



A New Paradigm for Managing Chlorinated Solvent Sites



Grant Carey
Porewater Solutions

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Ottawa, ON
February 12, 2015

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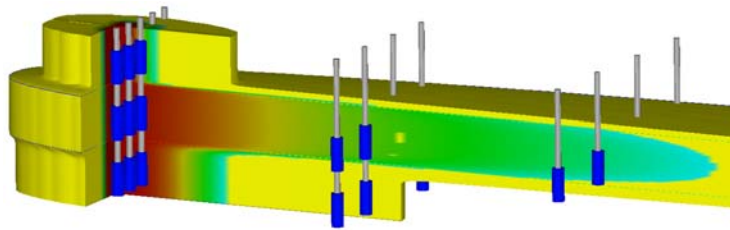
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New Paradigm for Managing Chlorinated Solvent Sites

By Grant Carey

Phone: 613-270-9458

Email: gcarey@porewater.com; Web: www.porewater.com



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Grant Carey or Cary Grant?



The Modeler



The Model



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Porewater Solutions (PWS)

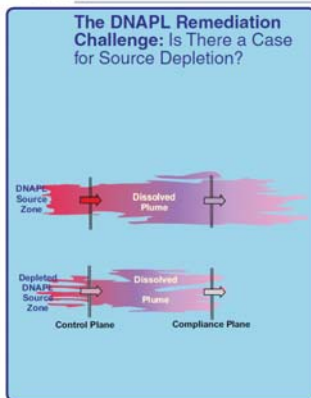
- Consulting (U.S. and Canada)
 - Remedy Enhancement
 - Environmental Forensics / Litigation
 - Modeling
- ITRC
- Model Development →
- Continuing Education

ISR-MT3DMS
NAPL Depletion Model

BioRedox-MT3DMS
SEQUENCE
Remediation ToolKit
Vapor-2D

DNAPL Sites: A Decade of Reflection

2003



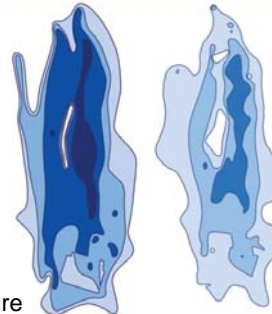
Research and Guidance

- DoD / DOE research
- ITRC
 - Mass Flux
 - DNAPL Strategies
 - Alternative End Points
- EPA
 - TI Waivers
 - Site closure
 - DNAPL Delineation
- States
 - CA – Low Threat Closure

2012

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

ALTERNATIVES FOR MANAGING THE NATION'S COMPLEX CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER SITES



The New Paradigm

Site Characterization Tools

- *Mass flux and Mass discharge*
- *Modeling back-diffusion timeframe*

Remediation

- *Mass discharge → Attainable interim goal*
- *Focus, Focus, Focus on the mass (Biggest Bang for \$\$\$)*

Management framework

- *Integrated source-plume management*
- *Transition from active to passive source treatment*

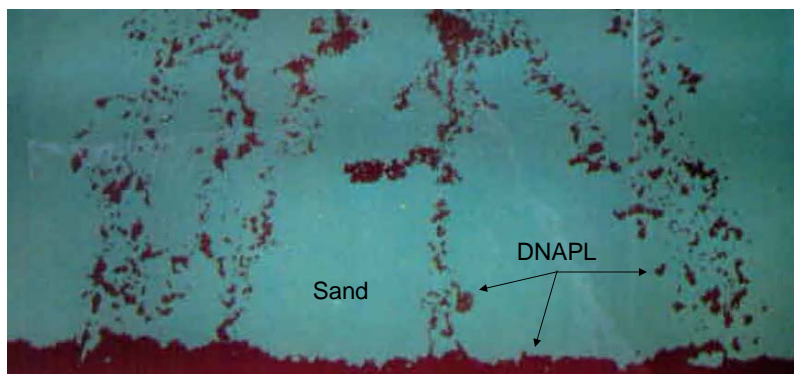


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Chlorinated Solvent Sites

Initially released as DNAPL (oil-like) into subsurface.
DNAPL migrates chaotically – difficult to find after a release.



