Thorough Site Investigation is Critical for Developing Effective Cleanup Strategies Case Study of a Major Petroleum Release at a Western Kentucky UST Site West Johnson, PG west.johnson@columbiatechnologies.com 859-319-8170



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Introduction

- Background
- Site Investigation Toolbox
- What is HRSC?
- Why HRSC?
- HRSC Tools/Methods
 - Hydraulic Profiling Tool
 - LIF-UVOST
 - Electronic Conductivity
 - High Resolution Sampling & Analysis
- HRSC: Tool/Method-Application through Remediation
- Lessons Learned & Considerations

THE "SITE INVESTIGATION TOOLBOX"

HRSC technologies provide important, data-specific tools bolstering our site-characterization <u>toolbox</u>.



HRSC tools should be teamed with "traditional" site-characterization tools to <u>target</u> the sourcearea, monitoring locations, sampling locations, receptors, etc.



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WHAT IS HRSC?

High-Resolution Site Characterization

HRSC refers to <u>intrusive environmental site-</u> <u>characterization tools and procedures</u>

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

HRSC tools/procedures <u>are not</u> a replacement for "traditional" site-characterization tools, methods & strategies.

WHY HRSC?

Reinforce/Update Conceptual Site Model (CSM)

- Qualitative & Quantitative data collection & evaluation
- Dense-array of real-time data points
- Minimize data-gaps
- Confirm contaminant nature & extent
- Characterize site-specific soil-lithology & hydrogeologic characteristics
- Discrete HRSC sampling/analyses

WHY HRSC?

- Quantify contaminant-mass
- Evaluate geology/lithology influence on mass-transport & plume geometry
- > Targeted Site Cleanup
 - Evaluate remedial-strategies (Treatment Train?)
 - Targeted remedial-design
- > Site Closure

THREE HRSC TECHNOLOGIES

Laser-Induced 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

- UVOST® 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 <u>Reference Emitter</u> (%RE)
- <u>Target-Data</u>: Detects petroleum LNAPL in overburden material

HYDRAULIC PROFILING TOOL (HPT)

- Evaluates hydraulic behavior of unconsolidated materials
 - Inject clean water into the subsurface at discrete intervals
 - Measure pressure differences (relative permeability) in overburden stratigraphy.

Target-Data:

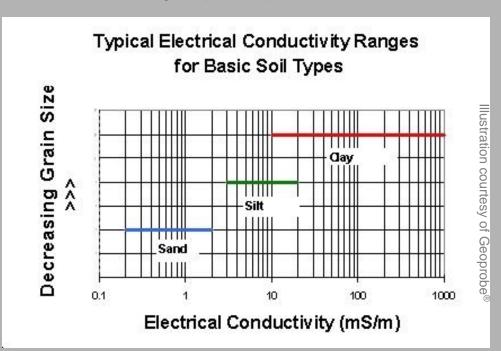
- Pore-pressure profile (relative permeability)
- Hydraulic conductivity ("Effective K") estimation via dissipation test
- Conceptualization of contaminant-flow based on hydrogeology

^{*}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 coarser sands & gravels.



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

SAMMY'S GROCERY

Sonora, Hardin County, Kentucky

GEOLOGY

Karstic bedrock (Saint Genevieve & St. Louis limestone)

