

Using HRSC to Refine LNAPL CSMs & Remedial Designs at Kentucky UST Facilities

West Johnson

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Waste Management
Underground Storage Tank (UST) Branch



WHAT IS HRSC?

High-Resolution Site Characterization

For the purpose of this discussion, HRSC refers to intrusive environmental site-characterization tools.

These HRSC tools are designed to efficiently collect real-time, site-specific physical & chemical environmental data.

HRSC tools **should not** be considered a replacement for “traditional” site-characterization tools, methods & strategies.

THE “SITE INVESTIGATION TOOLBOX”

HRSC technologies provide important, data-specific tools bolstering our site-characterization **toolbox**.



HRSC tools should be teamed with “traditional” site-characterization tools to **target** the source-area, monitoring locations, sampling locations, etc.



WHY HRSC IN THE “SI TOOLBOX”?

1. Reinforce conceptual site model (CSM)

- Dense-array of real-time data points
- Minimize data-gaps
- Confirm contaminant nature & extent
- Assess contaminant-mass
- Characterize site-specific soil-lithology & hydrogeologic characteristics
- Evaluate geology/lithology influencing mass-transport & plume geometry

2. Focus remedial-strategy/remedial-design

THREE HRSC TECHNOLOGIES

LaserInduced Fluorescence/Ultra-Violet Optical Screening Tool® (LIF/UVOST)

- Overburden high resolution NAPL screening tool

Hydraulic Profiling Tool (HPT)

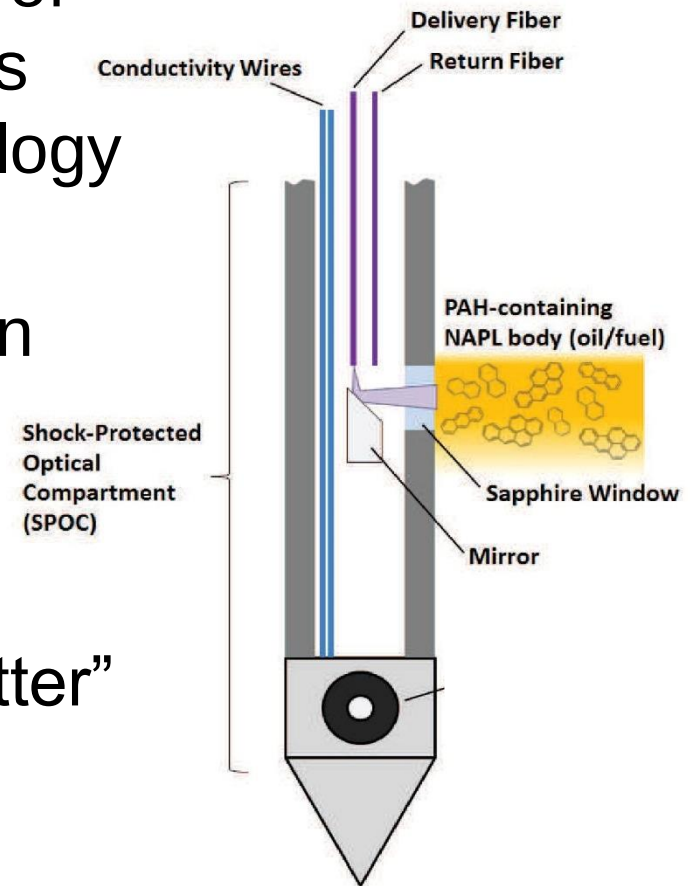
- Overburden relative-permeability screening-tool

Electronic Conductivity (EC)

- Grain-size & lithology/stratigraphy screening tool

LIF/UVOST

- The UVOST® system measures the laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) of PAHs in petroleum LNAPL as it is advanced via direct-push technology (DPT)
- UVOST® responses are plotted in real-time on a graph of UVOST® signal vs. depth
- UVOST® signal units are a percentage of a “Reference Emitter” (%RE)
- **Target-Data:** Detects petroleum LNAPL in overburden material



Schematic courtesy of Dakota Technologies

HYDRAULIC PROFILING TOOL (HPT)

Hydraulic Profiling Tool (HPT)

Evaluates the hydraulic behavior of unconsolidated materials by injecting clean water into the subsurface at discrete intervals to measure pressure differences (relative permeability) in overburden stratigraphy.

Target Data

- Pore-pressure profile (relative permeability)
- Hydraulic conductivity (“Effective K”) estimation via dissipation test
- Conceptualization of contaminant-flow based on hydrogeology

**Often teamed with an electrical conductivity (EC) probe to interpret and map the subsurface lithology.*

ELECTRONIC CONDUCTIVITY (EC)

Electronic Conductivity (EC)

- Soil conductivity typically varies with grain size.
- Finer grained soils (silts & clays) tend to produce higher EC signals than sands & gravels.

Typical Electrical Conductivity Ranges
for Basic Soil Types

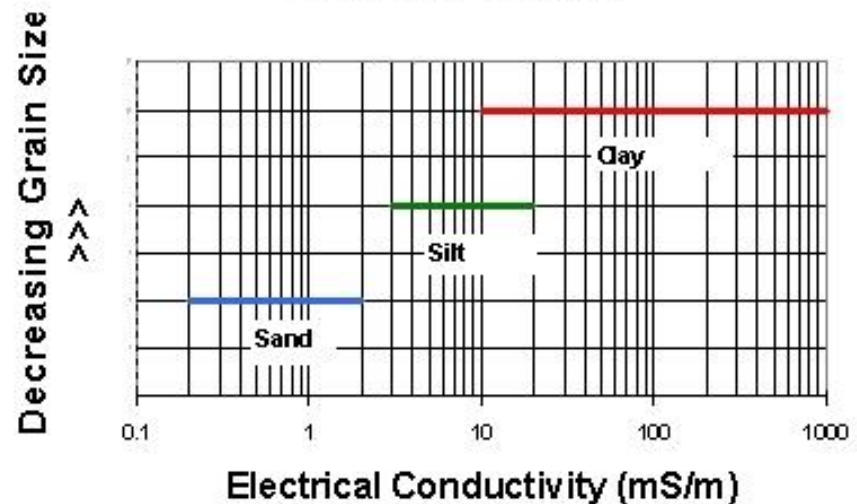


Illustration courtesy of Geoprobe®

Target Data: Correlate EC response with grain-size, lithology, stratigraphy, hydrogeologic properties & plume-geometry

CASE 1 – PARKWAY SUNOCO

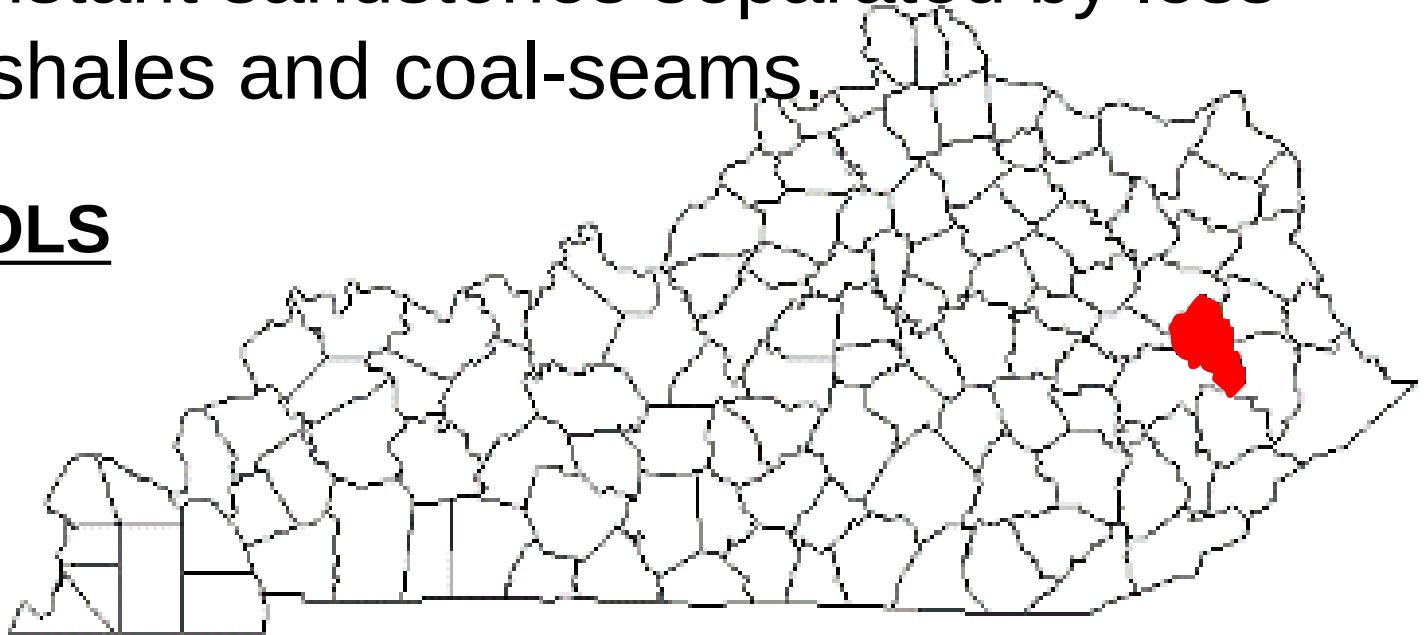
SALYERSVILLE, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