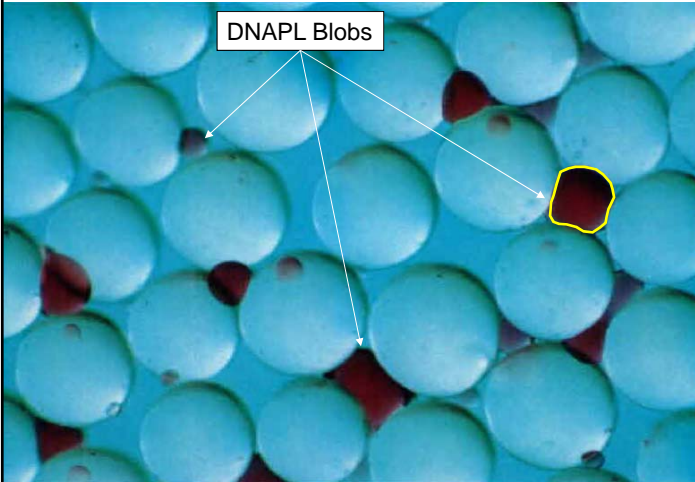
Source: *Schwille, 1988*



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Residual DNAPL

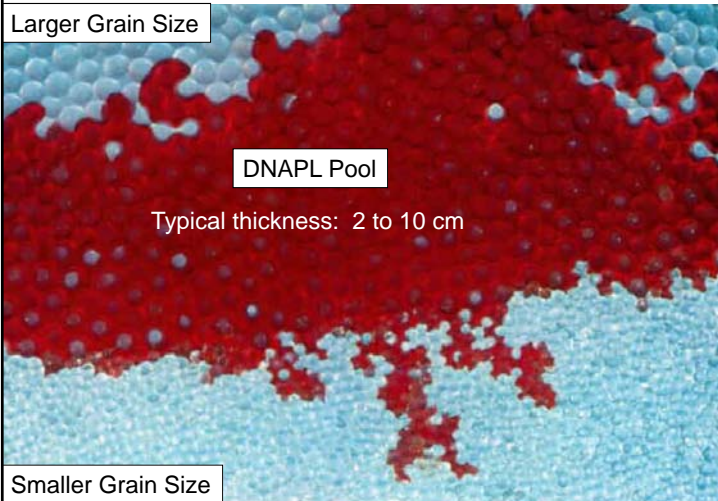


Residual DNAPL

- Small mass
- Discontinuous
- Immobile
- Dissolves quickly

Source: Schwill, 1988

DNAPL Pool (Free Phase / Product)



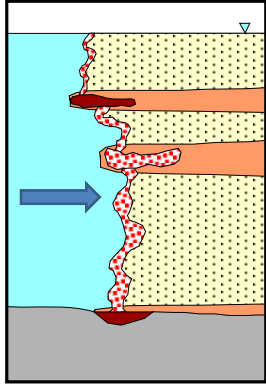
DNAPL Pools

- Large mass
- Continuous
- Potentially mobile
- Dissolve slowly

Source: Schwill, 1988

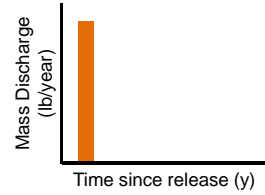
Mass Discharge Trends

Fresh Source



Modified from Parker et al., 2003

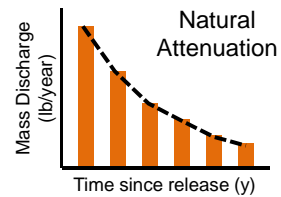
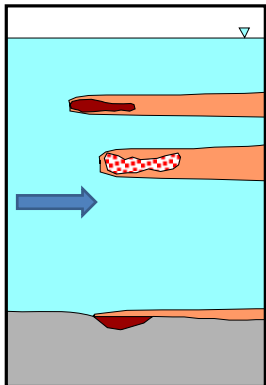
Mass discharge from source zone (kg/y)