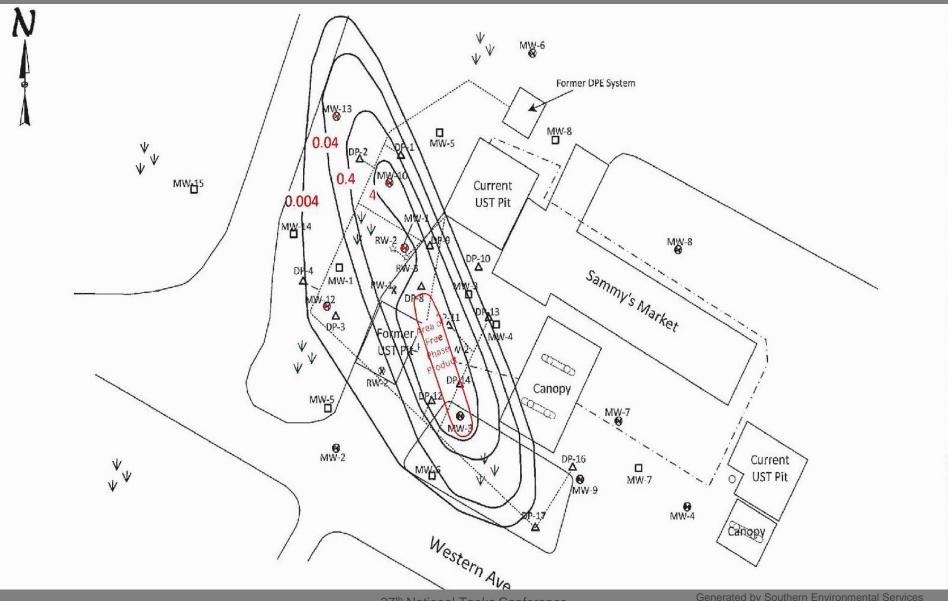


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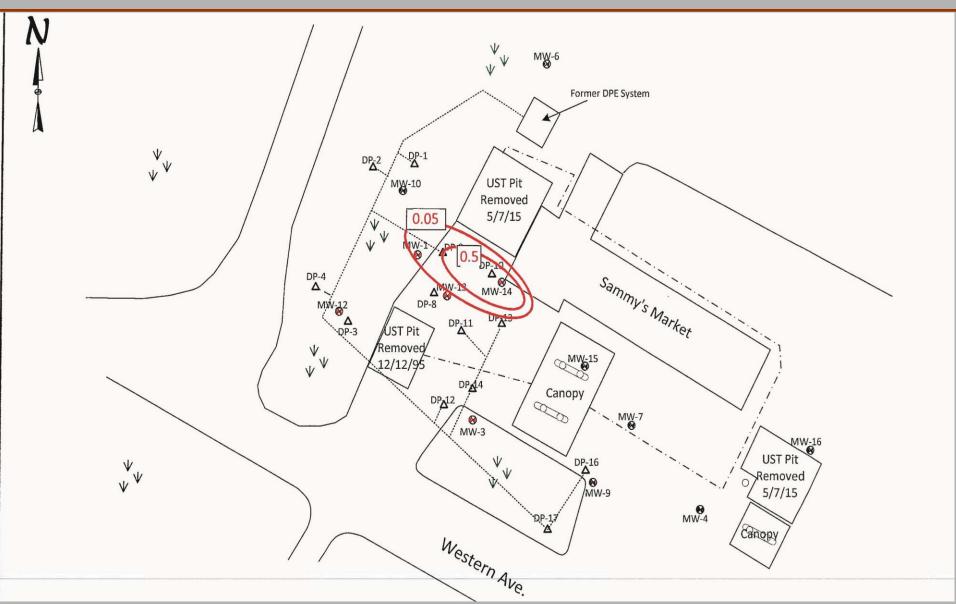
SAMMY'S GROCERY SITE DETAILS

- 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

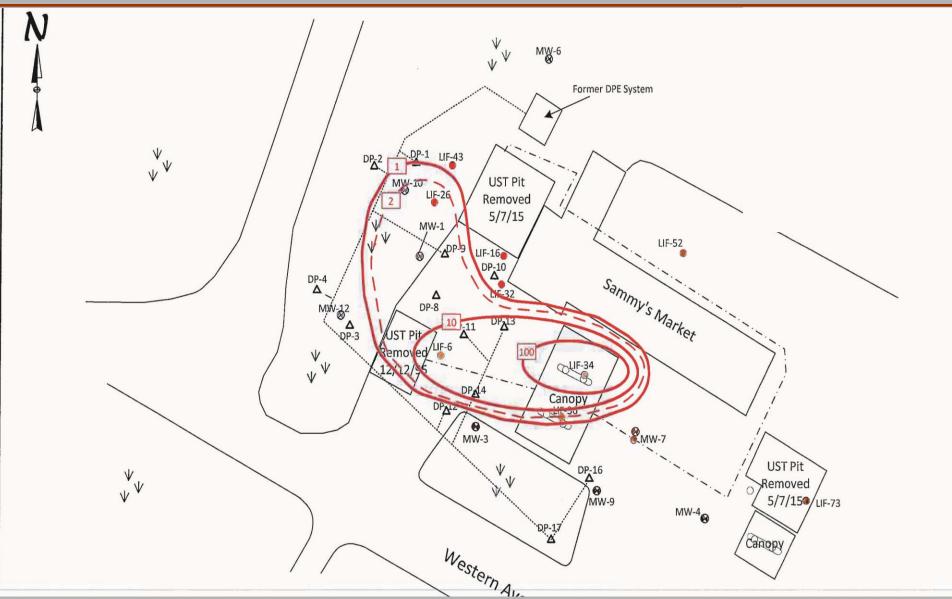
BENZENE IN GW (PPM) & MEASURABLE LNAPL (2016)