GEOLOGIC SETTING

- Eastern Kentucky Coal Field Physiographic Province
- Thick, resistant sandstones separated by less resistant shales and coal-seams.

HRSC TOOLS

- UVOST
- HPT
- EC

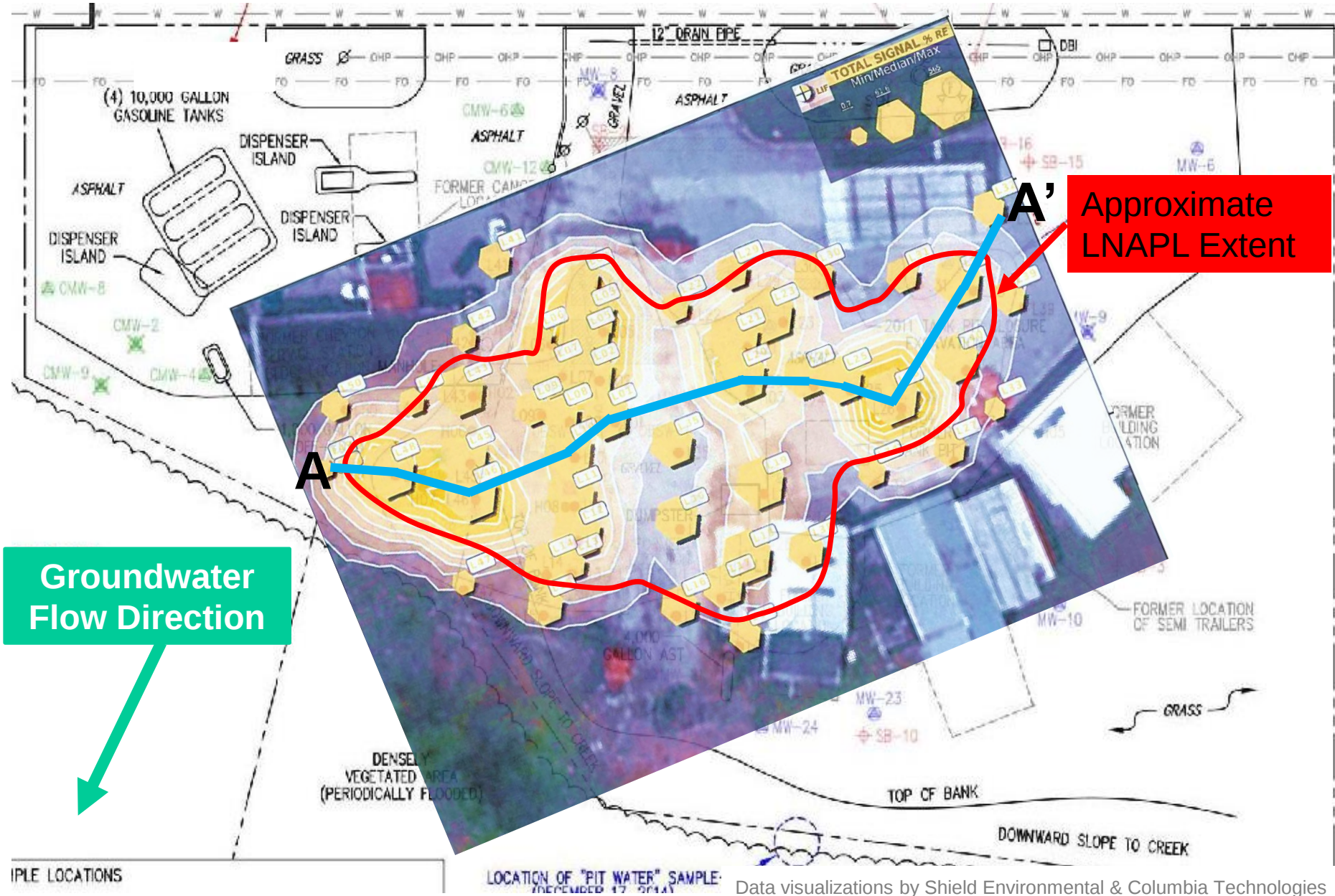


CASE 1 – PARKWAY SUNOCO

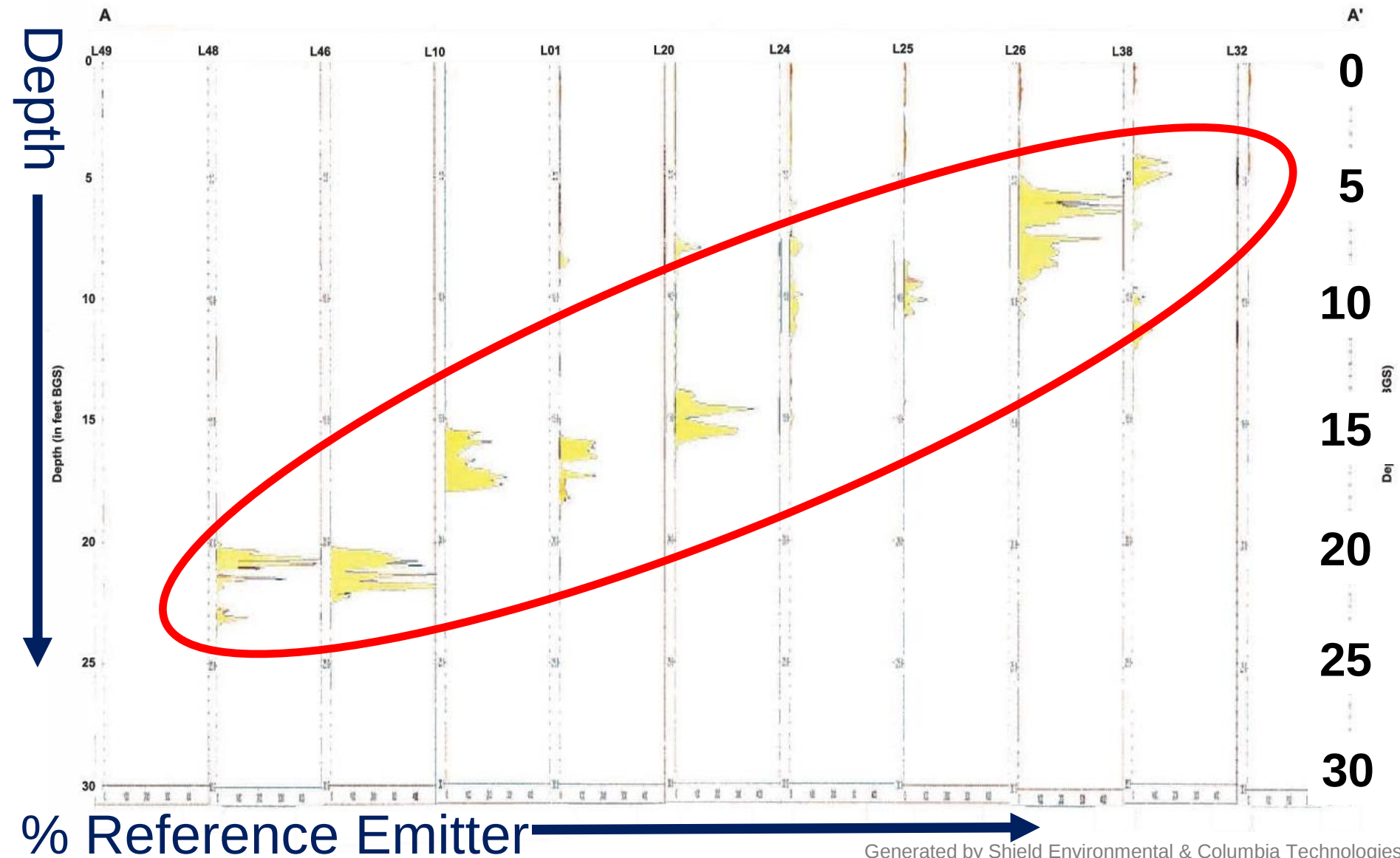
SITE SPECIFICS

- On-Site overburden composed primarily of fill & spoil from local roadwork & coal mining