Mass Discharge Trends

Aged Source

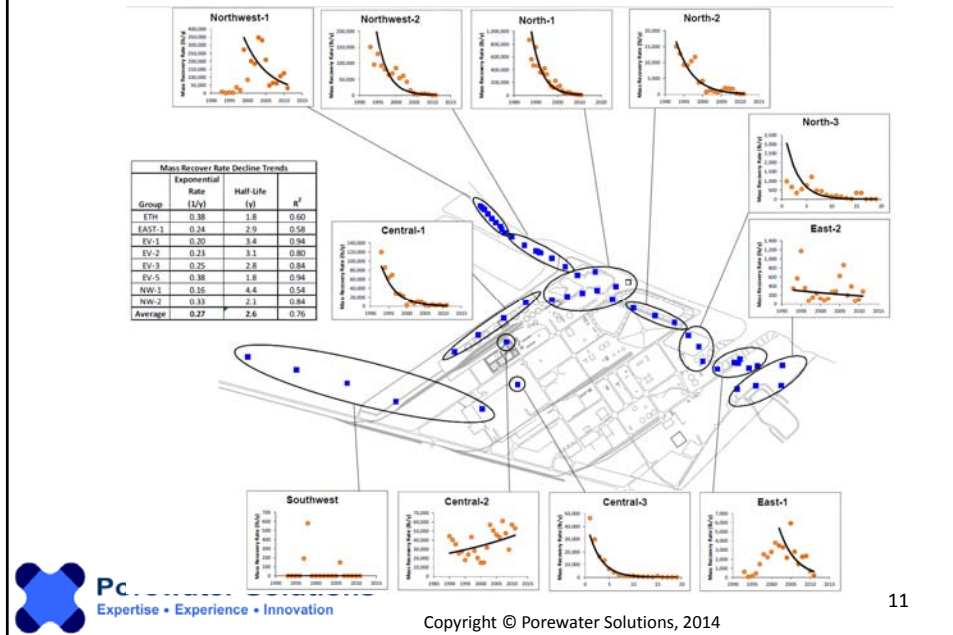
Typical source zone mass discharge = 1 to 100 kg/year



Newell et al., 2006:
Median TCE DNAPL half-life of 6 years

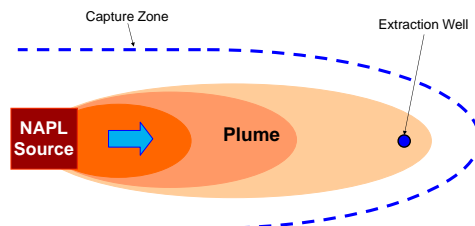
Mass discharge reduction 30x in 30 years

Mass Discharge Decline at Calvert City, KY



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Mass Flux / Mass Discharge



Mass discharge affects plume length, risk.

Easily estimated with pumping wells.

Example: If need 90% reduction in risk, then goal is 90% reduction in mass discharge from source.

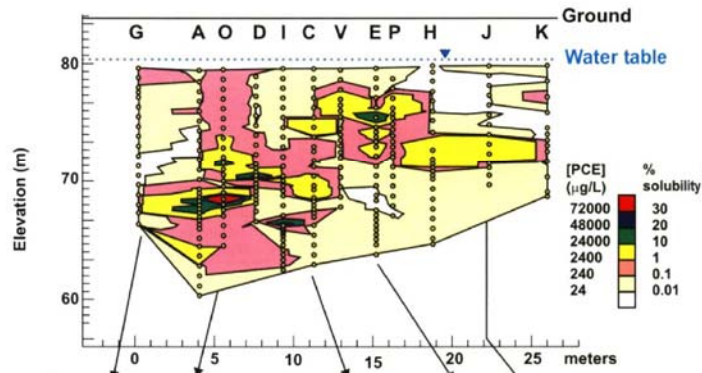
Technology Overview
Use and Measurement of Mass Flux and Mass Discharge
 Mass Discharge (M_d) = Sum of Mass Flux (J) Estimates
www.ITRCweb.org
 August 2010