MEASURABLE LNAPL (2018)

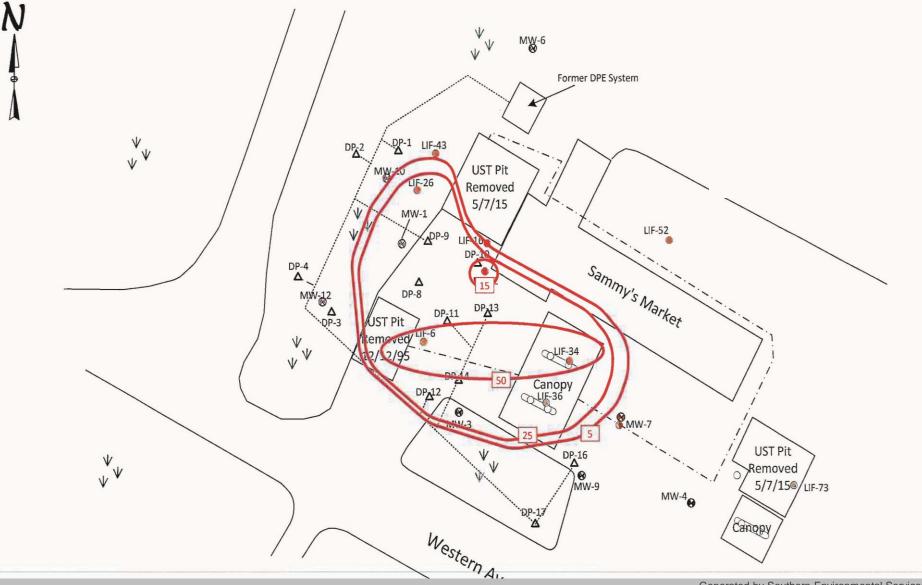


2018 - BENZENE IN SOIL (PPM)



Generated by Southern Environmental Services

2018 - NAPHTHALENE SOIL (PPM)



Generated by Southern Environmental Services

CONCEPTUALIZING LNAPL

LNAPL in Wells Mobile **AND** Migrating

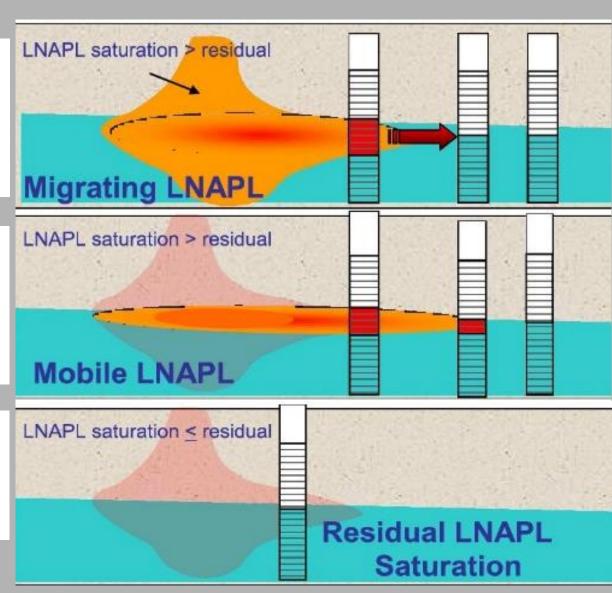
(LNAPL head exceeds formation conditions)

LNAPL in Wells Mobile **NOT** Migrating

(LNAPL equilibrates with formation conditions)

LNAPL **NOT**measurable in Wells

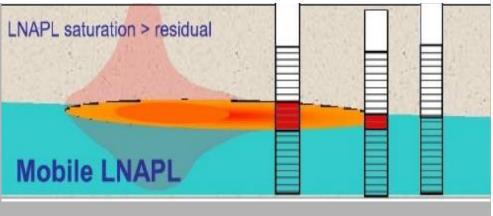
("ganglia", smear-zones, etc.)



