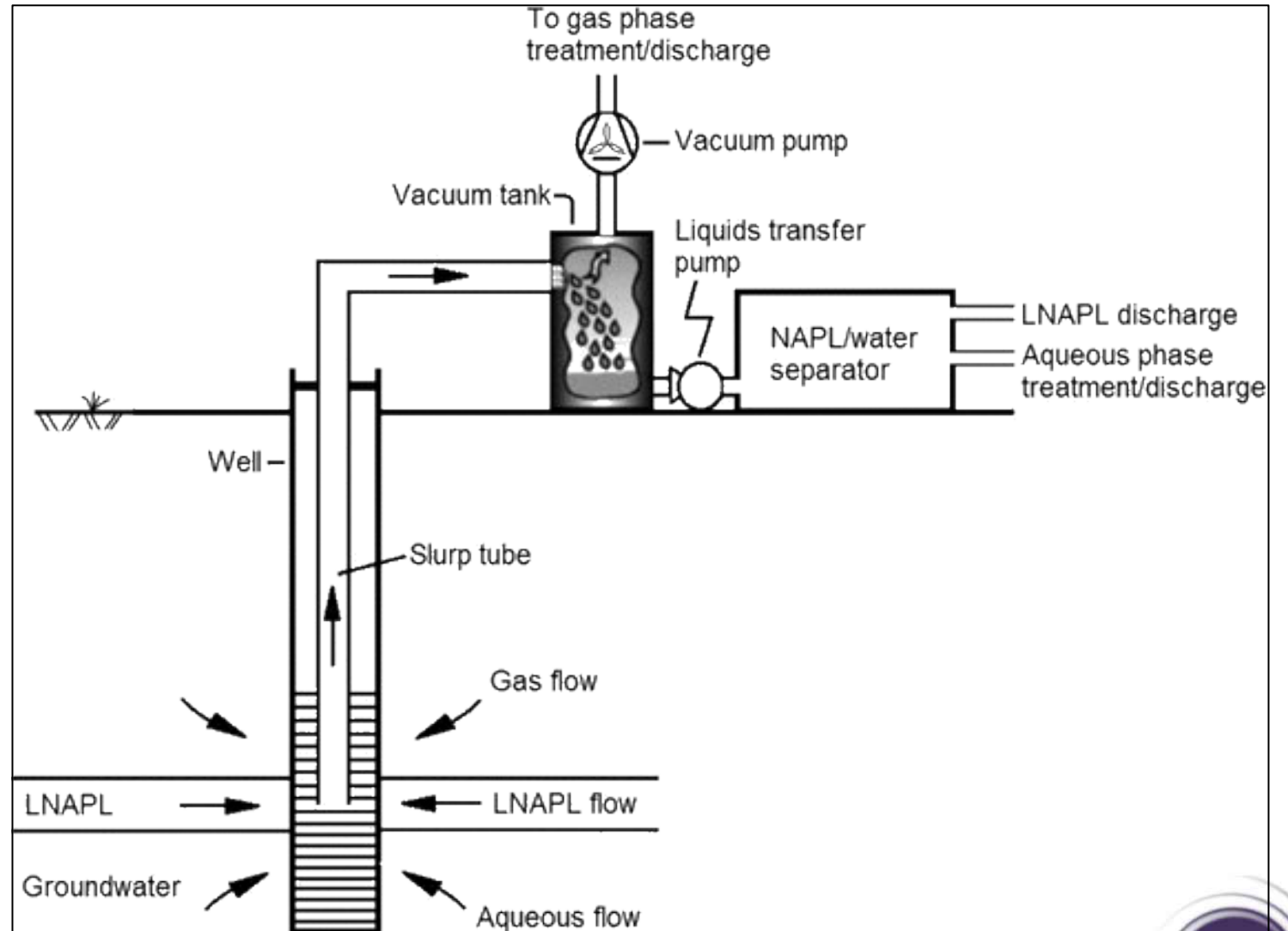
To start: the tank and some soil was excavated
Next: Multiphase Extraction

What is Multi-Phase Extraction (MPE)?

Technology has been used from 1980s to Present

Multiphase Extraction (MPE):

- Extracts 3 phases:
 - NAPL
 - Groundwater
 - Vapours
- Uses slurp tubes at the air-liquid interface
- Separates 3 phases and treats simultaneously



Source: Simulation of Subsurface Multiphase Contaminant Extraction Using a Bioslurping Well Model (2016)



Multi-Phase Extraction – Preliminary Work

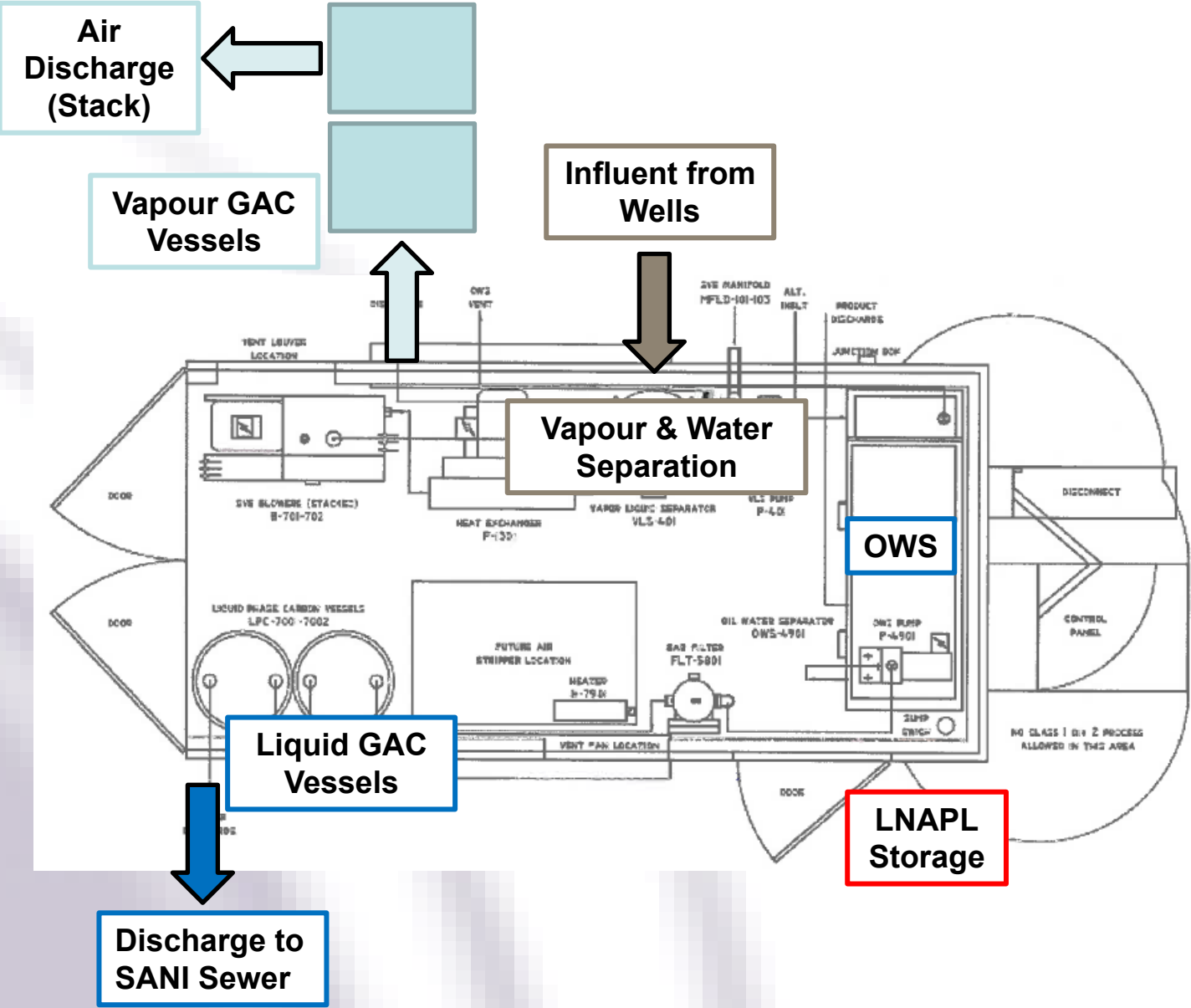
- Vacuum Extraction Testing (Spring 2020)
 - Using Vacuum truck, measured radius of influence (ROI) and product recovery rates
 - Useful in sizing system and extraction well (EW) placement
- MPE Power Connections
 - Work with local utility to install new poles and service
- Sewer Discharge Agreement
 - Process with municipality
 - Install a new lateral connection to Sanitary sewer from the Site