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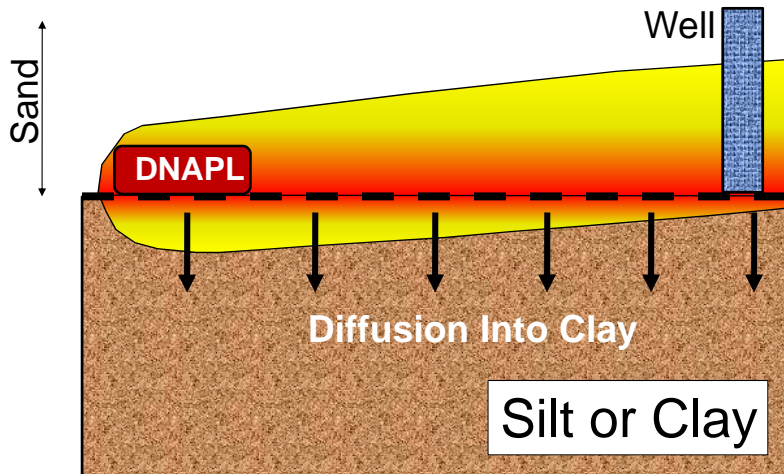
Source Mass Flux - Guilbeault et al., 2005

If we can see where the mass is coming from, we can focus remediation.