CONCEPTUALIZING LNAPL

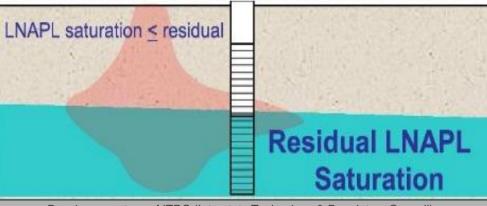
LNAPL measurable in MWs

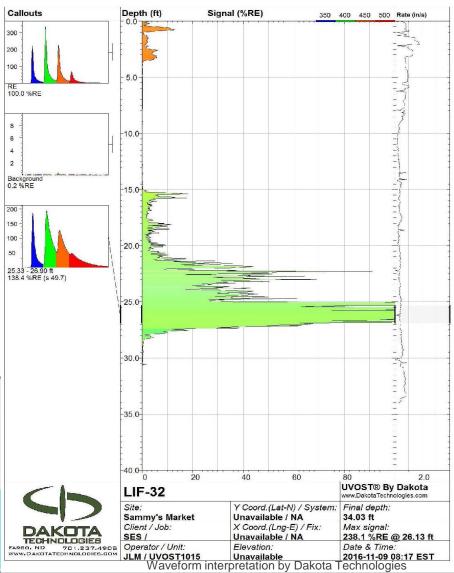
(LNAPL equilibrates with formation conditions)



LNAPL **NOT** measurable in MWs

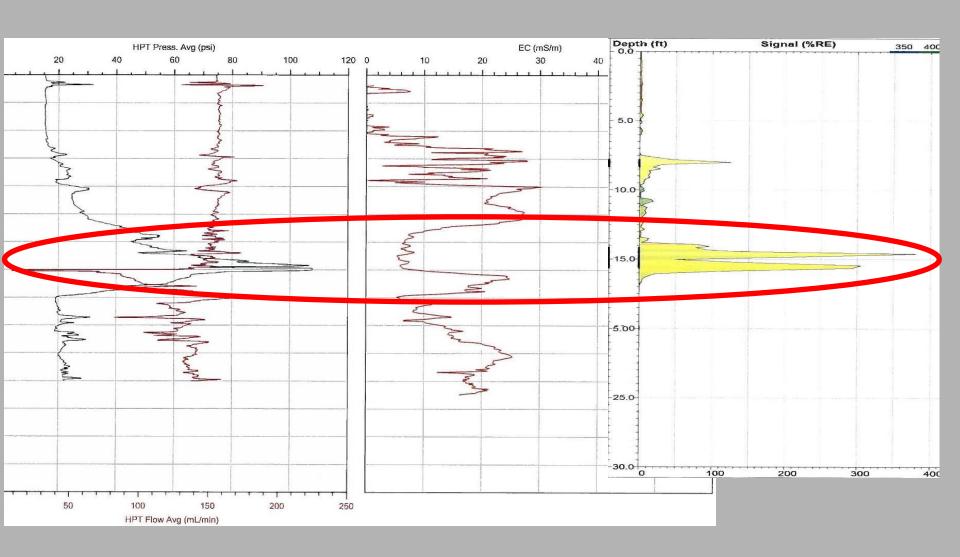
("ganglia", smear-zones, etc.)