- Poorly sorted (fill, silty-clay, sandy-clay, sand, gravel)
- Geoprobe[®] refusal typically ~26 ft bgs
- Water-table & LNAPL elevations range from 13 to 18 ft bgs (groundwater flow south-southwest)

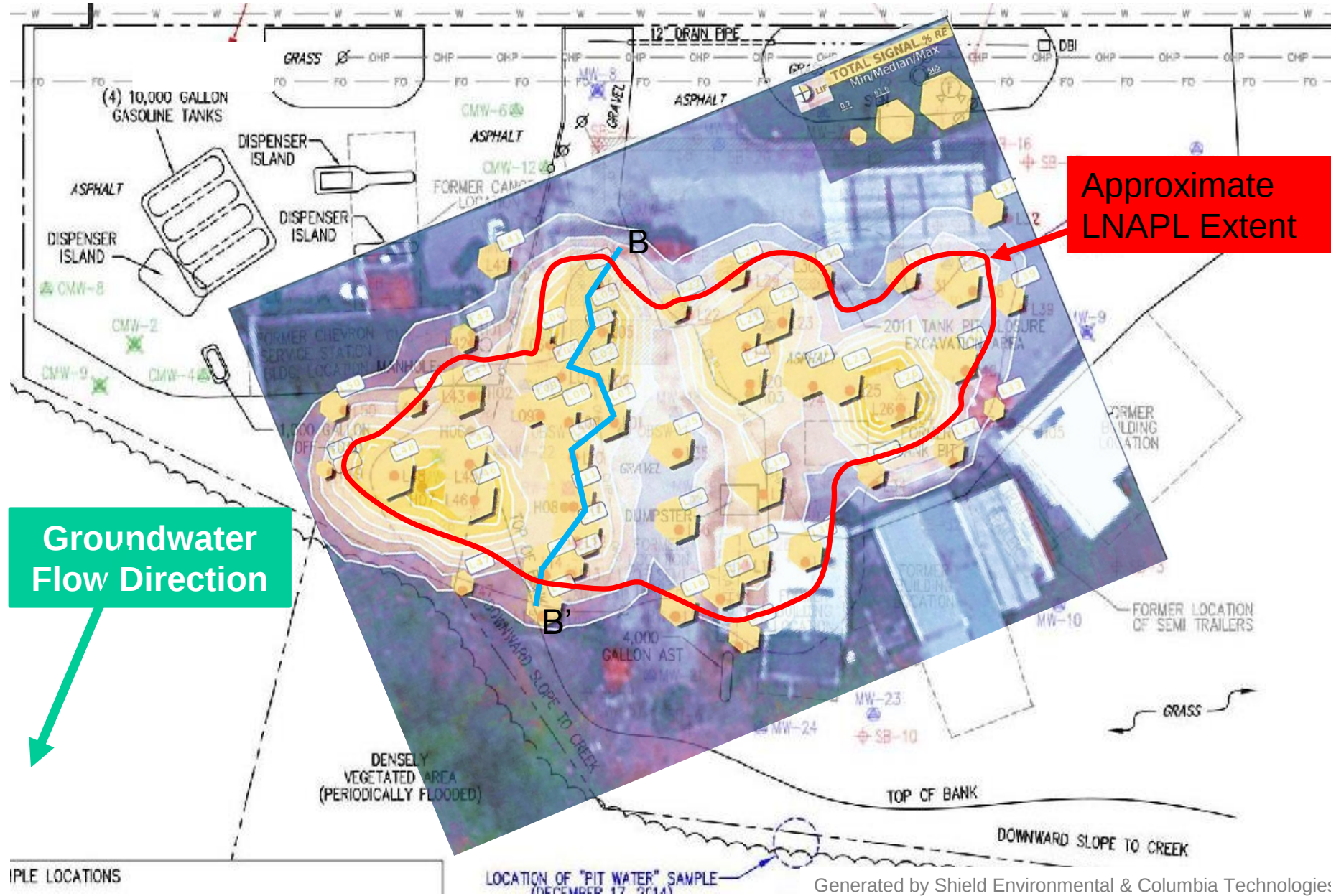
CASE 1 – PARKWAY SUNOCO



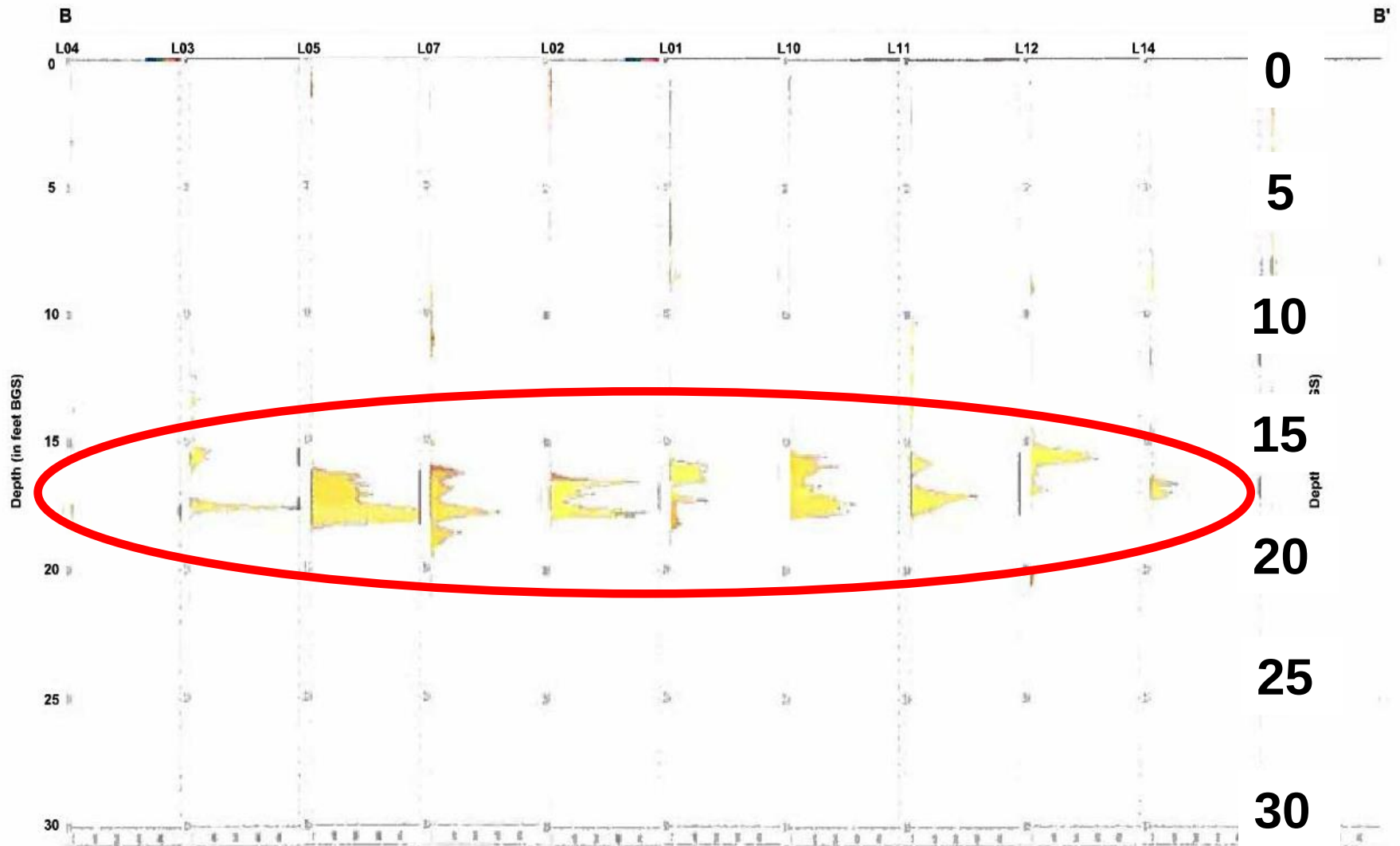
PARKWAY SUNOCO (A - A')