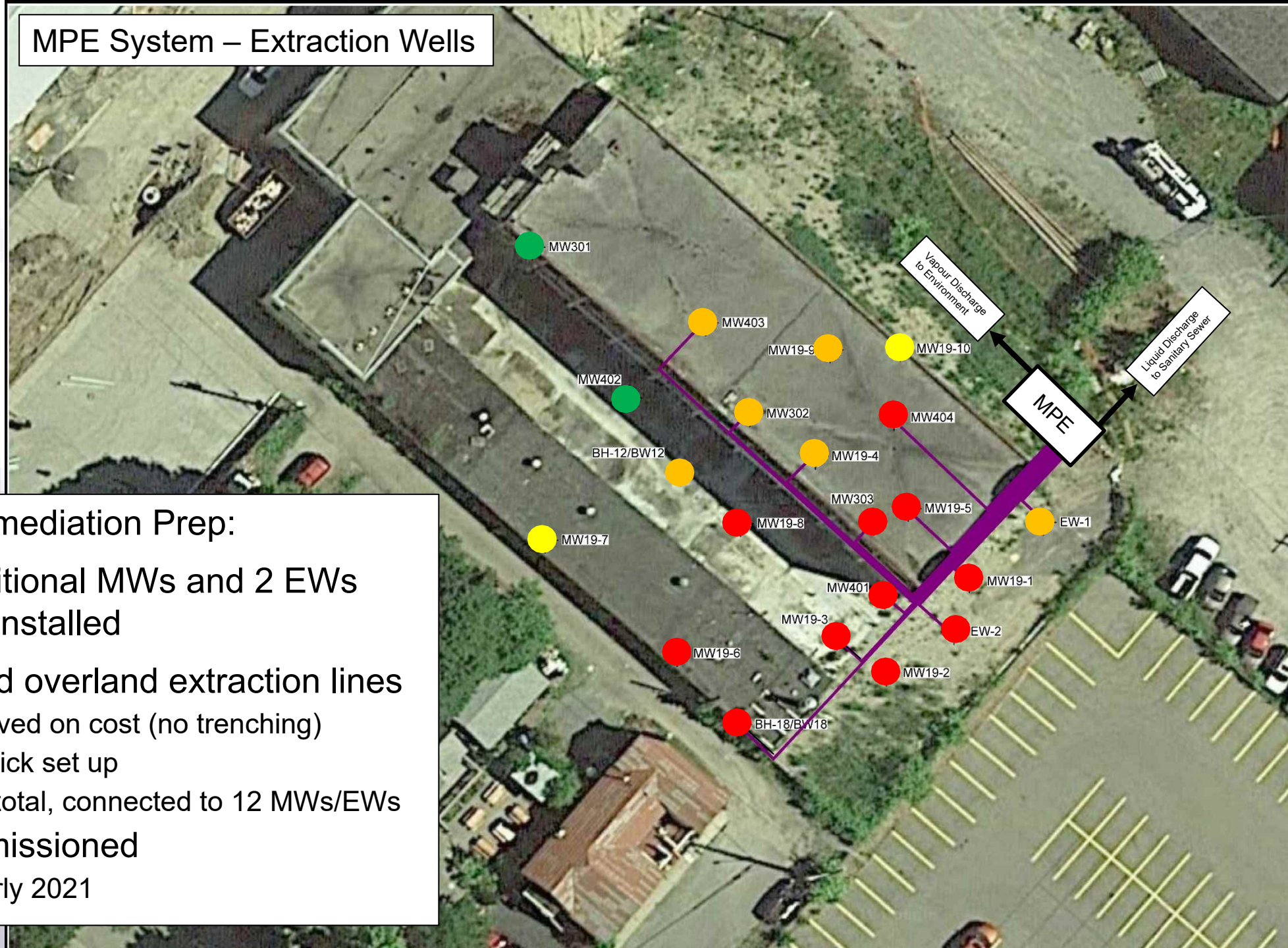
Multi-Phase Extraction – The System



Multi-Phase Extraction – The System



MPE System – Extraction Wells

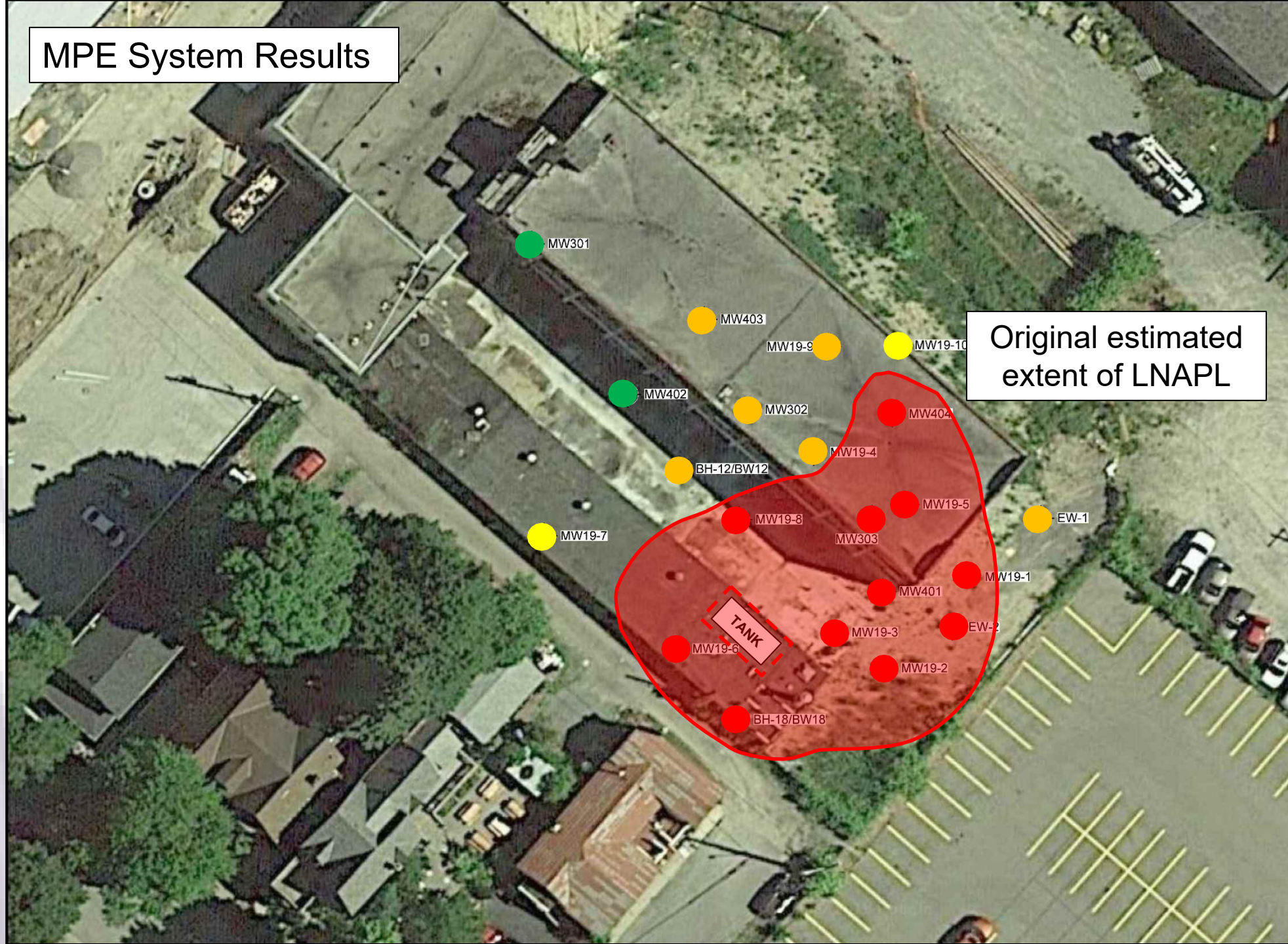


MPE Remediation Prep:

- 4 additional MWs and 2 EWs were installed
- Placed overland extraction lines
 - Saved on cost (no trenching)
 - Quick set up
 - In total, connected to 12 MWs/EWs
- Commissioned
 - early 2021