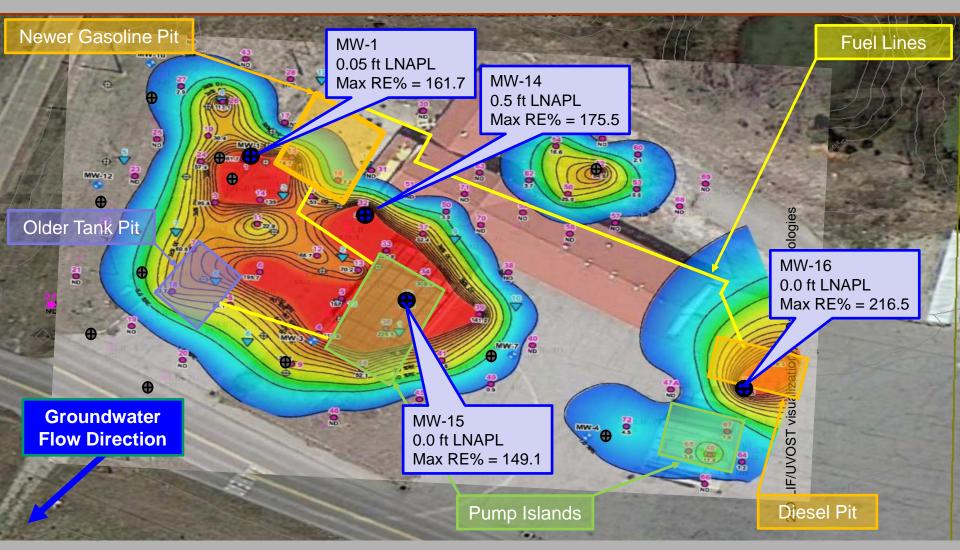


Drawings courtesy of ITRC (Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council)