CASE 1 – PARKWAY SUNOCO

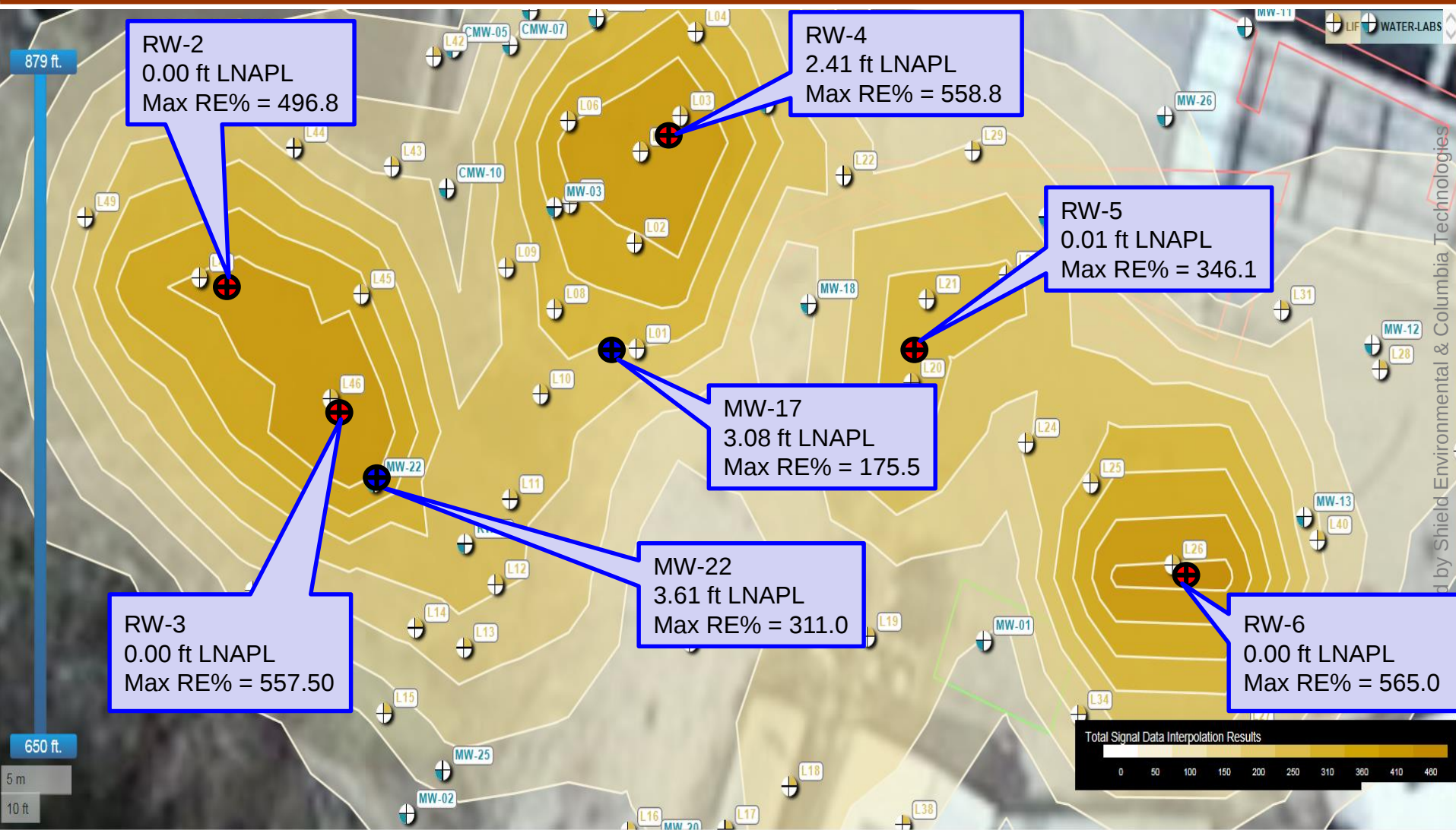


PARKWAY SUNOCO (B - B')



% Reference Emitter

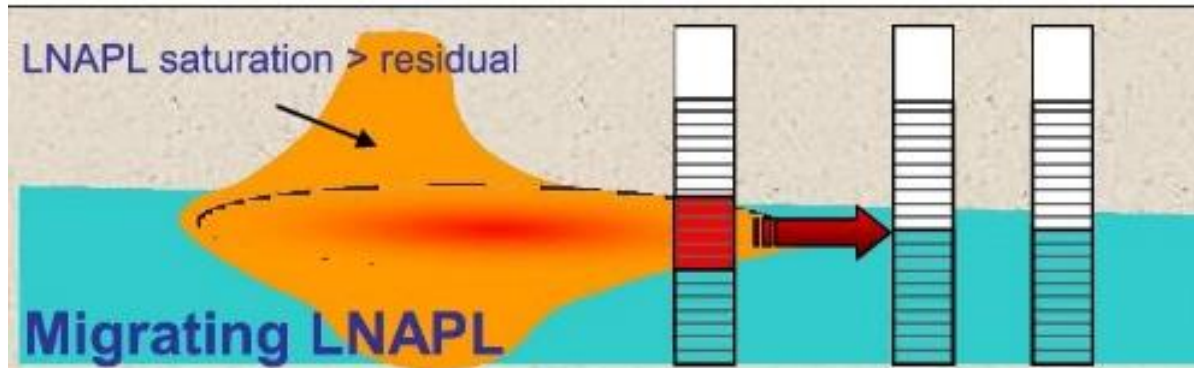
UVOST & MEASURABLE LNAPL



LNAPL: Mobile, Migrating & Residual

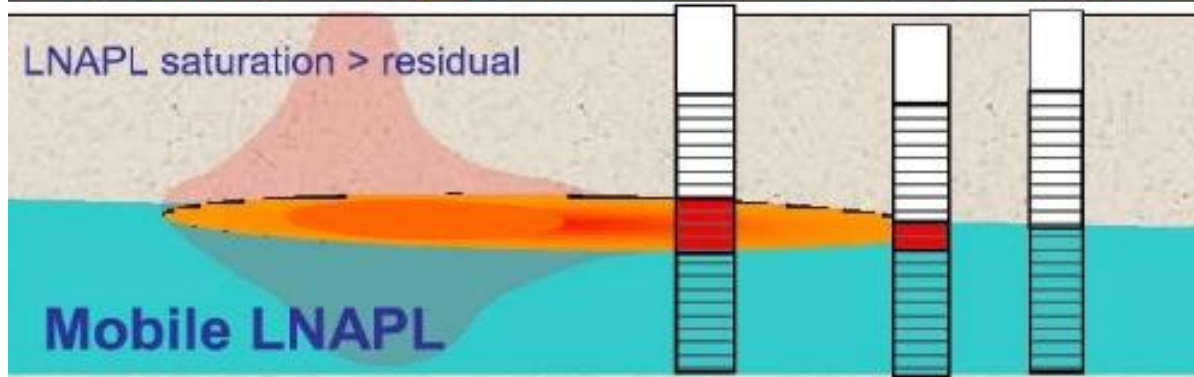
LNAPL in Wells Mobile **AND** Migrating

(LNAPL head exceeds
formation conditions)