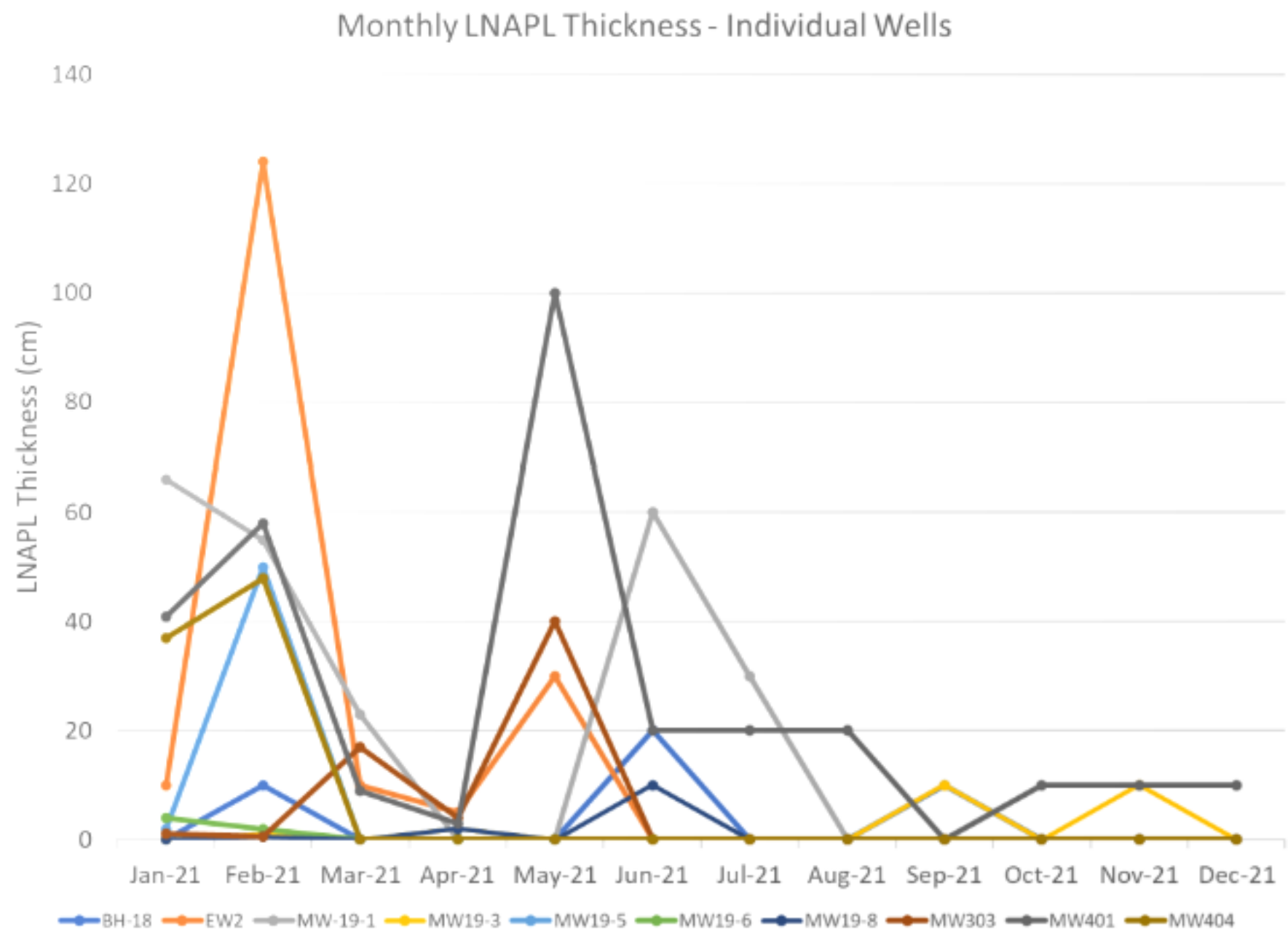


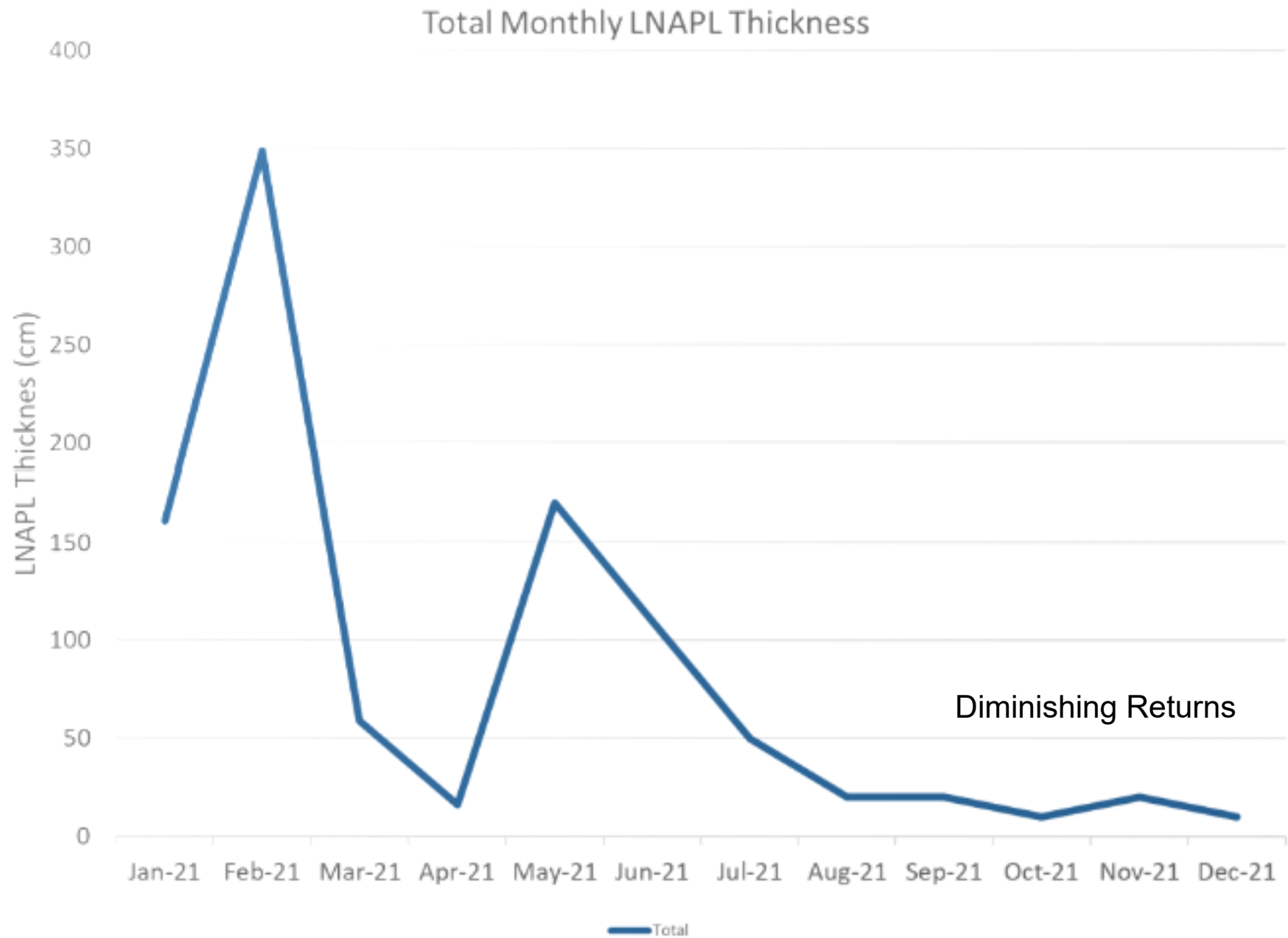
MPE System Results



Original estimated
extent of LNAPL

At the start
LNAPL between
2 to up to 4 feet
in thickness

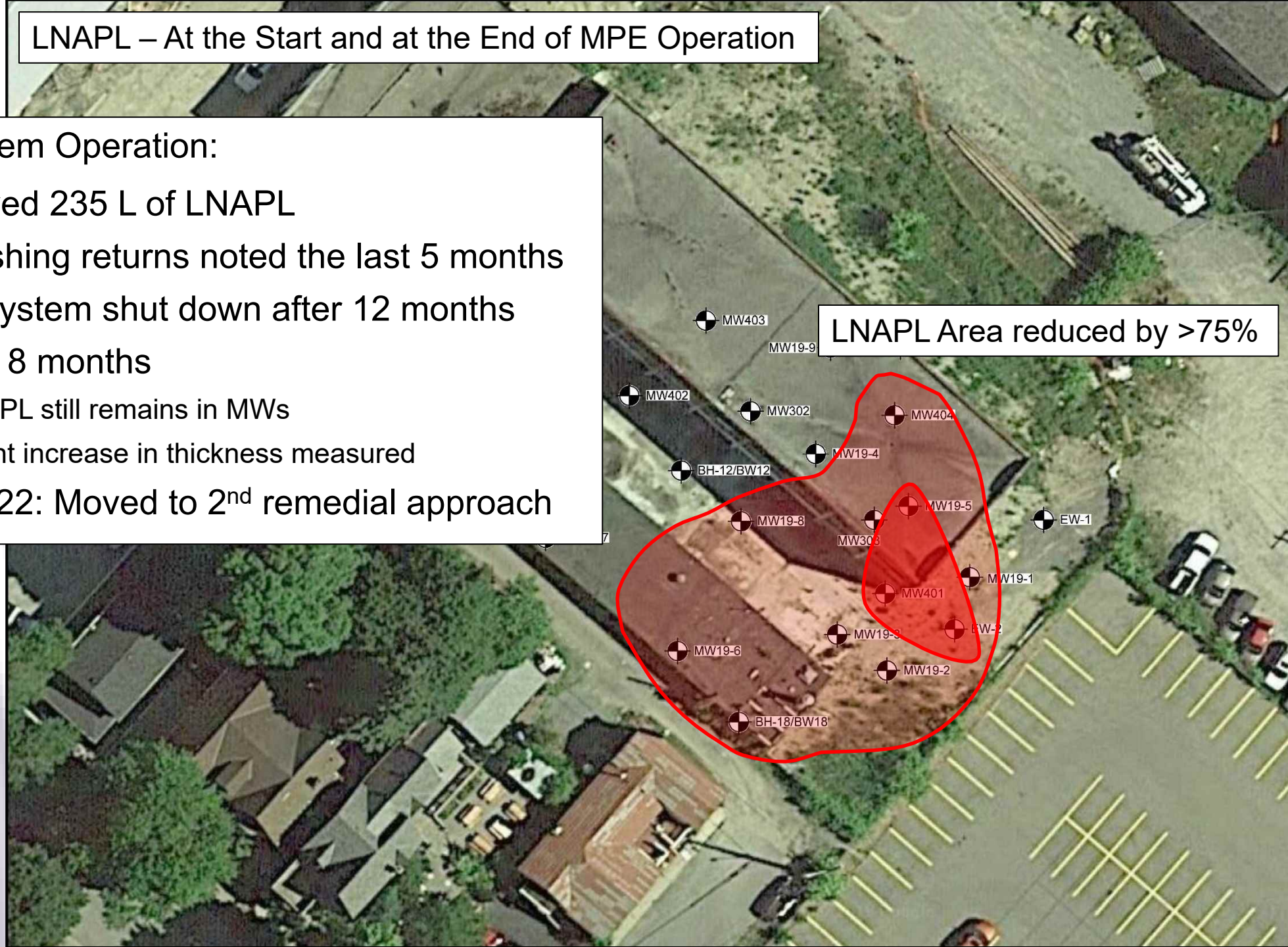




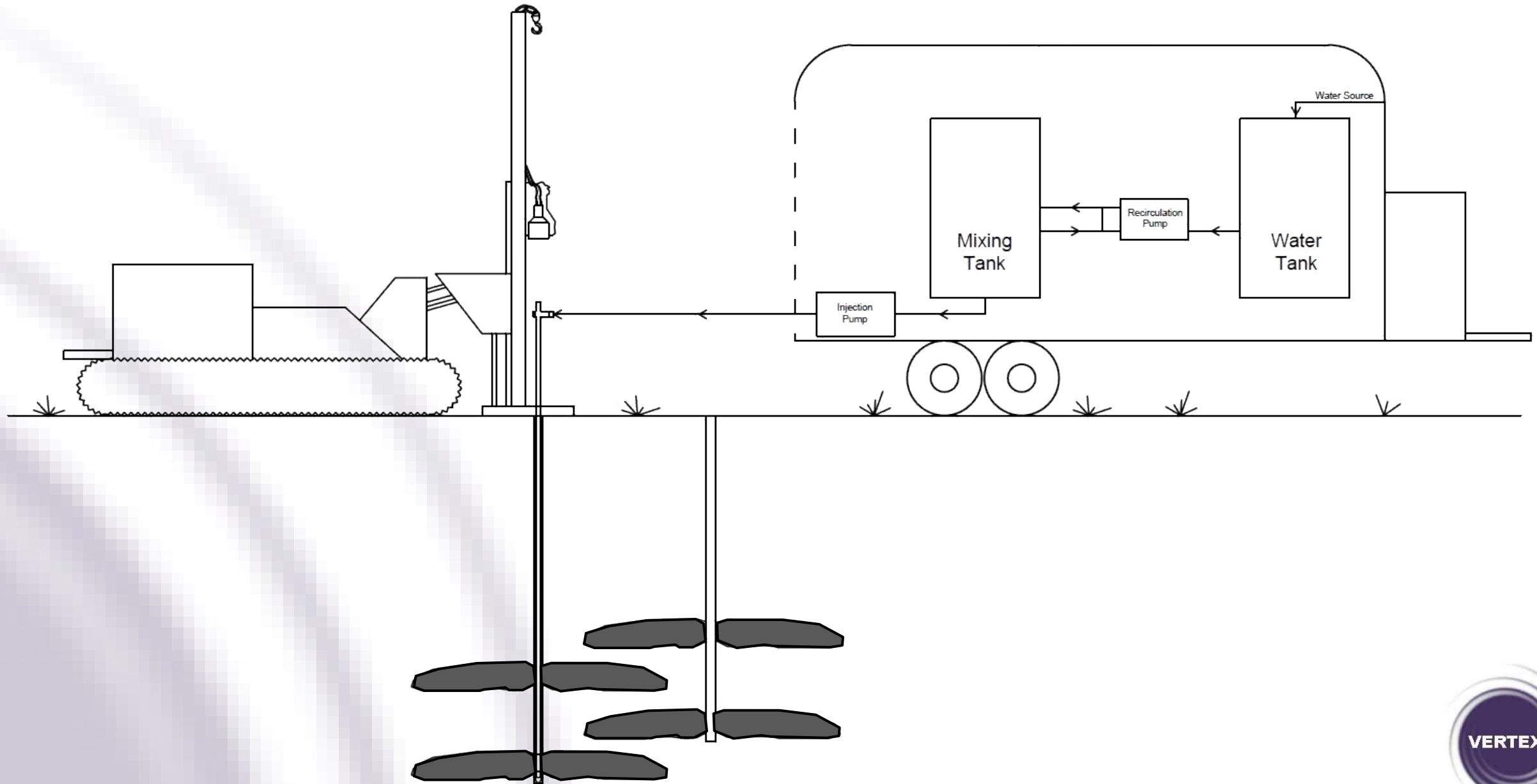
LNAPL – At the Start and at the End of MPE Operation