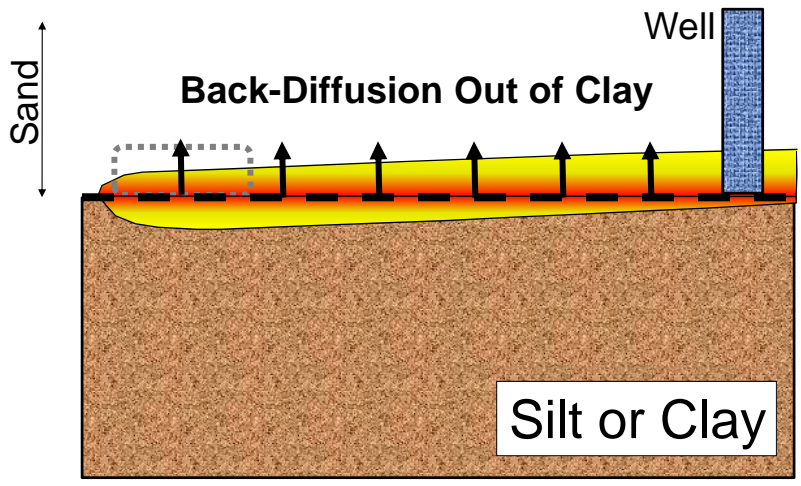
New Hampshire PCE Site



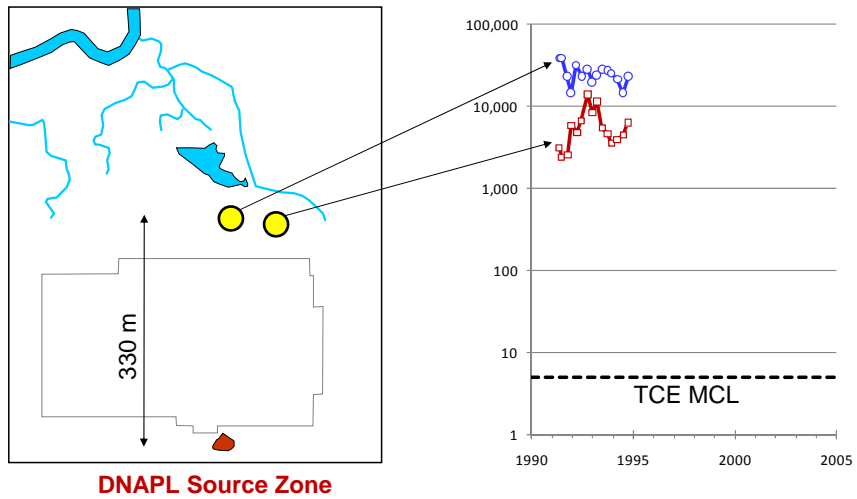
Back-Diffusion



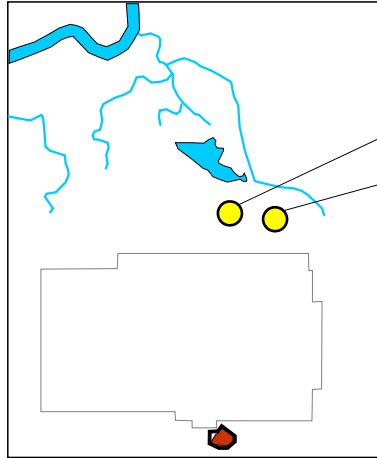
Back-Diffusion



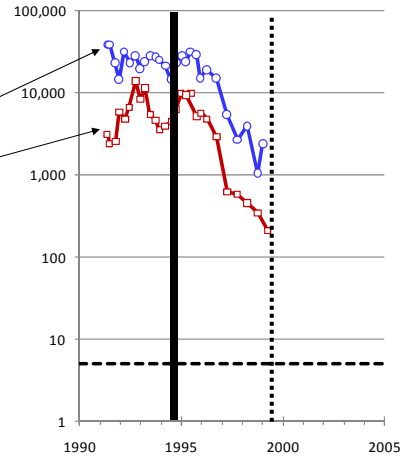
Connecticut Site (Chapman & Parker, 2005)



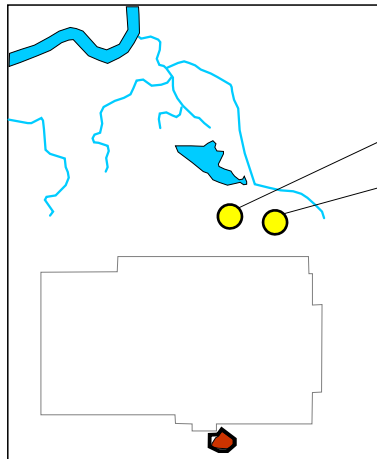
Connecticut Site (Chapman & Parker, 2005)



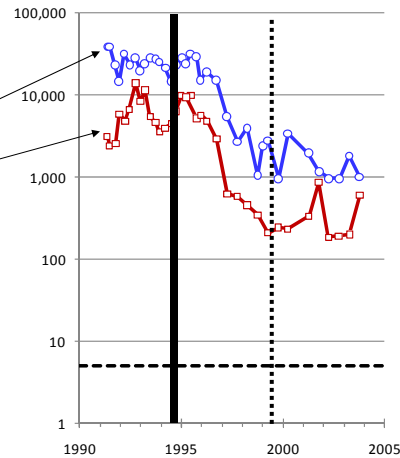
DNAPL Source Zone



Connecticut Site (Chapman & Parker, 2005)

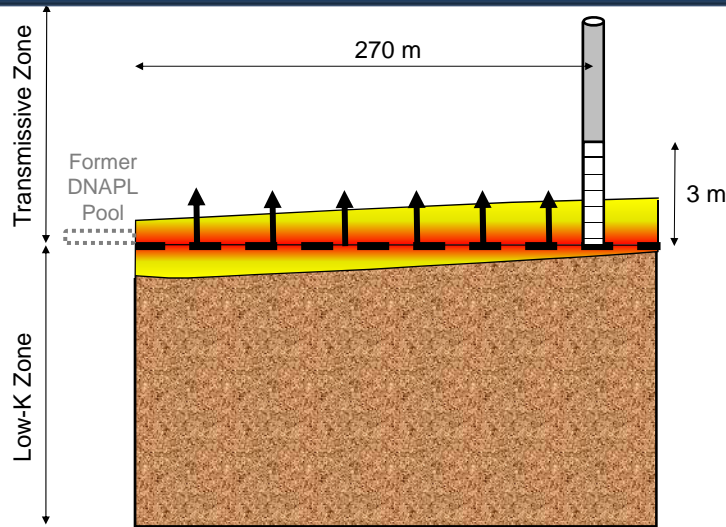


DNAPL Source Zone



Concentration reduction
stalled at 93% (15x)