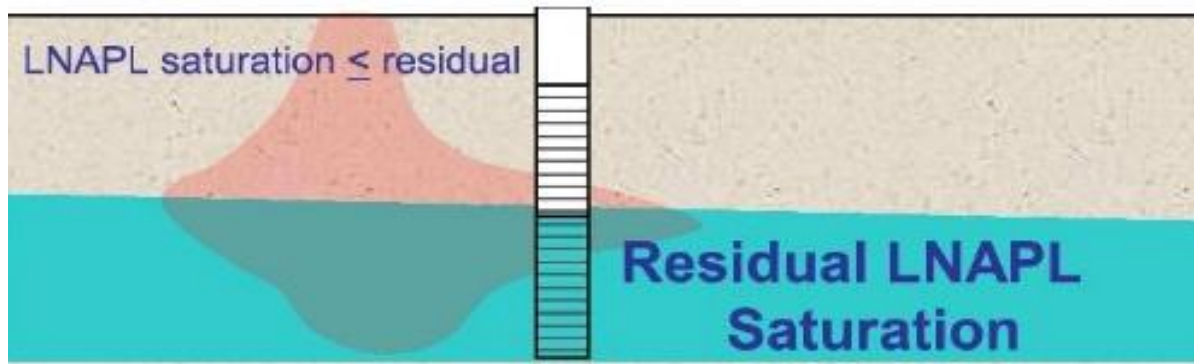


LNAPL in Wells Mobile **NOT** Migrating

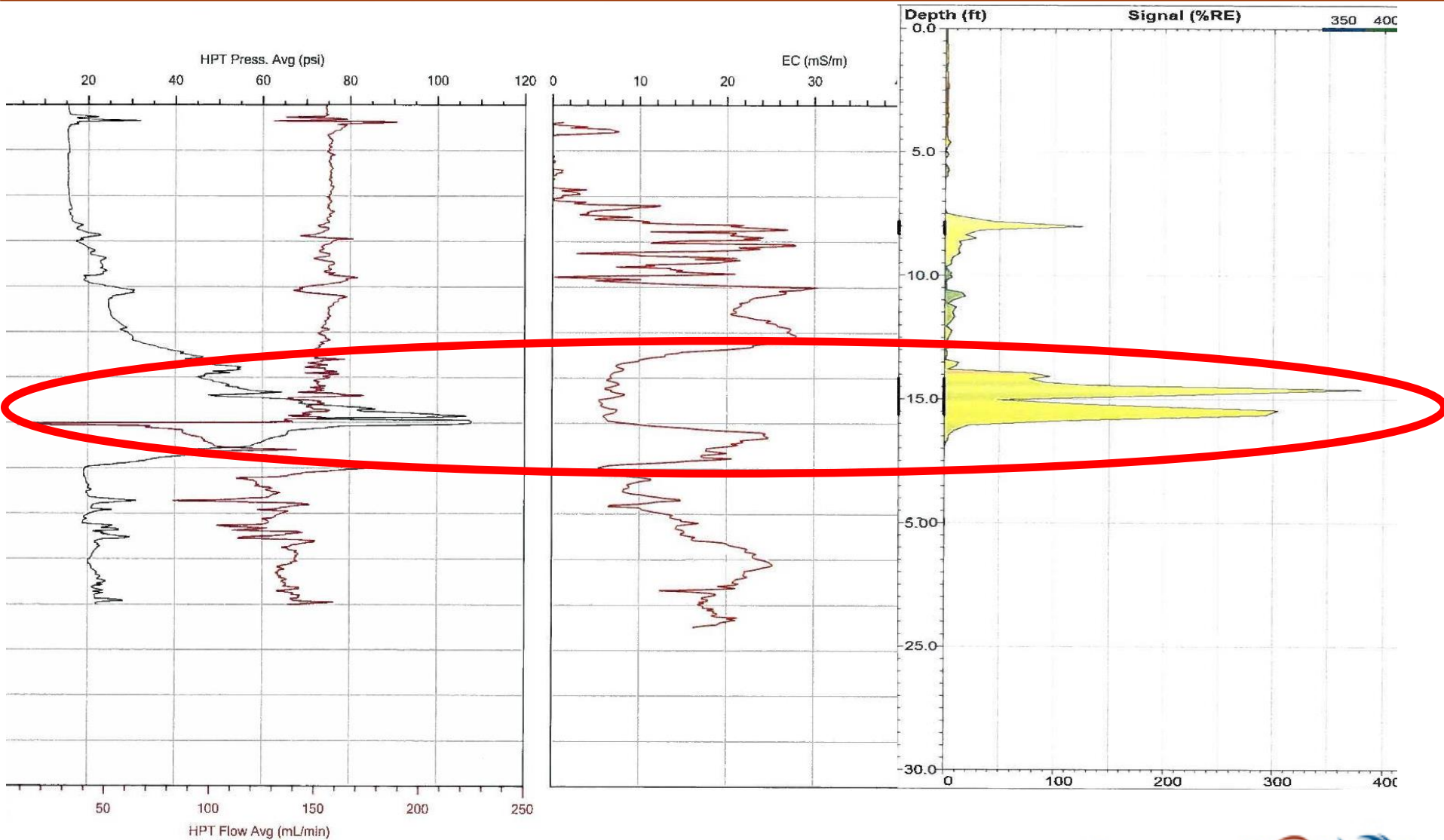
(LNAPL equilibrates with
formation conditions)



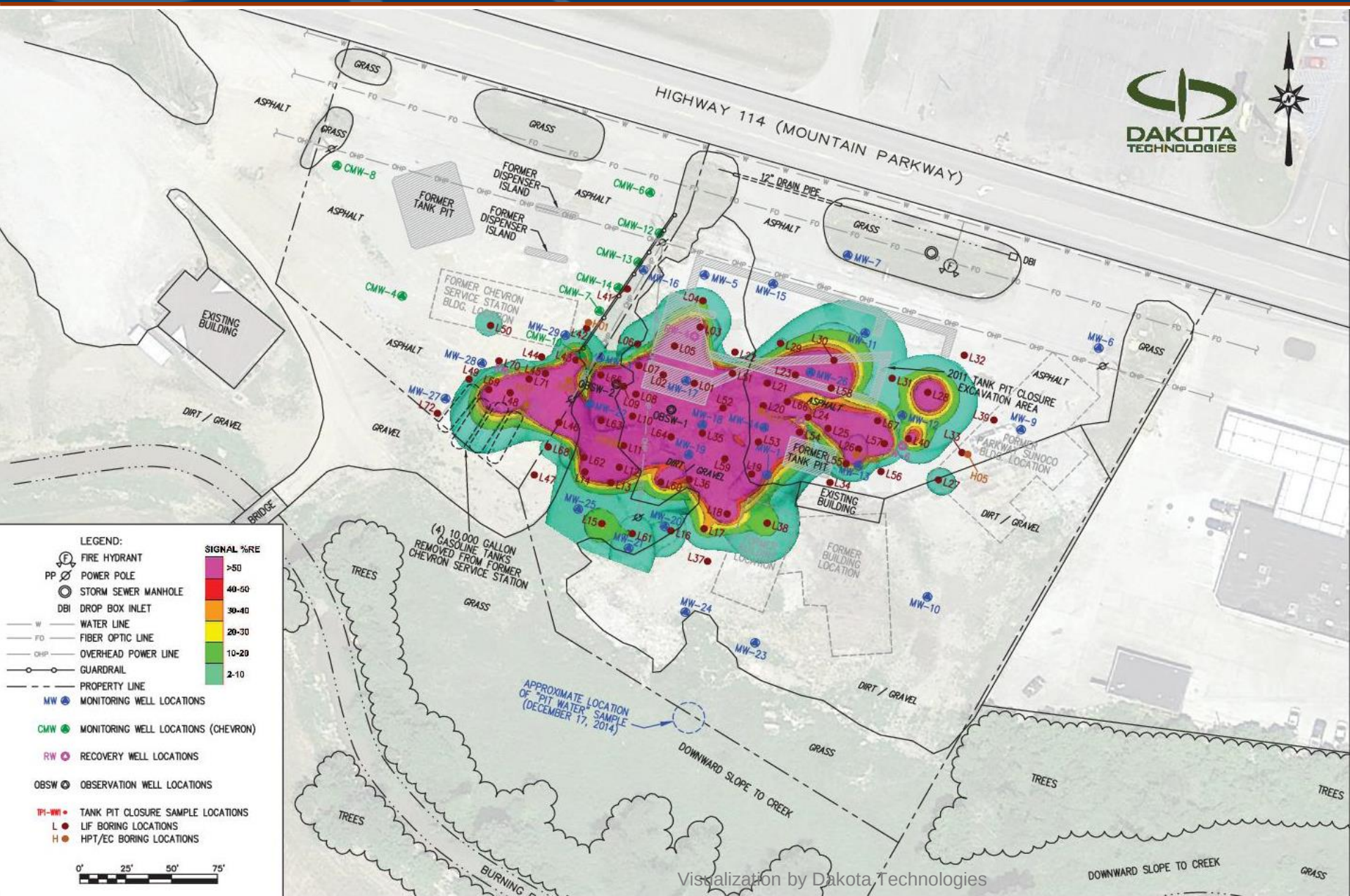
LNAPL **NOT** measurable in Wells ("ganglia", smear-zones, etc.)