MPE System Operation:

- Removed 235 L of LNAPL
- Diminishing returns noted the last 5 months
- MPE System shut down after 12 months
- Waited 8 months
 - LNAPL still remains in MWs
 - Slight increase in thickness measured
- Fall 2022: Moved to 2nd remedial approach



Injection Program – Carbon-Based Amendment



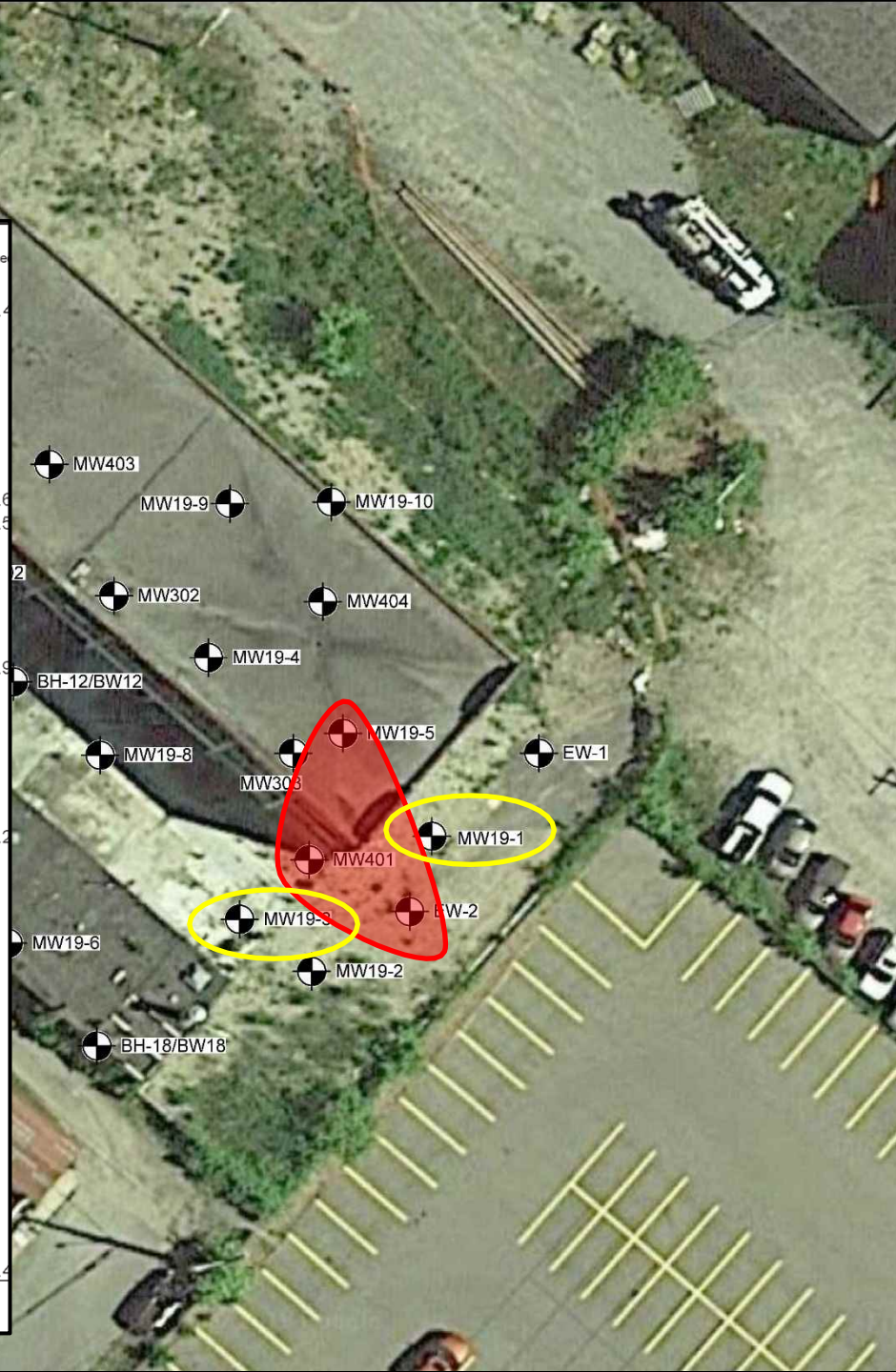
Injection Program

BH19-3

BH19-1

SOIL DESCRIPTION	Ge
CONCRETE SLAB	80.4
SILT Some gravel and sand, trace clay, brown, moist to dry, no odour.	80.3
	79.0
CLAY Trace silt, brown, dry to moist, no odour.	78.7
CLAY Grey, moist odour, sheen,	
Refusal at 2.31 m Depth	78.2
	76.7
Borehole Terminated at 3.83 m Depth	