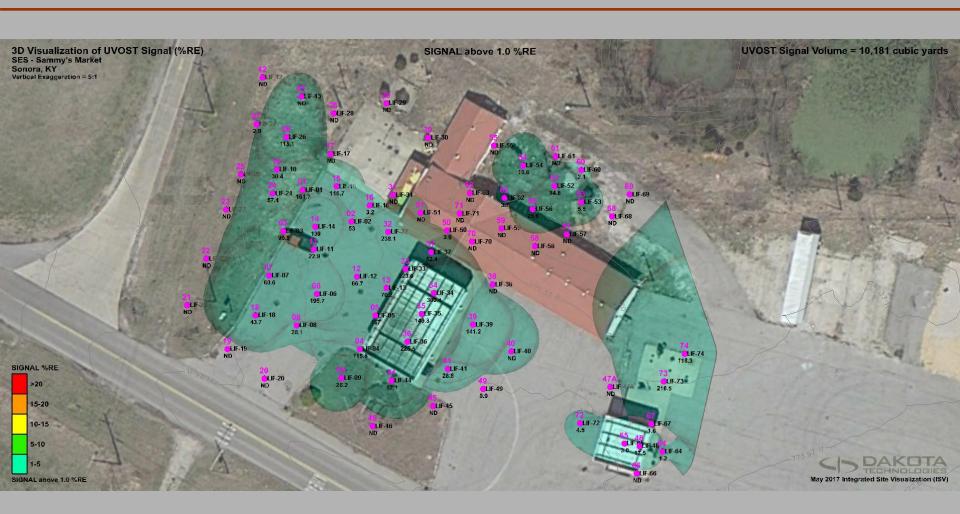
COMBINING UVOST, HPT & EC



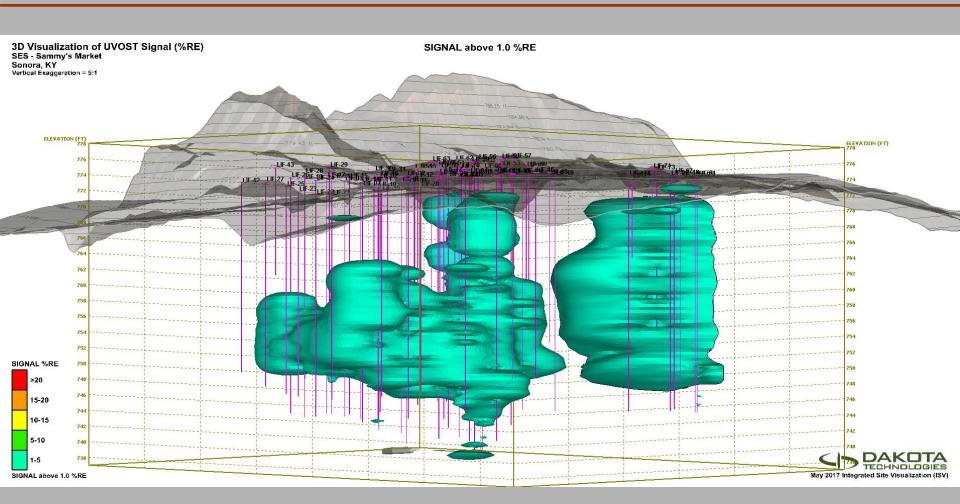
SAMMY'S GROCERY



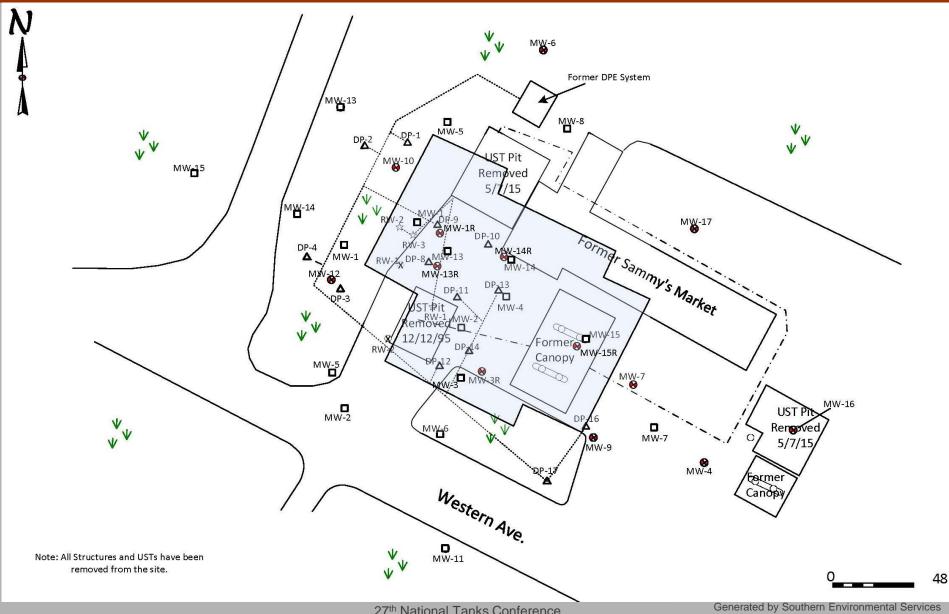
CONTAMINANT MASS



CONTAMINANT MASS



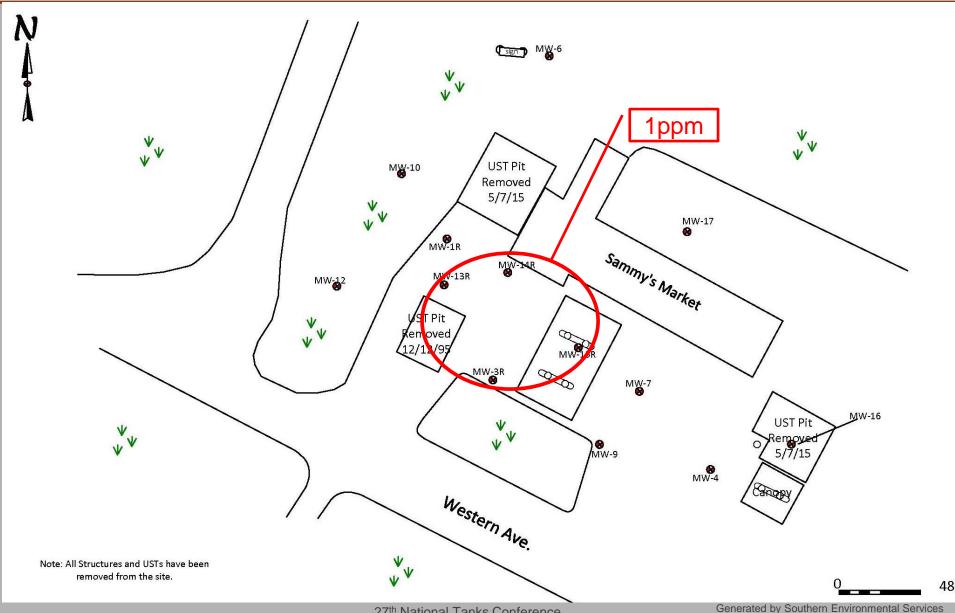
Remedial Action (11/2019 to 2/2020)



Remedial Action (11/2019 to 2/2020)



Post-Remediation GW



LESSONS LEARNED

HPT & EC

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

LIF/UVOST

- LIF/UVOST worked well for characterizing LNAPL plumes.
- Does not necessarily reflect measureable-thickness of LNAPL at monitoring-well.
- Be hesitant to "cherry-pick" peaks

SITE CLOSURE CONSIDERATIONS

Sensitive Receptors (or other)?

Vapor?

Future land Use?

Migrating, Stable, Shrinking Plume?

Sustainability

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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QUESTIONS?

Thank You!

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