COMBINING UVOST, HPT & EC



PROPOSED PATH FORWARD REMEDIATION STRATEGIES



CASE 2 – SAMMY'S GROCERY

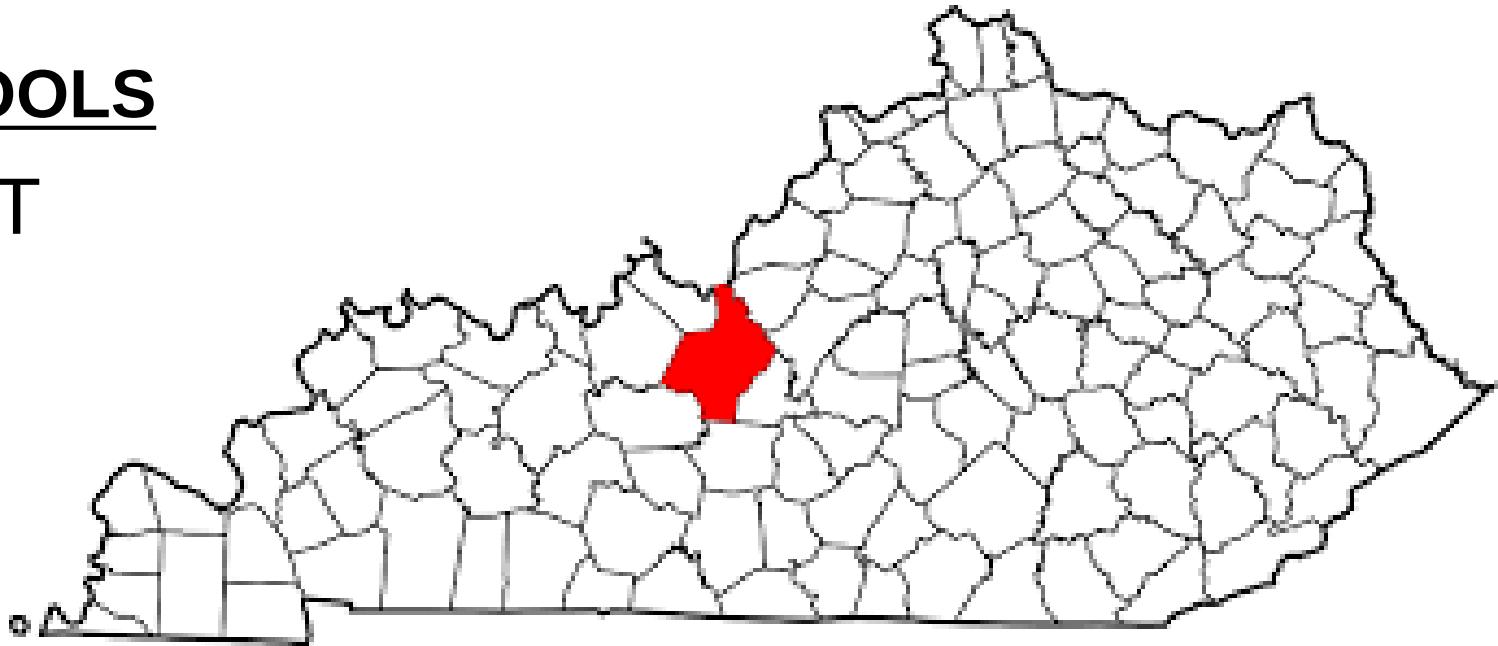
SONORA, HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

GEOLOGY

- Mississippian Plateau physiographic province
- Karstic bedrock (Saint Genevieve & St. Louis limestone)

HRSC TOOLS

- UVOST
- HPT
- EC

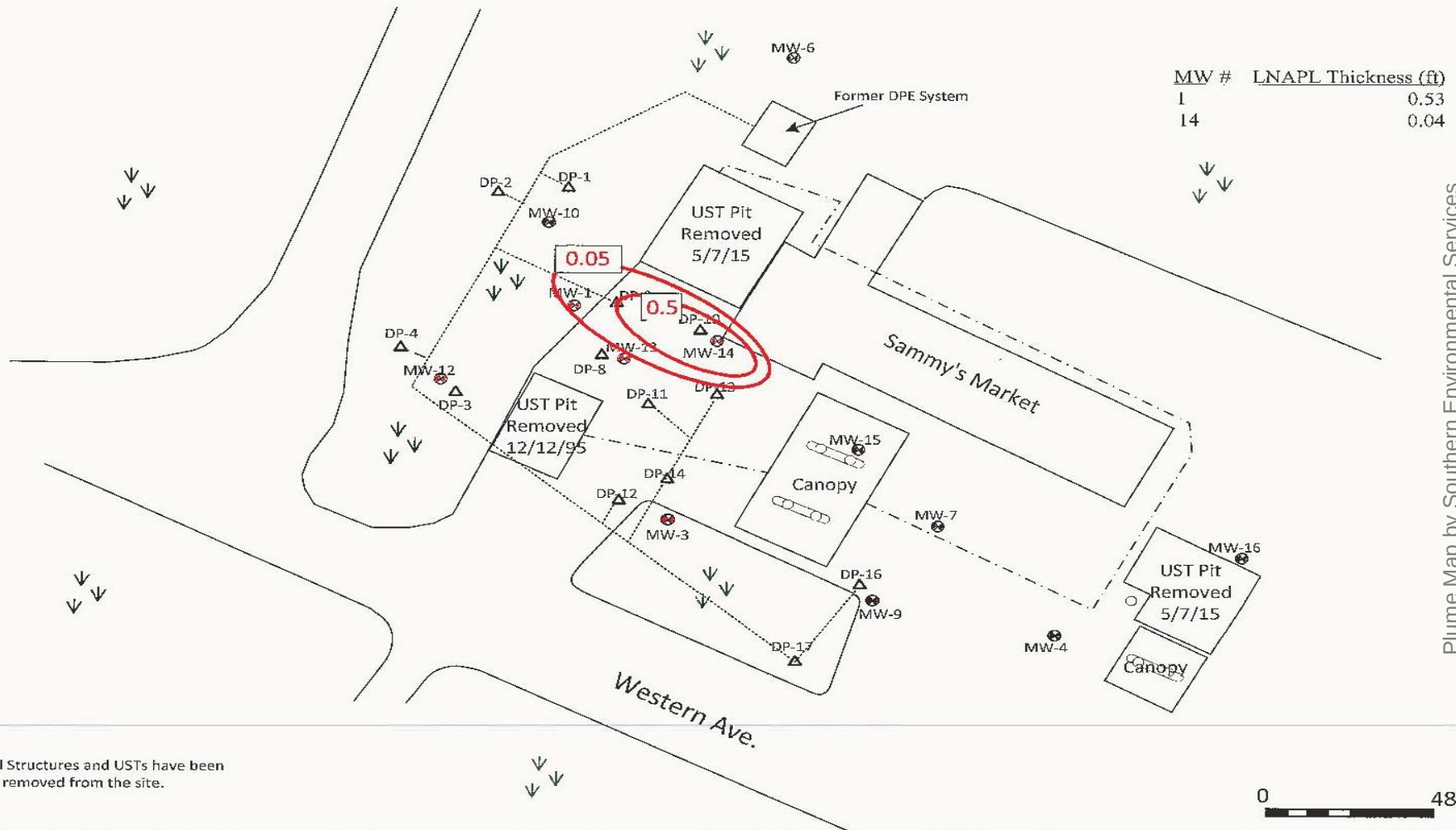


CASE 2 – SAMMY'S GROCERY

SITE SPECIFICS

- Bedrock > 60 ft bgs
- Silty-Clay & Terra Rossa (to ~10 ft bgs)
- Hard/compact sand zones
- Heaving-sands and silt with clay-stringers
- Highly-variable water-table ranging from 8 to 18 ft bgs
- Comingled plumes from multiple tank-pits

CASE 2 – SAMMY'S GROCERY



Note: All Structures and USTs have been removed from the site.