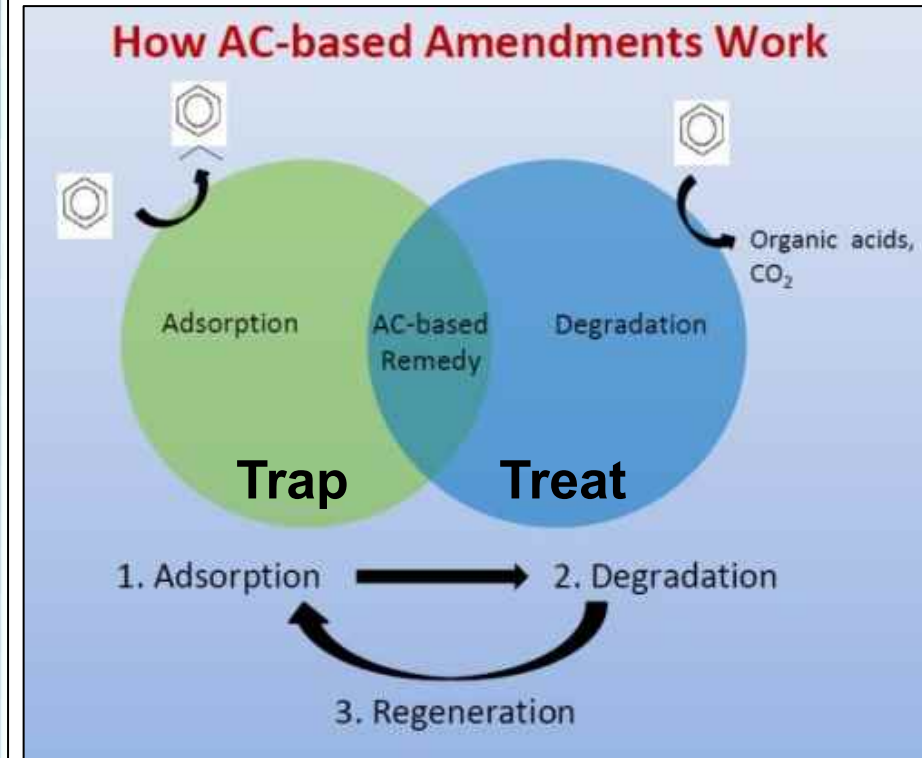
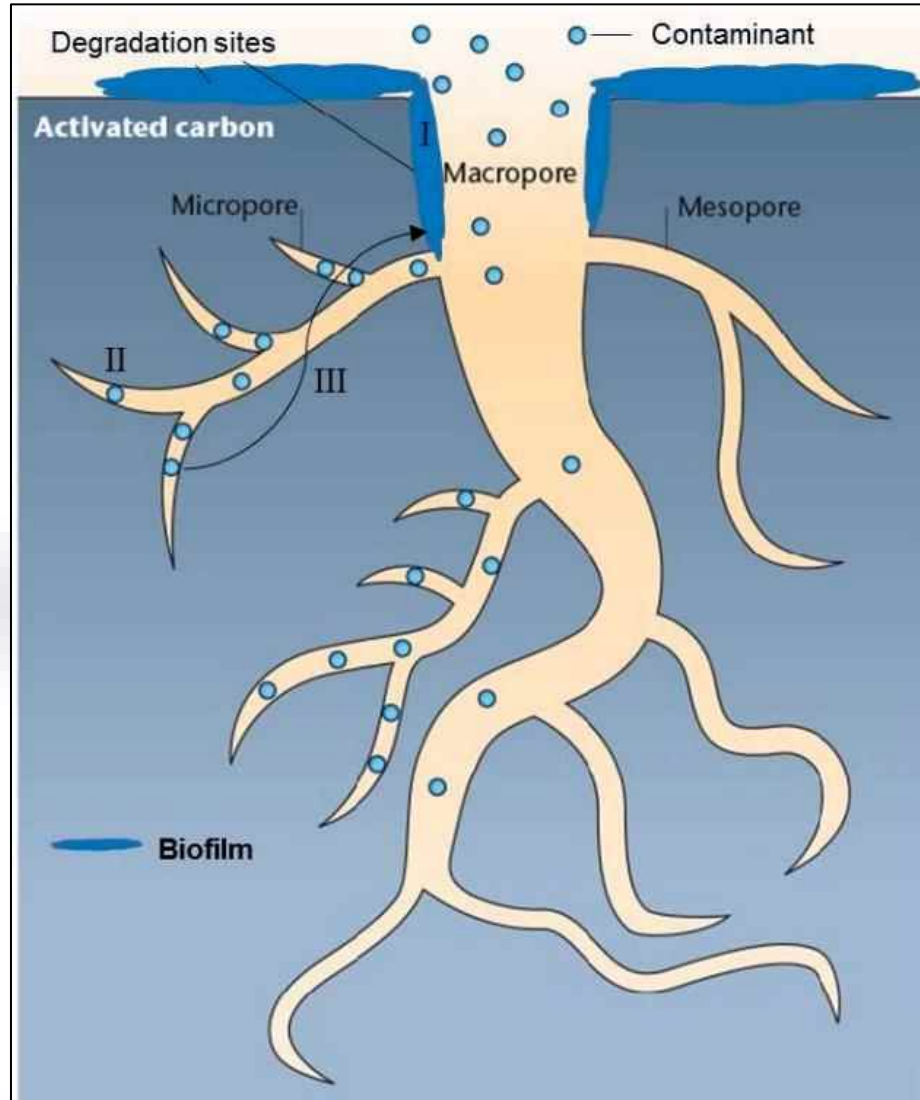
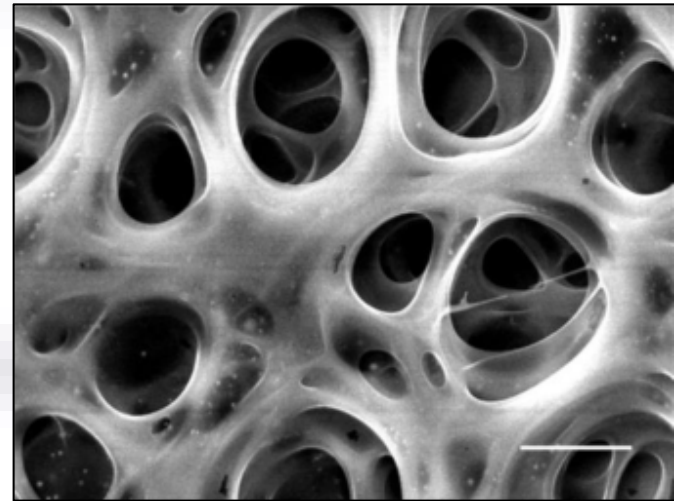
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Ge
SAND AND GRAVEL FILL Some brick and concrete, brown (bottom 2" blackish brown), dry, no odour.	80.4
SANDY SILT Trace clay, dark brown, dry, no odour.	79.6
SILT Some sand and clay, light brown, dry, no odour.	79.5
	78.9
CLAY Trace sand, grey, moist odour, sheen.	
Refusal at 2.29 m Depth	78.2
	76.4
Borehole Terminated at 4.04 m Depth	