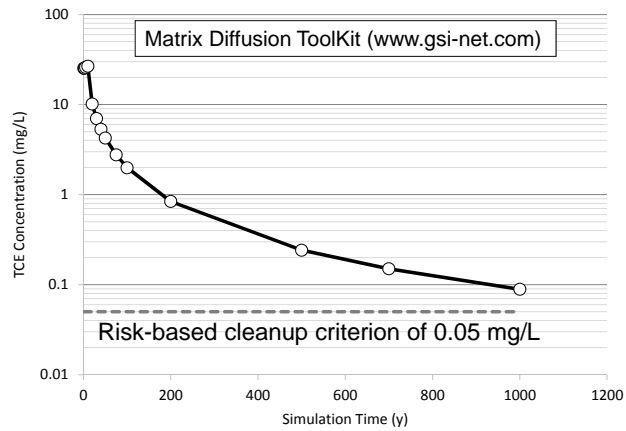
Back-Diffusion Modeling Example



Source: Carey, McBean, and Feenstra, 2014

Back-Diffusion Modeling Example

Distance of well from source: 270 m



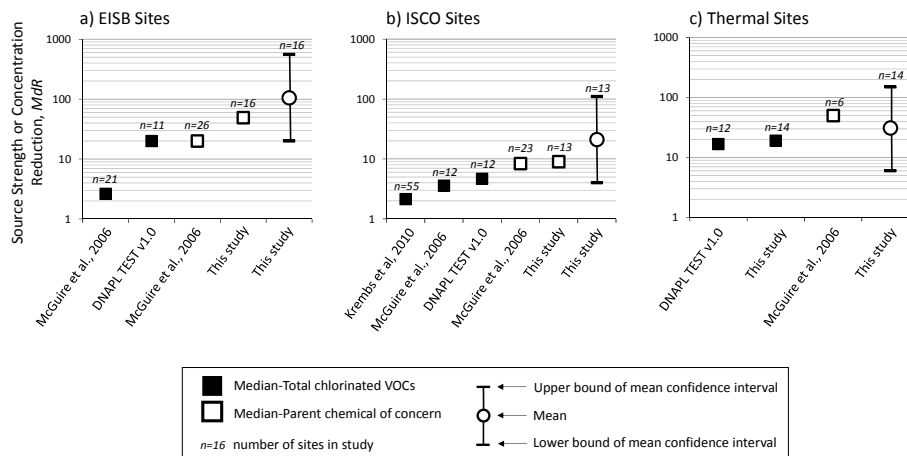
Source: Carey, McBean, and Feenstra, 2014

DNAPL Source Remediation

- MNA
- Enhanced dissolution
 - ISCO, EISB, Strategic P&T
- Thermal

Question: How much reduction in mass discharge can we expect to attain?

Mass Discharge Reduction: Interim Goal



Source: Carey, McBean, and Feenstra, 2014

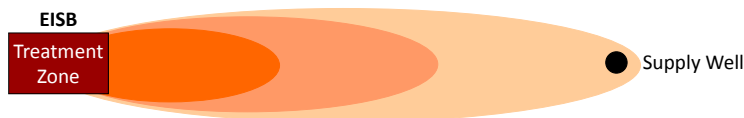
Goal Attainability Depends on:

- Conceptual Site Model
 - Where is plume mass coming from?
- Heterogeneity – geology and DNAPL
 - **Site complexity is an important factor.**
- DNAPL chemical properties
- DNAPL accessibility to groundwater flow

Transition from Active to Passive Treatment

Case Study – Well 12A Superfund Site, Washington

STEP 1: Active source treatment until interim source strength reduction goal is achieved.



STEP 2: After this goal is achieved, transition to MNA in source zone



Upcoming transition checklist: ITRC – Remediation Management of Complex Sites

Integrated Source-Plume Management

- Source treatment – recognize limitations in:
 - DNAPL removal
 - Attainable, interim reduction in mass discharge
 - Use interim goal to transition to passive src treatment
 - Plume restoration (back-diffusion)
 - Characterize mass stored in silts/clays, and time to deplete once source treated or contained
 - Plume area larger than source – governs timeframe
- Ideally cost of source treatment is balanced with limitations in plume restoration
- Regulatory mechanisms – alternative end points



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Questions?



gcarey@porewater.com

Ph: 613-270-9458



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