Plume Map by Southern Environmental Services

0 48

Figure 9, LNAPL Thickness on Groundwater (ppm) – 6/6/18



SOUTHERN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

(270) 783-8151



Sammy's Market
490 East Western Ave.
Sonora, KY
Alt# 1688

Lat: 37° 31' 15" N
Long: 85° 52' 53" W

DWN BY: BM
Date: 12/5/11

4369 LOUISVILLE RD. BOWLING GREEN, KY 42101

CASE 2 – SAMMY'S GROCERY

Newer Gasoline Pit

MW-1
0.05 ft LNAPL
Max RE% = 161.7

MW-14
0.5 ft LNAPL
Max RE% = 175.5

Fuel Lines

Older Tank Pit

MW-16
0.0 ft LNAPL
Max RE% = 216.5

Groundwater
Flow Direction

MW-15
0.0 ft LNAPL
Max RE% = 149.1

Pump Islands

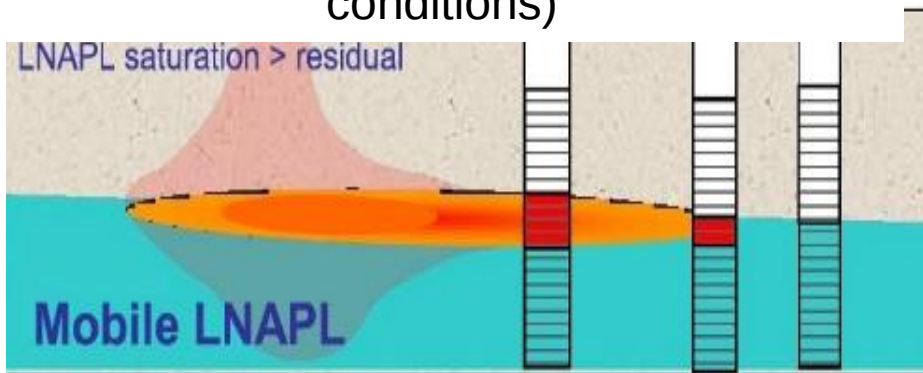
Diesel Pit

2-D LIF/UVOST visualization by Dakota Technologies

CASE 2 – SAMMY'S GROCERY

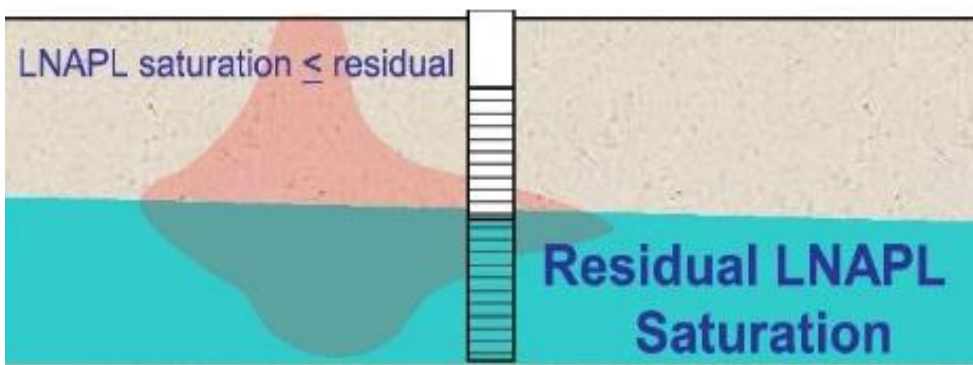
Measurable LNAPL present in Wells

(LNAPL equilibrates with formation conditions)