GeoTAP™ (Pre-Drill) Method



Trap & Treat[®] BOS 200+[®]

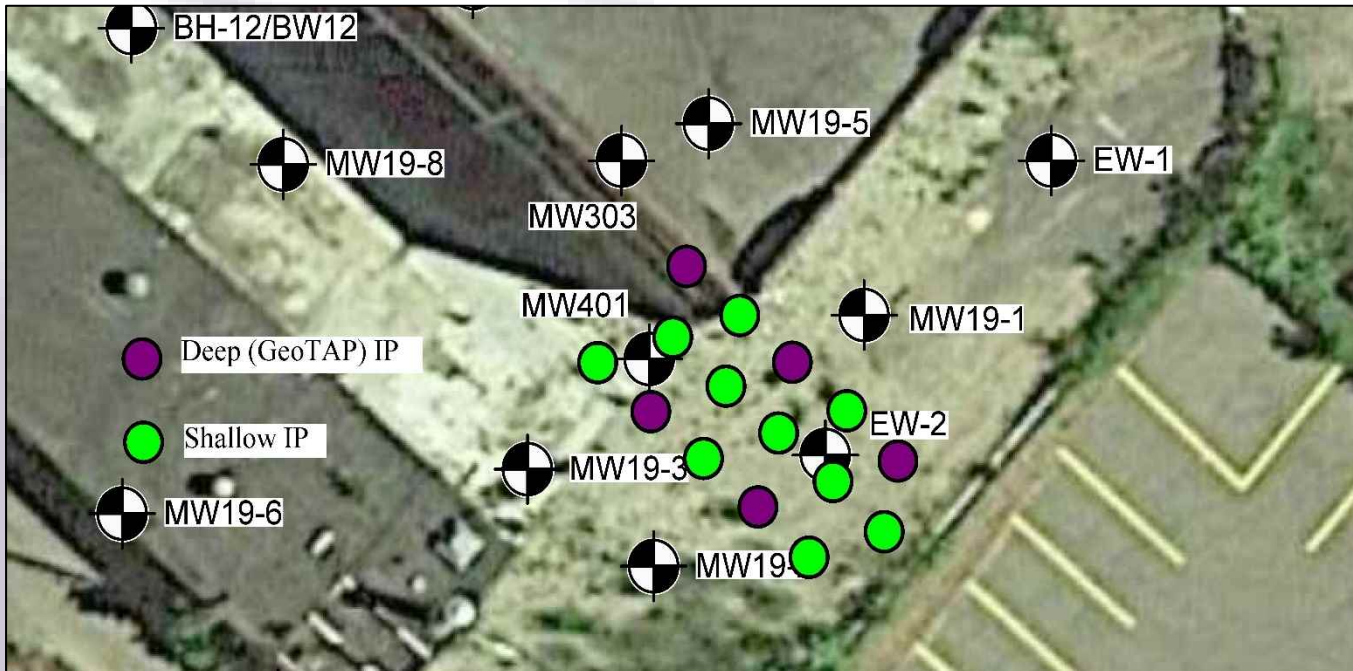


BOS 200+[®] incorporates activated carbon (AC), nutrients (complex carbohydrates & amino acids), and microbes to synergistically degrade contaminants while renewing the AC platform

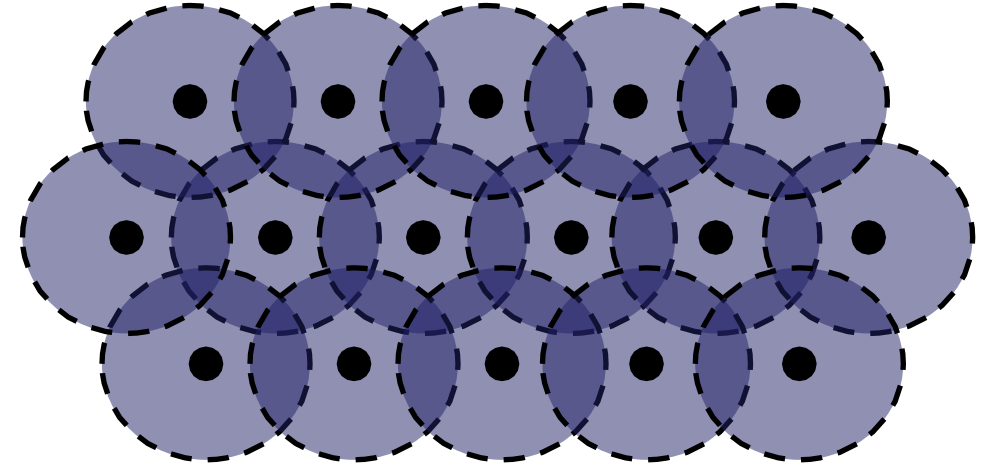


Injection Summary

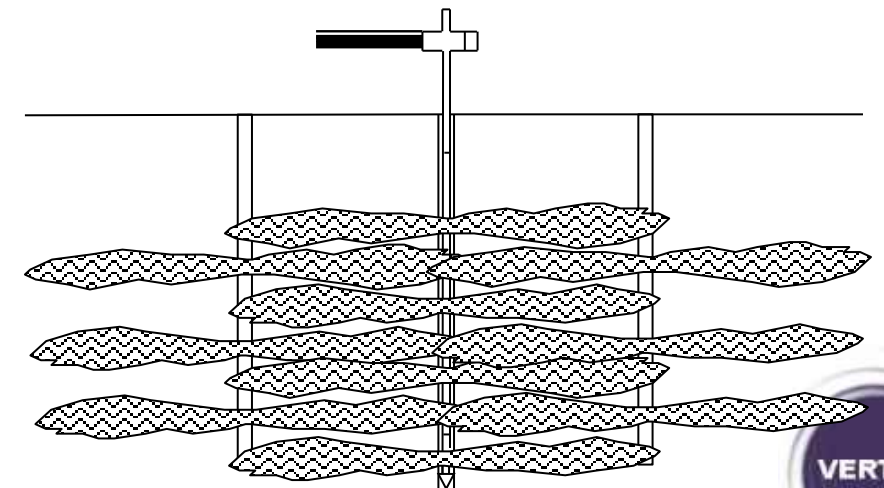
- Completed over 2 days in Fall 2022
- 5 bedrock GeoTAP™ injection points (IPs)
- 10 overburden direct-push IPs
- 15 IPs in total to target “Hot Spot” area
- Injected 2,200 kg BOS 200+® in 4,000 L