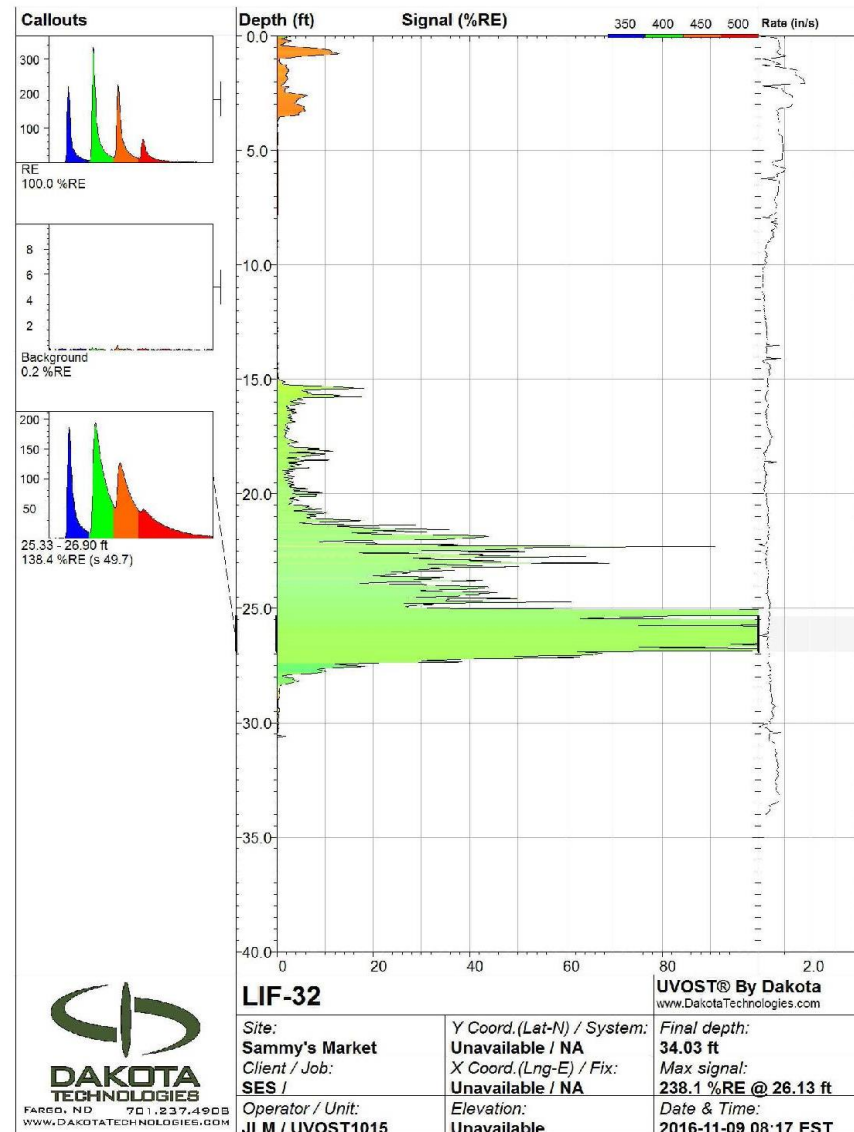


LNAPL NOT measurable in Wells

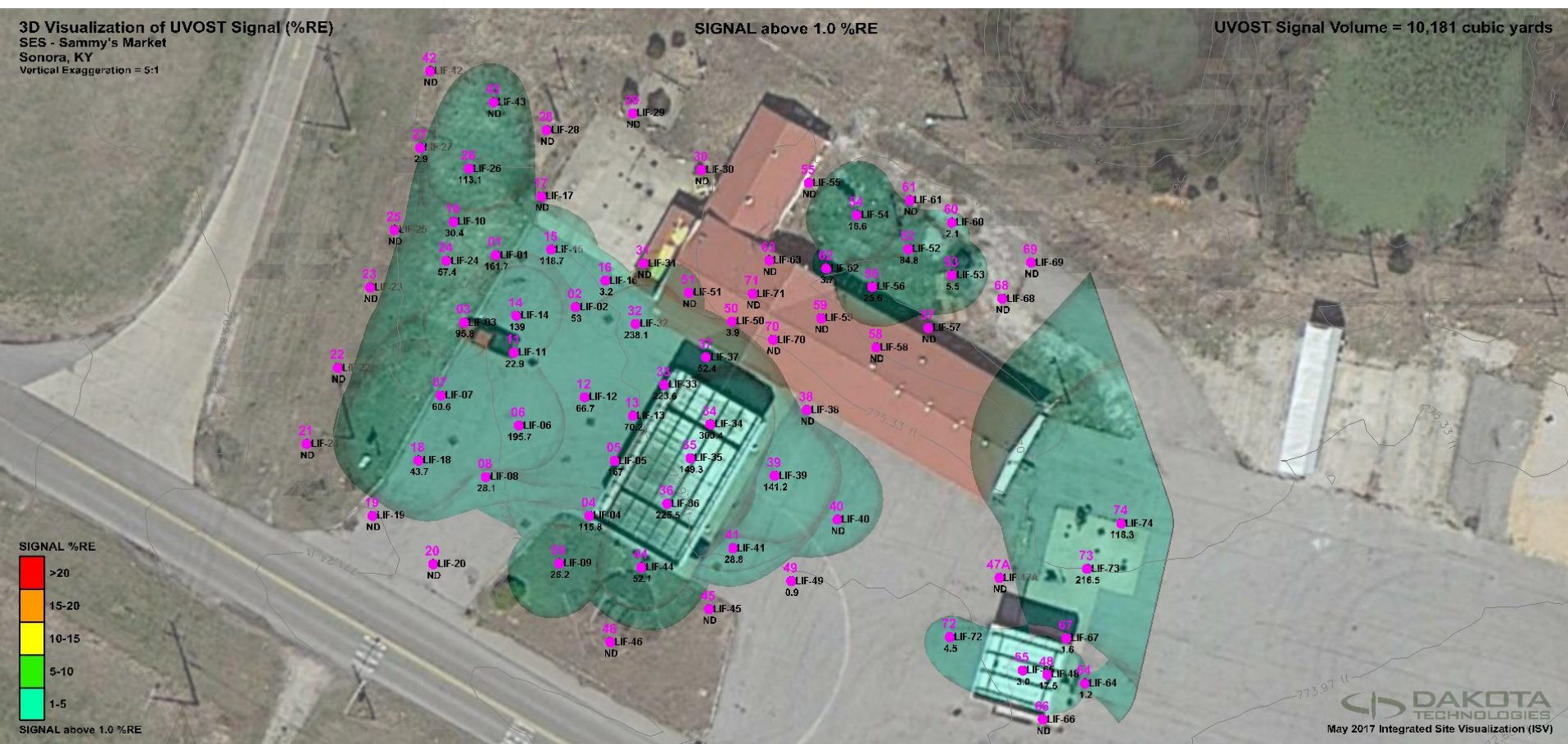
("ganglia", smear-zones, etc.)



Measurable LNAPL drawing courtesy of ITRC (Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council)



CASE 2 – SAMMY’S GROCERY

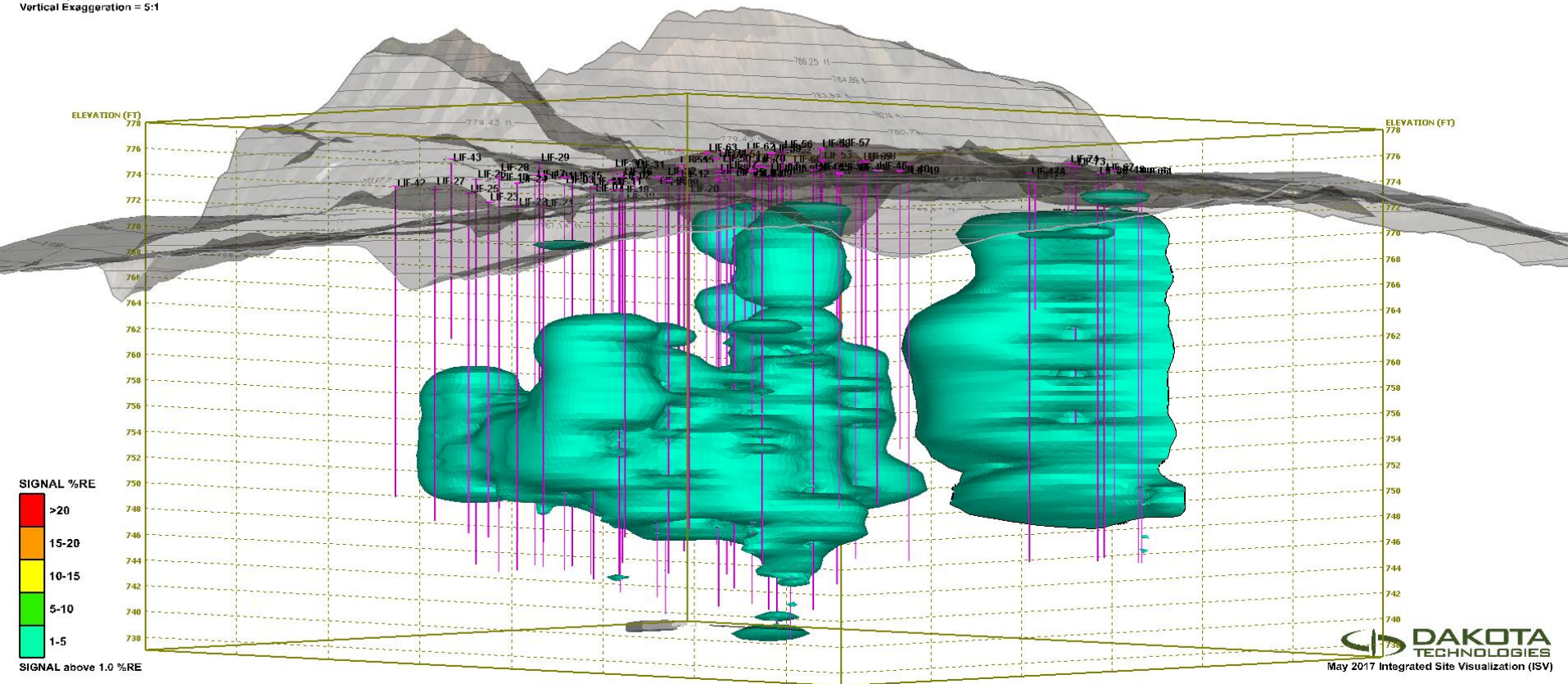


CASE 2 – SAMMY'S GROCERY

3D Visualization of UVOST Signal (%RE)

SES - Sammy's Market
Sonora, KY
Vertical Exaggeration = 5:1

SIGNAL above 1.0 %RE



LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE HRSC “TOOLBOX”

HPT & EC

- Lithologic characterization (overburden)
- Migration pathway characterization
- Development of potential injection strategy
- Facilitate location & design of new monitoring-wells

LIF/UVOST

- At the two case-study sites, LIF/UVOST worked well for characterizing LNAPL plumes.
- Does not necessarily reflect measureable-thickness of LNAPL at monitoring-well.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE HRSC “TOOLBOX”

LIF/UVOST (CONTINUED)

- Does not provide data regarding dissolved-phase or vapor-phase contamination (and does not claim to).
- Potential confirmation sampling issues.
- Differing fuels have differing fluorescing intensities
- Soil matrix (grain size) affects results
- Be hesitant to “cherry-pick” peaks

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Shield Environmental Associates

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Dakota Technologies

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Geoprobe

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Bowling Green, KY 42101



Thank You!

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