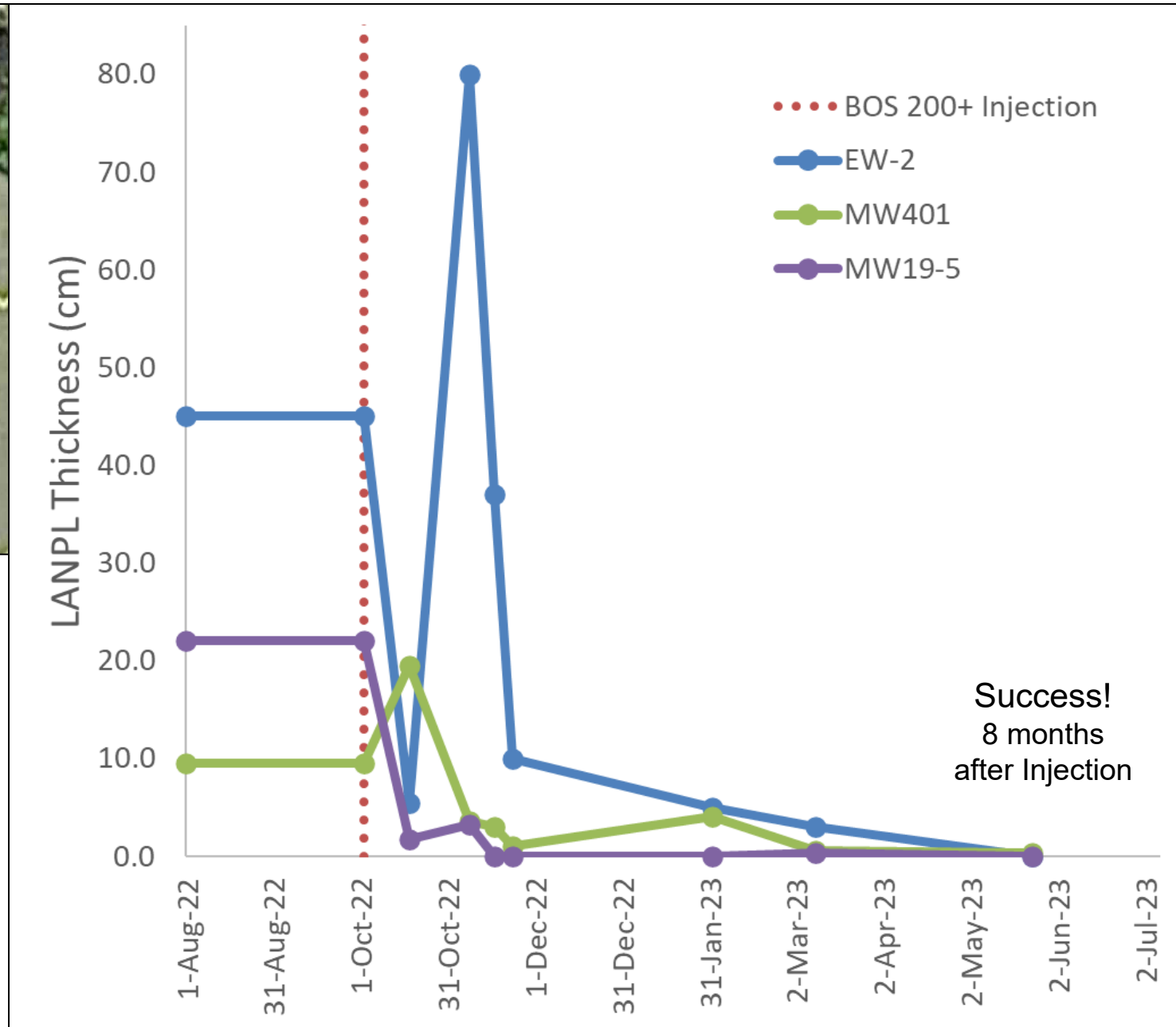
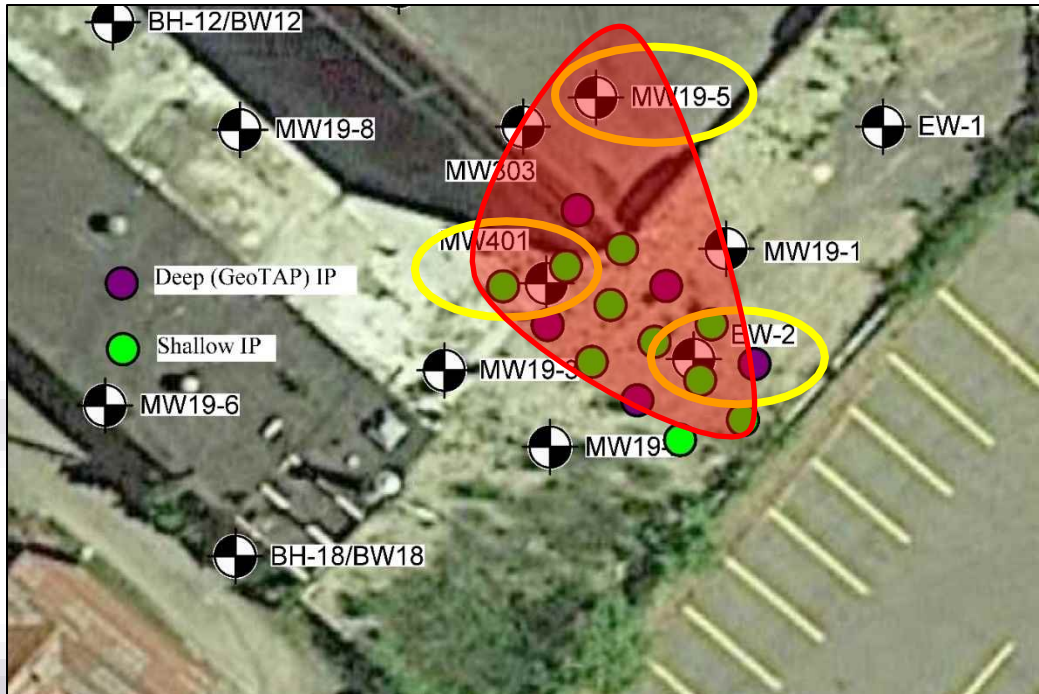
Plan View



Profile View



Injection Results – Post Injection Analytical

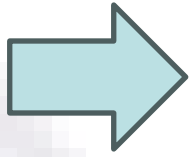


LNAPL Remediation in Bedrock - Closing

Remediation of Bedrock with LNAPL:

- Its possible with a multi-technology approach
- UST Removal & Excavation:
 - Source removed
- MPE System:
 - Implemented for a period of 12 months
 - Removal of majority (~75 %) of the LNAPL area
- Trap and Treat® BOS 200+® Injection:
 - Implemented GeoTAP™ method: allowed injection into fractured bedrock and at the overburden bedrock interface
 - BOS 200+ handled LNAPL and back diffusion of PHCs
 - Sustained reduction in LNAPL achieved





Questions?

Thank You for Your Time

Bruce Tunncliffe
Vertex Environmental Inc.
(519) 249-9184 mobile
brucet@vertexenvironmental.ca

www.vertexenvironmental.ca

